

# EIR

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Time to bury the rotten legacy of Hegel  
Who benefits from South American border wars?  
Clinton bans funds to Mideast terror groups

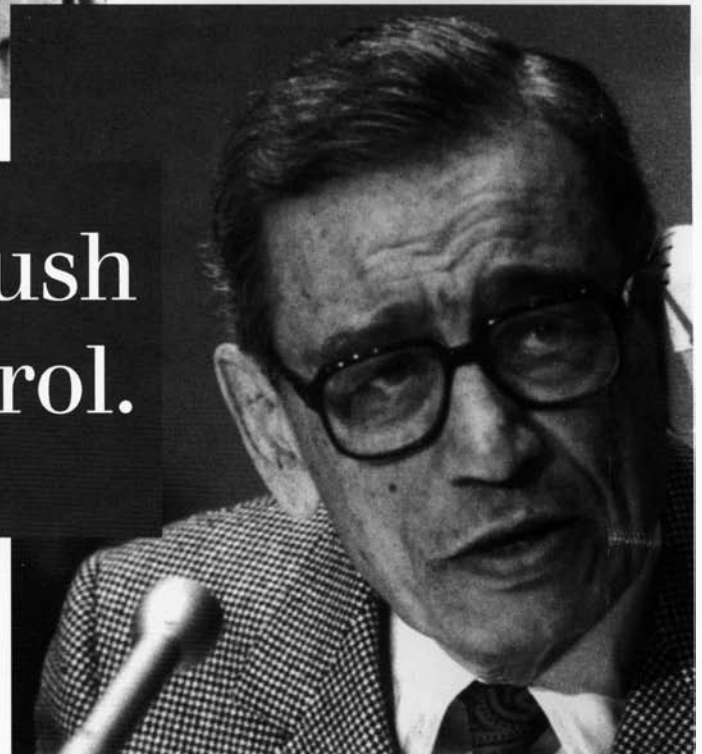
**Monetary disintegration  
proves LaRouche was right**





# What do these two men have in common?

## They both push population control.



### Stop the UN's New World Order: Hitler in Blue Helmets.

#### DID YOU KNOW:

- that the population control movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi eugenics policy, which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?
- that the United Nations has set up a series of conferences, beginning with the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo, Egypt, whose purpose is to reduce world population by more than two billion people and institute a utopian world dictatorship?
- that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the enemy* of the

United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

- that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of childbearing age?

This report, revised and expanded from the 1992 Special Report "The genocidal roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" is intended to help catalyze a fight for national sovereignty, the family, and human life in the face of the Malthusian onslaught of the United Nations and its one-world imperial supporters.

The new sections include texts of major statements against the Cairo population conference by the Schiller Institute, Vatican, and others, and self-indicting extracts from the planning documents drafted by the United Nations bureaucrats.

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In the next issue, *EIR* will present one of the *Special Reports* which have been making current history since “The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor” last October.

The topic will be the Conservative Revolution, the self-avowed Jacobin conspiracy associated most prominently with Squeaker of the House Newt Gingrich. As *EIR*'s investigative team will demonstrate, this group has behind it the entire panoply of international oligarchist forces whose antecedents, earlier in this century, brought about two world wars and the nightmare of fascism.

It is especially appropriate that this theme be addressed unflinchingly as we begin, in 1995, to commemorate the end of World War II. A few days ago, the occasion recalled was the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, with ceremonies at the Nazi death camp in Poland and commentaries around the world. What was generally underemphasized in these reflections, was the purpose of Auschwitz as an economic experiment in producing gasoline and rubber from coal—an experiment in which the Rockefellers and other prominent American families were deeply involved. Their ideological and financial heirs are at work today in the Conservative Revolution.

By way of anticipating the *Special Report*, this week's *Feature* is study of the very influential philosopher Professor G.W.F. Hegel. The author enlists the assistance of another famous German figure of the 19th century, the poet Heinrich Heine, in making the case that Hegel's pernicious philosophy and personal activities were key in weakening Germany's resistance to Nazi fascism in the 20th century. Ideas do make history, for good or for bad.

It is bad ideas, likewise, which stand behind the epidemic of terrorist violence fomented and manipulated by the British oligarchy. In *National*, you can read about three instances: the Earth First! organization, which is openly espouses terrorism for achieving “environmentalist” aims; the Kach/Kahane “Jewish” terrorist and various Arab and “Islamic fundamentalist” gangs spawned out of the Middle East, whose U.S. funding sources have been banned by President Clinton; and the assassination apparatus which has its crosshairs trained on the United States President and which is being promoted by the Rev. Jerry Falwell.

Nora Hamerman

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How could a highly cultured population like the Germans fall prey to the National Socialist dictatorship? Frank Hahn analyzes the role of the "terrorist" G. W. F. Hegel, who was used by the Anglo-Venetian oligarchy as one of their most powerful weapons to destroy the German nation. The great 19th-century poet Heinrich Heine summed it up precisely: Due to the evil influence of Hegel and Immanuel Kant, "there will be played in Germany a drama compared to which the French Revolution might seem merely an innocent idyll."

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## Monetary disintegration proves LaRouche was right

by John Hoefle

"We are now in the middle of a new phase of disintegration of the global monetary and financial system," economist Lyndon LaRouche declared in a radio interview with "*EIR* Talks" on Feb. 1. "Around the world, leading people—bankers and political people—who, up until a few weeks or months ago would have either denied, or did deny, and would have rejected or even ridiculed my forecast on the present monetary situation, now are saying that the entire international monetary and financial system is in the process of disintegration. Not just collapse, but disintegration."

The ongoing disintegration of the global financial system may be news to some of the putative experts on the world financial scene, but it is not news to readers of *EIR* and its sister publications, whose coverage of the world's descent into economic Hell is unrivaled.

"Mexico's physical economy has been looted to the point of collapse, but the figures show that even the final phase of the bankers' speculative gain has been reached, and a financial blowout is imminent," *EIR* reported in April 1993. Other Ibero-American countries, such as Argentina and Brazil, "are also rapidly approaching a blowout phase," *EIR* warned.

One year and eight months later, that collapse occurred, and the United States, the International Monetary Fund, and the Bank for International Settlements have been forced to put together a \$47.5 billion loan package to stabilize Mexico, to prevent the Mexican collapse from triggering a global catastrophe.

The Mexican loan package was necessary, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin told the House Banking Committee on Jan. 25, because of "the potential that Mexico has for creating a spillover and affecting capital access in developing countries around the world, and by adversely affecting capital access, thereby creating the potential for economic, political, social,

and security disruptions for those countries, which in turn would feed back and again affect our economic and security interests." The Mexican package, Rubin stated, "presents an historic opportunity to avert a crisis before it is too late, and a crisis that in our judgment could have a substantial and profound impact on this country for many years to come.

"We are facing an immediate crisis; we are not talking about weeks or months," Rubin warned.

### **LaRouche's Ninth Forecast**

"The presently existing global financial and monetary system will disintegrate in the near term," LaRouche warned in his Ninth Forecast in April 1994. "The collapse might occur this spring, or summer, or next autumn; it could come next year; it will almost certainly come during President William Clinton's first term in office; it will occur soon. That collapse into disintegration is inevitable, because it could not be stopped now by anything but the politically improbable decision by leading governments to put the relevant financial and monetary institutions into bankruptcy reorganization."

That disintegration is inevitable, LaRouche warned, because the very existence of the speculative bubble, depends upon the looting of the underlying physical economy. As with a cancer, the growth of the bubble comes at the expense of its host; the larger the bubble, the weaker the host. Therefore, any attempt to prolong the life of the bubble by pumping it up further actually hastens its collapse.

The accuracy of LaRouche's economic forecasts is based upon his understanding of the science of physical economy. Economic growth depends on increases in the productive powers of human labor. Policies which increase that productive power through the development of infrastructure and higher levels of science and technology, lead to economic

growth and the growth of relative potential population density, in per capita, per household, and per square kilometer terms. Policies which decrease that productive power—such as the looting of the economic base to feed a financial bubble—lead inexorably to economic collapse.

### The mudslide

Thus far, the financial collapse has taken the form of what LaRouche described in his Eighth Forecast in November 1991, as a “mudslide.” Huge chunks of the global economy have simply disappeared, like mud sliding down a rain-soaked hill. Institutions once considered to be too big to fail, have either ceased to exist or continue as mere shadows of their former selves. The U.S. banking system, although bankrupt, keeps its doors open thanks to a covert bailout from the Federal Reserve and U.S. Treasury over the last several years, typified by the New York Fed’s de facto takeover of Citicorp. Some of Wall Street’s most prestigious firms, Kidder Peabody for one, have disappeared. In the City of London, the venerable S.G. Warburg, banker to the queen, is seeking a bailout. The government of France is bailing out *Crédit Lyonnais* for the second time, and the Scandinavian governments have likewise bailed out their banking systems. Japanese banks are holding hundreds of billions of dollars in bad loans; Sumitomo Bank’s write-off of \$8 billion in such loans is a mere drop in the bucket.

The list of losses from the derivatives market is growing fast, and will escalate thanks to the Federal Reserve’s raising of interest rates another half-point on Feb. 1. That same day, federal regulators closed Capital Corporate Credit Union of Lanham, Maryland, after the institution lost \$100 million in derivatives; among its members are credit unions serving the White House and Congress. Typical of the insanity is the derivatives loss suffered recently by the Palm Beach County, Florida Sheriff’s Department.

### Growing recognition

The chorus of voices beginning to recognize the disaster at hand is growing, and many are worried enough to state their fears publicly. One of the most outspoken is Banque Bruxelles-Lambert’s Roland Leuschel. In early January, Leuschel told the German daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* that the crash “is already here. It is becoming a salami crash. We just had a crash on the bond market. And we had losses of \$3.5 trillion in bonds alone. This is already one-half of the crash. . . . The crash always comes by surprise. Otherwise, it wouldn’t be one.” Leuschel continued in the Jan. 20 French weekly *L’Événement du Jeudi*, noting that there are \$2-3 trillion in financial transactions a day globally, with only 1% having anything to do with trade in goods and services. This is “artificial wealth, based on nothing,” he said. “There are no miracles, bubbles always end up bursting.”

“The whole financial system is in danger, it is quite possible that what we are witnessing is the process of the disinte-

gration of the financial system,” one German political source told *EIR*. “All the symptoms are there—unbalanced budgets, excessive internal debt, imbalance of accounts, and the like—but everybody thought, wrongly, we could survive in a sick system. . . . This is quite a psychological shock.”

The debate on what is called the Mexican crisis reflects the depths of worry, and the depths of insanity in some circles. On the PBS broadcast, *MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour*, on Jan. 31, Treasury Undersecretary Lawrence Summers compared the current situation to the United States in 1929 and Europe in 1931, noting the calls at that time to just let the market system work: “You saw the consequences in the 10 years that followed. . . . Now, I’m not saying that this is going to cause some kind of Great Depression,” he said, but many observers “have recognized that there is a need for government action at times of particularly severe financial distress. And that by providing a backstop, you can avert huge amounts of damage.”

That triggered a response from former Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) Chairman L. William Seidman, who appeared on the show with Summers. The situation is not as dire as the government claims, Seidman said. The government “made it worse,” he claimed, “because if the chairman of the Fed and the secretary of the treasury are screaming to high heaven that the world is going to fall in, that tends to have its effect on the marketplace.”

Said Summers: “We’re sure of what would have happened if we had not been prepared to act, and it would not have been pretty.” He added: “You know, with all respect, it was thinking like Mr. Seidman’s that made the Depression Great, as governments were not prepared to step in.”

During Seidman’s watch at the FDIC, the U.S. banking system collapsed. Had we put the system into bankruptcy then, instead of prolonging its demise via the derivatives bubble, we wouldn’t be facing the biggest financial collapse in 650 years.

Perhaps the dumbest of the recent statements came from Federal Reserve Board Gov. John LaWare, who defended derivatives as the “crown jewels of U.S. capital markets.” “It would be a grave mistake to try to outlaw them,” he insisted. Picture LaWare as a doctor, issuing statements in defense of malignant tumors, and you get the idea.

The solution to this crisis begins with recognizing the disease, the decay and inevitable disintegration of the existing central-bank monetary system, LaRouche said recently. Nothing can be done, and nothing should be done, to save the system. You have to tell the patient to give up the diseased organ; otherwise the patient will die. “What we have to do, very simply,” LaRouche said, “is to seize the U.S. Federal Constitution, and the work of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, the work of Henry Carey, of Friedrich List, and Abraham Lincoln, with both hands, and say, ‘This was good; let us eliminate that which replaced it, which is now dying, and let us bring it back into operation.’ ”

# Farmers demand debt moratorium

by Hugo López Ochoa

During a national conference on Jan. 25-26 in the city of Guanajuato, 400 farmers, researchers, and government officials from 21 states called for a moratorium on payment of Mexico's foreign debt, as well as on current agricultural debt and arrears held by small and medium-sized businesses. They also called for an end to the "autonomy" of the Bank of Mexico, the central bank. Other points in the final resolution included a call for the state to resume its role in directing the economy; establishment of fair, guaranteed prices for farmers; a balanced policy of tariffs to protect production; and declaration of food self-sufficiency as a national priority.

These were among the points proposed to the conference by Jaime Miranda Peláez, president of the Cajeme Agricultural Credit Union in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora, and president of the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers (FPPR). Excerpts of his speech follow. The FPPR is the agricultural movement which organized the famous tractorcades which shook Mexico during the second half of 1993. They took on a lower profile in 1994 due to two factors: For most Mexicans, resolving the political crisis generated by the British-inspired insurgents of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) became a higher priority. And the peasantry received direct assistance from the government through such programs as Procampo, whose purpose was to align sectors of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) for the August 1993 presidential elections. But the explosion of the Mexican debt bomb has completely eliminated this "assistance" and once again sparked the mobilization of rural producers.

Delegations from Baja California, Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Durango approved the entirety of the document presented by Miranda Peláez, while other delegations approved its major points. His presentation received a standing ovation during the conference plenary, and moderator Dr. Gabriel Baldovinos de la Peña, director of the Postgraduate and Research Division of the School of Agriculture at the Autonomous University of Morelos, described it as "patriotic and revolutionary."

## A new deal for agriculture

The environment at this conference, opposed to economic liberalism, was defined at the very outset. In his speech

on "introduction and goals," Héctor Samuel Lugo Chávez, undersecretary of agriculture, forestry, and fishing of Guanajuato state, said that "agriculture requires a New Deal . . . such as that established by [U.S. President Franklin] Roosevelt in 1932 in response to the Great Depression of 1929."

The conference resolutions were published on Jan. 30 in full-page ads in the dailies *La Jornada* and *Reforma*, including the seal of the government of Guanajuato state as well as that of the Guanajuato Council for Agricultural Modernization which sponsored the conference. That same day and the next, legislators from all parties, economics columnists from the national media, as well as other prominent personalities called for a declaration of debt moratorium.

Like many other statements made in the rest of Ibero-America, Miranda Peláez's speech used the authority of economist Lyndon H. LaRouche to define the nature of the Mexican crisis. "We should recognize," he said, "that our crisis is a reflection of what such prominent economists and international statesmen as Lyndon LaRouche identify as a process which threatens to disintegrate the world financial system."

Alberto Vizcarra, an FPPR coordinator, presented three dramatic graphs published by *EIR-Resumen Ejecutivo* magazine, which proved that banks' involvement in the super-speculative derivatives markets is at the heart of the speculative bubble which is bringing down the world financial system. He also demonstrated that Mexico's foreign debt is unpayable. "There is no reason for Mexico to die along with the bankrupt neo-liberal system," Vizcarra said. "Anyone who looks for 'niches' to survive" within the framework of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), "which were stillborn," he emphasized, "is either ingenuous or a traitor," alluding to LaRouche's frequently used metaphor that "it's no longer a matter of looking for the best stateroom on the *Titanic*, but of boarding the lifeboats."

Farmers responded angrily when they noticed the omission of several key points from the final resolution. But fortunately also removed from the document were all references to the malthusian concept of "sustainable agriculture" presented by such academics as José Luis Calva of Chapingo Agricultural University.

The impact of the Guanajuato resolutions was such that the president of the Northeast Peasant Alliance, Juan Leyva of the ruling political party, the PRI, proposed that Miranda Peláez be named spokesman of the southern Sonora farmers, to make the same proposal to three federal deputies from the congressional committee on Finance, Trade, and Agriculture. On Jan. 31, Miranda Peláez put forward the same proposals to 300 rural producers and leaders of the 80 agricultural organizations of southern Sonora, and recommended to the deputies that a committee of producers officially present their viewpoint to the national Congress.



# PFFR outlines new national agricultural plan for Mexico

*What follows are excerpts of the speech given by Jaime Miranda Peláez, coordinator of the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers (PFFR), at the national producers meeting held in Guanajuato, on Jan. 24-25. It is entitled "Conceptual Outline of a New National Agricultural Plan."*

In the name of the coordinating committee of the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers, I thank the organizers of this national event, whose purpose is to debate a new agricultural policy, for giving us the opportunity to contribute to the intense discussion and analysis which are necessarily a part of the attempt to make substantial changes in the country's economic policies and allow a reactivation of Mexican agriculture and the economy in general.

As we attend this national conference, we are witnesses to earthshaking economic events on a national and international scale. The sharp devaluation of our currency relative to the dollar has not only revealed the failure of the national economic strategy applied over the past 12 years; above all, it has shown that the world's economic and monetary structure is in an accelerated process of disintegration. The Permanent Forum of Rural Producers warned of this some time ago. The headlines you see here are from April, August, September, and October of last year. . . .

We must recognize that our financial crisis is a reflection of what such prominent economists and international statesmen as Lyndon LaRouche identify as a process which will collapse the world financial system; where speculation through so-called "derivatives"—financial instruments, investment funds, and other non-productive capital concentrated to bet on a future profit based on the ups and downs in the value of securities and currencies—have created a gigantic bubble internationally which threatens to explode and cause the disintegration of banking and stock markets due to the simple fact that the amounts of money involved cannot be converted into physical assets.

In the face of these obvious symptoms of world financial disintegration, the entire strategy of globalization and free trade is also collapsing. Anyone who thinks that it's possible to design economic programs within the framework created by the North American Free Trade Agreement or the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], is either a dreamer who hasn't grasped the magnitude of this crisis, or a traitor who wants to continue handing over what remains of our

national economy to an international system which is corrupt and destined to disappear. . . .

We have seen no indication thus far that the current government intends to break with the recessive policies applied by the previous administration. On the contrary, the so-called Unity Agreement to Overcome the Economic Emergency announced on Jan. 3, 1995, only demands greater sacrifice from the domestic economy in order to continue paying an overwhelming foreign debt. . . .

All the measures in this plan are tied to conditionalities for paying the foreign debt. That is why [it proposes] reductions in public expenditures, freezing wages, increasing taxes, raising even further the cost of agricultural inputs, accelerating the economic opening, and intensifying pressures to privatize strategic para-state enterprises. At this stage of the game, the agreement's fundamental premises are absurd: to maintain our capacity for "credit" and earn the "confidence" of an international financial system which is disappearing. It is crucial that we understand at this time that our problem isn't to earn the confidence of a system in metastasis; our problem is to find a way to protect our national physical economy from this world speculative cancer. . . .

## **Old policies cannot be tolerated**

It is a notorious fact that our agricultural sector and productive plant in general . . . can no longer tolerate continuation of the economic policies applied during the past two administrations. . . .

Beginning in 1982, the International Monetary Fund and other foreign private entities imposed an austerity package on us to guarantee payment of foreign debt service. Under these recessive schemes for restricting public expenditures, freezing wages, and a trade opening through entry into GATT, by 1989 Mexico was effectively bankrupt in terms of its physical economy. . . . The country was already producing less than it was consuming. With this picture of depression and economic decline as a backdrop, the government renegotiated the debt under the so-called Brady Plan—really nothing more than a new lease to continue looting. . . .

The agricultural sector was one of the most severely affected by these agreements and negotiations. So we see that in per capita values, agricultural production in 1992 is 18.5% below that of 1981, cattle production dropped by 14.1%,

and lumber production by 17.1%. In kilograms per capita, production of the eight main grains dropped 19.1%, production of meat (beef, pork, poultry, etc) 17.8%, and milk production 20.1% as a result. Food imports soared from a value of \$1.8 billion in 1982 to \$6.1 billion in 1992. . . .

The grave national security threat we inherited from President Salinas de Gortari is that the financial sector became dependent on speculative capital invested for short-term profit at the same time that agriculture and national industry were destroyed by high interest rates which were also used to attract this speculative capital. We were forced to depend on imports of grains, beef, milk, and other basic staples, the international market for which is controlled by the same mafia of speculators who control the financial markets. I refer here to the big grain cartels which can cause a food crisis here under any pretext, in the ever-shrinking world food markets which are also suffering the effects of the ongoing collapse of the world financial system.

To save us from this grave national security threat, we must devise a real national agricultural plan whose fundamental premise must be physical economy and [the principle] that industry is our best ally in the task of modernizing agriculture. The experience of any country which has attained significant levels of development shows that the increase in agricultural productivity was always characterized by the massive and intensive introduction of industrial inputs. For example, the huge leaps shown in the United States' agricultural productivity curve were determined by the leap in use of mechanization, in 1910, and by the use of pesticides, chemicals, and fertilizers in 1940.

This addresses the argument that mechanization displaces manpower. The industrial growth permitted by agricultural modernization absorbs unemployed labor—contrary to the current reality in which displaced agricultural labor ends up in the unemployment lines. . . .

From the standpoint of physical economy, the introduction of tractors, pesticides, chemicals, and fertilizers not only represents an increase in the energy intensity, but is also a more orderly use of energy. This higher order, reflected in increases in productivity and efficiency, is at the same time a general law of economics: The increase in productive efficiency is causally linked to an increase in the density of energy sources which fuel the productive process. Thus it is a dangerous trap to embrace the argument presented to us in this crisis that we must accept the World Bank's recommendations based on use of conventional technologies and organic agriculture—all under the elegant phrase "sustainable economy."

This "alternative" of a technology based on low energy consumption does not address the need to guarantee constant population growth, since for the malthusians of the World Bank . . . the imperative is to reduce population supposedly to achieve an equilibrium with available resources. From a rigorous scientific standpoint, this leads to genocide. . . .

The purpose of any true agricultural program is to achieve the maximum food self-sufficiency possible, where food imports play a complementary role. Self-sufficiency is defined as an economy's capability to give its present and future population the possibility of daily consuming 3,000 calories per capita. . . . Today, over 40 million Mexicans don't even consume one-third of this number of calories. . . .

### **Steps which must be taken**

The only way to undertake a program such as the one we propose is to confront the current economic emergency with the following measures which could constitute a law which the Zedillo government should adopt:

1) All the agreements and understandings with the International Monetary Fund and other foreign agencies, private or otherwise, which grant those agencies the right to impose conditions harmful to our sovereignty, must be annulled:

2) Recovery of the ability to produce physically to feed Mexicans and [protect] the welfare of their families is a higher priority than [payment] of debt service to foreigners. Therefore, there should be an immediate declaration of a moratorium on payment of all of the foreign debt as well as some categories of internal debt. . . .

In order to protect and strengthen our national currency as an instrument of exchange and sovereignty, and to avoid speculation and capital flight, there should be strict exchange controls.

The debt moratorium should remain in place until:

a) the legitimacy of the debt is determined;

b) payment of the legitimate debt can be resumed without risking our general recovery and the development plans we have proposed. . . .

The failure of the current international financial and monetary system should be recognized, and the Mexican government, together with other Ibero-American nations, should promote regional integration to fight for a new international financial and economic order which will permit reactivation of the economy and development of trade and cooperation among nations on a stable and equal basis.

Producers, academics, and analysts:

We have come here in representation of the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers which has discussed these proposals with producers from Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Jalisco, and Guanajuato. Our proposals go beyond the academic goal of analysis and diagnosis. They have emerged from the trenches of the agricultural sector; we are convinced that this is not a theoretical debate but a war which threatens the very existence of our nation. In this spirit, we invite you to ensure that in its discussions and resolutions, this meeting doesn't go down in history as a good academic event, but rather as a national meeting which laid the programmatic bases for the mobilization of the productive sectors which will guarantee Mexico's existence as a sovereign nation.

# Commerce Secretary Ron Brown keeps Indians in good humor

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

A week-long trip by U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown to India ended on Jan. 20 with a flourish of promises of fresh American investments. The trip, which had been the subject of much expectation, has no doubt strengthened the hands of the pro-economic reforms lobby in India. Beyond that, concrete achievements are difficult to gauge. It is doubtful whether the investments promised will really materialize, or even if they do, how quickly they would materialize and what impact they would have on an Indian economy which is crying out for large-scale, tangible, and quality assets and enhanced productivity.

Secretary Brown's trip was built up carefully over the last few months, with the help of media and press conferences held both in Washington and New Delhi. The mid-November visit by U.S. Undersecretary for International Trade Jeffrey Garten, a well-connected academic *cum* bureaucrat, was billed as a visit to prime the pump for Brown's visit. At that time, Garten's emphatic reference to India's "poor infrastructure" made it clear that Secretary Brown would include a few infrastructure proposals in his bag when he appeared in New Delhi.

## Wrong timing

Despite all these preparations, which included a successful trip by U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry to India just prior to Commerce Secretary Brown's arrival, it turned out that Brown's timing was not "auspicious," as they say here. The ruling Congress Party, under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, was reeling from crushing electoral defeats inflicted in two major southern states, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The defeats have taken the wind out of the tattered sail of the more-than-100-year-old Congress Party, whose leaders are looking for every available excuse to blame each other for the resounding losses. With another five states going to the polls in March, the leadership of the Congress Party is at a loss to figure out how to stem the tide and shift it in its favor for the all-important 1996 general elections.

Added to this bubbling political cauldron was the bad

financial news from around the world, including India. The Mexican financial crisis, which took away the hot money and put Mexico's economic assets up for grabs, made many in India sit up. Although Reserve Bank of India Governor Dr. C. Rangarajan and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, the architect of India's economic reforms, went to the media to express their conviction that the Indian situation is not similar to that of Mexico's, the statements did not deter others from pointing out certain uncomfortable facts.

For instance: Like Mexico, India's economic liberalization has attracted more hot money than real, tangible foreign direct investments, and this money can leave Indian shores at the touch of a button, as it did Mexico. India's trade imbalance is growing, and the across-the-board lowering of import tariffs is expected to widen India's trade imbalance further in the coming days. Inflation, now at more than 10% nationwide, continues to rise. However, in rural India, where some 80% of all Indians live, the figure is close to 20%. The trade imbalance and high inflation rate are jointly putting pressure on the rupee, and this pressure has been increased by exporters who, because of India's poor productivity and low technology, are demanding a lower-priced rupee, hoping to sell their wares cheap. In fact, some months back, U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner mused out loud that the Indian rupee would require a further devaluation.

Secretary Brown also came at a time when the Rao government, besieged by political exigencies, was issuing statements, once too often, that the economic liberalization is irreversible, a phrase which had also been used by Ambassador Wisner to reassure the cautious American investors prior to Secretary Brown's visit. Amidst such reassuring statements, which came from the highest level of the Indian government, were some discordant notes. There were reports in the media that the Congress Party, which, according to present political trends, is expected to lose in four of the five states in the coming March elections, may go for a "soft budget" in order to appease the majority of the electorate in the style of the pre-reform days. This means padding the budget with pork-barrel programs to literally buy the votes

of the poor and minorities, who are now in the process of breaking their traditional electoral alliance with the Congress Party. If such a budget is passed, most definitely the budget deficit will overshoot the International Monetary Fund (IMF)-prescribed magic number, and inflation, in effect, may take off at a faster pace, a situation which no American, or any other investor, would like to see. It could also force a further devaluation of the rupee.

In the United States, where India's identification as one of the 10 "big emerging markets" in the world has generated reported investor enthusiasm, statements affirming India's economic success were coming out a dime-a-dozen. In fact, the London *Economist* is planning a travelling show in major U.S. cities to project India's economic potential in light of the continuing reforms.

### **Clinton administration strategy**

Surprisingly, though, one day before Secretary Brown left the United States for India, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor told the U.S. Information Agency in an interview that in the wake of the electoral reverses experienced by the Rao government, there is no guarantee that the Indian economic reforms will continue. It is difficult to say whether Kantor's observation was based upon his own evaluation of the Indian situation—which also is important, even if it is only an educated guess—on inside information from India or from IMF officials or others dealing with the Indian economy.

There is no doubt that Kantor was right on whatever else he talked about that day. He said the Clinton administration's policy "has quietly aimed to support Rao's reforms," mentioning as an example removal of India from the U.S. Super 301 list of priority countries that fail to adequately protect U.S. patents, copyrights, and other intellectual property. He also pointed out that while India has "begun" widespread economic reform, its program still lags far behind more vigorous ones in East Asia and the Pacific.

These two statements of Kantor were on the mark vis-à-vis the Clinton administration's strategy expressed through the Brown visit. Secretary Brown kept all matters of contention between the world's two largest democracies at bay, and called his mission to India a "watershed" in bilateral relations. At the same time, Secretary Brown, author of the American "big emerging markets" economic strategy, was categorical in demanding that reforms be speeded up. He praised Prime Minister Rao for his continued commitment to bring about the economic changes, but said that the "trouble spots are all related to the speed with which the reforms take place."

On the economic liberalization itself, Secretary Brown told reporters on the plane on his way back to Washington that the privatization is absolutely essential, and that the political leadership of India "obviously has some means of determining how fast they can proceed with the process." He

also pointed out that while poverty is a "blight on the Indian landscape, it seems clear that the most likely strategy for eliminating poverty is sustained economic growth." He added, "We want to do everything that we can to encourage and foster that kind of economic growth."

### **Strengthening Indo-U.S. relations**

Secretary Brown's trip will be regarded as a major milestone in the Clinton administration's efforts to strengthen Indo-U.S. relations. Throughout the trip, Brown described the great strides in business ties as "commercial engagement" or "commercial diplomacy," the starting point for a much larger goal of expanding joint relations. "Clearly the Clinton administration is acting as rapidly and as effectively as we know how to shape the recent thaw into a warm and lasting friendship," Brown said. He was also categorical in expressing his and his government's support for the Rao government: "President Clinton and I commend his leadership and support his efforts."

But more than the verbal support, the Rao government also received a number of project deals, which, when translated into real projects, would mean more than \$5 billion worth of tangible U.S. investment. From the way the deals have been structured, it is evident that Washington is paying heed to what Undersecretary Garten had said about India's infrastructural requirements. In fact, while speaking at the luncheon organized by the captains of Indian industry in New Delhi, Secretary Brown said that he saw potential for large-scale U.S. participation in what he estimated could be a \$100 billion infrastructure development program in India.

Brown would probably be happy to know that the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE), a Bombay-based private group of economic analysts, recently published a report which suggests that within the next decade, India will have to invest the equivalent of about \$260 billion in infrastructure development, and of that, the lion's share—about \$115 billion—must be invested in the power sector. In the present context, however, the CMIE projection is merely academic. Neither the Rao government nor foreign investors have shown any intention to work out a plan to mobilize such massive resources.

### **Privatization bias**

Underlying the talks on development and developmental cooperation was the emphasis on private capital and private investment. One interesting development was Brown's behind-the-scenes involvement in working out a deal for the telecommunications group USWest, formerly one of the "Baby Bells" after the AT&T breakup, to accept a project. USWest was bidding for telephone services in the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. But its application had run into heavy weather from those in the government who oppose foreign companies taking over telephone services in India. Only 48 hours before Brown arrived, the cabinet committee

on foreign investment in India quickly announced approval of the project, which includes some contiguous areas of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, but not the entire states. USWest was reluctant to accept the offer, and made it clear through the media that it would bid for the entire Karnataka circle. However, Secretary Brown's intervention changed the scene, and the project that USWest finally accepted included four telephone areas of Tamil Nadu and nothing of Karnataka. Reports indicate that Brown pushed USWest to accept the truncated project, which is of a far smaller size than the one the Indian government had earlier suggested but would have found politically difficult to deliver.

Brown saw clear mutualities in the economic reform India is carrying out and U.S. interests. He pointed out that one of the deals that was signed, to set up the Karaikal Refinery, would dramatically increase U.S. sales of petroleum exploration and refining equipment and services which could add up to \$100 million annually.

### Financial sector reforms

However, Brown made it clear that the United States would like to see capital market reforms in India so that the banks of the two countries could have closer interaction. "More progress is required in the banking sector, which needs to be a less regulated and more open," Brown said. U.S. banks can make a major contribution to the banking system by helping Indian banks attract greater foreign investment. He pointed out that U.S. brokerage firms were already playing a significant role in Indian markets, and so were asset management companies. "But, we hope that the government will allow U.S. firms to trade on their own account," he said. In this context, he noted that India's stock market capitalization, at \$140 billion, is one of the largest in Asia.

In fact, Brown was pushing hard on behalf of American investors to open up certain still-unopened areas of the Indian market. He has asked the government-controlled insurance sector in India to be privatized, enabling American and other insurance companies to come in. Reports indicate that he has received tacit approval from the Indian prime minister on the subject.

Within days after Brown had left, the Indian stock market lost heavily on selected shares following some large withdrawals of foreign exchange by the foreign investment institutions. The institutions' move is most likely related to the Mexican crisis and the U.S. Federal Reserve's decision to hike U.S. interest rates by 0.5%. In addition, news from the World Bank that India's external debt reached a record high of \$92 billion in 1993, marking an increase of \$71 billion over 1980, and that foreign direct investment to India remains sluggish, may have begun to worry the foreign investors. However, neither Secretary Brown's efforts to project the stronger side of Indo-U.S. relations nor Washington's growing support to India can be faulted for the recent reverses, whether they prove temporary or permanent.

## Mt. Pelerin wages war on French dirigism

by Mark Burdman

As *EIR* has reported, the conceptual command center for the present "Conservative Revolution" offensive, spearheaded by the group in the United States whose chief advocates are House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), is the Mont Pelerin Society. This is the umbrella grouping for "radical free market" ideologues, such as Nobel Prize economist Milton Friedman. It was launched in the late 1940s, with the backing of Winston Churchill, on the basis of the ideas of Austria's Friedrich von Hayek. Von Hayek, who in his later years lived in Great Britain, was a strong admirer of the ideas of such British East India free trade ideologues as Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, and sought to synthesize their ideas with a "liberal" philosophical-economic policy tradition from the European continent.

According to a senior Mont Pelerin source in Europe who spoke freely "on background," one of von Hayek's chief obsessions during his lifetime was to undermine the tradition of state-directed credit for productive investment that had been promoted in France, beginning in the 17th century with Jean-Baptiste Colbert. That policy is known as "dirigism." It was reinvigorated and pursued aggressively in modern times by President Charles de Gaulle. Support for such state intervention is deeply rooted in the French population. Von Hayek's view, shared by his epigones today, is that their global objective of a fully "liberal free trade" regime and untrammelled financial speculation, could not be achieved, unless dirigism *à la française* would be discredited, beginning in France itself and then in other countries where dirigism is seen as an attractive policy approach.

The source noted that, even with the past years' increasingly liberal policies of Socialist President François Mitterrand and the various governments that have ruled under his presidency, whether socialist or "Gaullist," the support for a dirigist policy has not been weakened significantly in the population. Hence, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur (who will likely be France's next President following May 1995 elections) may have high popularity ratings in the polls, but this apparent popularity is seen to exist despite his measures to "privatize" key sectors of formerly state-owned French industry and his cozy relations with top figures in private banking and high finance.

Part of the upgraded offensive against French dirigism is

the appointment of Pascal Salin, professor at the University of Paris-Dauphiné, as head of the Mont Pelerin Society internationally—the first time a Frenchman ever held that post. Salin’s chief ally inside the government is Minister of Enterprises and Economic Development Alain Madelin, who keynoted the Mont Pelerin biannual conference last year in Cannes, France. On Dec. 13, 1994, Madelin was heralded by the *Wall Street Journal* (many of whose leading lights are also in the Mont Pelerin Society) as “a fierce partisan of the free market and limited government . . . as close as you get in France to Gingrichian style.” Madelin complained about the “cultural problem” in France, that “too many people live off the state . . . they aren’t interested in change.” He proclaimed his support for the “Anglo-Saxon model.”

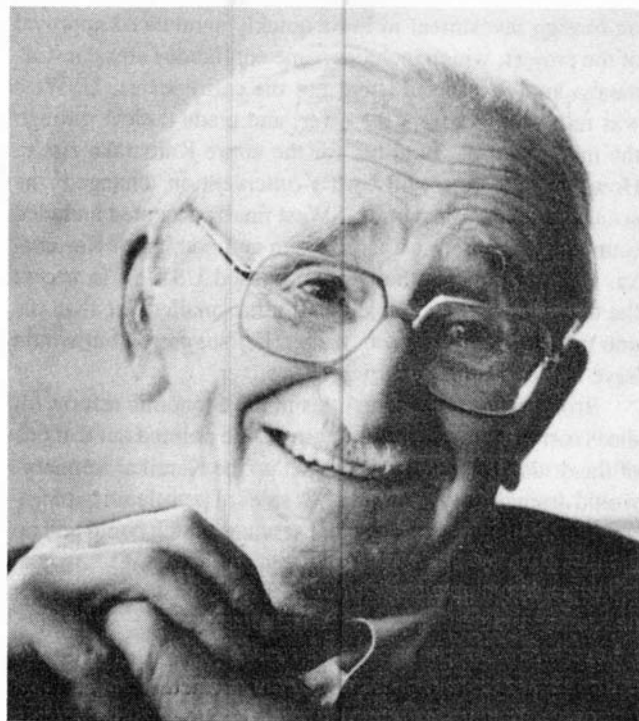
### Attack on the Ecole Polytechnique

The Mont Pelerin figure singled out one individual in France who represents, today, what he considers to be “the enemy”: Nobel Prize economist Maurice Allais. In the past several years, Allais has written a number of devastating exposés of the frauds perpetrated by the free trade lobby that is trying to impose the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade-World Trade Organization regime on sovereign nation-states. American statesman Lyndon LaRouche has praised Allais as perhaps the only economist ever to win a Nobel Prize in Economics who is competent.

The Mont Pelerin source complained that Allais not only “distorts” the question of free trade, but that he is a “typical product” of France’s Ecole Polytechnique. This is the institution that came to prominence in the 18th century, and produced some of France’s greatest scientists, engineers, and military planners, typified by Gaspard Monge and Lazare Carnot. While the Ecole Polytechnique’s conceptual powers were significantly weakened in the regime imposed on France after the defeat of Napoleon and the oligarchical Congress of Vienna of 1815, it still managed to produce such great figures as the scientists Louis Pasteur and Marie Curie.

One of von Hayek’s pet gripes was against those Frenchmen who tried to impose the scientific rationality of the Ecole Polytechnique upon the realm of economics. He recommended, as a counter, reviving a “specific form of liberalism, native to France, that was well-known in the first half of the 19th century, but which has since disappeared from French national consciousness,” the source said.

In whatever diluted form it may now exist relative to the time of Monge and Carnot, the Ecole Polytechnique is central to maintaining the tradition of dirigism and “civil service” in France. Also of importance, is France’s National School of Administration (ENA), which trains the country’s civil servants. The Mont Pelerin figure sneered that people at ENA “know absolutely nothing about economics, they don’t know about money, about interest rates, anything. They are only concerned with finding some prescriptions to apply for government policy.”



*Friedrich von Hayek, the mentor of the so-called Austrian school of economics, whose life-long obsession was to destroy the role of the state in fostering scientific and technological progress.*

### ‘The positive function of speculation’

This individual said this phenomenon was linked to a more generalized “ignorance about economics” in the French population at large. “If we were to ask Frenchmen whether they believe there is now a speculative bubble threatening the economy, the vast majority would immediately say, ‘Yes.’ That’s the problem! In fact, there is no so-called bubble. All this talk of a growing divergence between the ‘amount of speculative paper’ and what people call ‘the real economy’ only shows that people in France don’t understand what economics is, nor do they understand the positive function of speculation. Speculation brings in new options, new information, new creativity, and so it is positive and should not be regulated.”

Pursuing this track of von Hayek-style virtual reality, the Mont Pelerin source affirmed, confidently, that “there is no danger of a new financial crash. In fact, the crash already happened, in 1987, and what we see now is the end of a period of crisis, at least for Europe, rather than the beginning of one.”

Mimicking Gingrich’s posture as a Robespierre revolutionary out to destroy the established system, he stated smugly, “I used to think that the Soviet Union was one integrated system that would hold together, no matter what the stresses. I was mistaken. I am now convinced that France is the next Soviet Union. The French nomenklatura is in for some big shocks.”

# Will drinking wine make you live longer?

by Philip Ulanowsky

In recent years, a growing chorus of opinion has been singing the praises of moderate wine consumption as an antidote to cardiovascular disease. In America, the popularity of this chorus has increased speedily, its refrain sounding a cheery note against the haunting chant of the new Grim Reaper's refrain, "Cholesterol." Does moderate wine consumption truly represent a breakthrough of modern medicine?

The answer to this question is far more politically intriguing than you might imagine. What appears as a dietary question, has shown itself to involve agencies with far-reaching social agendas. Hence, we find in this little issue perhaps less hard, scientific fact respecting human metabolism than a neat lesson in political method. Before proceeding to the medical evidence, let us take a look at a couple of the players involved.

One is the chief American wine lobby group, the Wine Institute in San Francisco. For many years now, the institute has been taking every possible opportunity to publish medical studies showing that moderate wine consumption is healthy; indeed, that it has a protective effect on the cardiovascular system, compared with both abstinence and immoderate drinking. The institute has publicized the results of study after study confirming this "U"-shaped curve, and has campaigned for changes in archaic, Prohibition-like policy guidelines in relevant federal departments.

This campaign, however, took a new turn several years ago, when the institute endorsed a radical version of the typical diet-pyramid schematic. Diet pyramids indicate recommended relative amounts of different food types—the least at the top, the most in a broad swath across the bottom. The institute-endorsed version, referred to as a traditional Mediterranean diet, has at its pinnacle only a tiny triangle for red meat consumption, which it allows "several times a month or somewhat more often in smaller quantities."

For comparison, the United States Department of Agriculture's pyramid—which is for *daily* consumption—has fats, oils, and sweets in the triangle at its pyramid's top, with the direction, "Use sparingly." The swath below is divided into two equal sides, the "milk, yogurt, and cheese group" and the "meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts group," both of which are indicated at 2-3 servings. In the radical pyramid, the corresponding swath is divided, instead, top to bottom, with a thin band for sweets, a thinner one for eggs, more for poultry and more again for fish, all with the

direction, "A few times per week." Olive oil, cheese, yogurt (butter is entirely absent), fruits, vegetables, grains, pasta, breads, and potatoes get "daily" approval.

Ah, but the "Mediterranean" includes moderate wine consumption as a daily recommendation—the reason for the institute's delight.

Not long after the institute's promotion of this scheme, the World Health Organization (WHO) gave its endorsement to this same pyramid, along with a questionable outfit called the Oldways Preservation and Exchange Trust, which purports to educate Americans about healthy dietary patterns from "traditional cultures." The WHO endorsement on a big promotional poster of the pyramid, was indicated as coming separately from the European regional office and the WHO-FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Collaborating Center for Nutrition at Harvard School for Public Health. WHO divided on the issue, however, with the Substance Abuse Division soon thereafter publicly denouncing moderate alcohol consumption, and a spokesman for the endorsing European office stressing that WHO's pyramid support "is acknowledgment for a cultural model and not an endorsement for any particular food component," according to an institute newsletter. In fact, on the front of a poster showing the pyramid, a disclaimer states that it is only preliminary and subject to change. The back of the poster is a long explanation, full of disclaimers.

Nonetheless, the endorsement was cause for the institute to celebrate with champagne. Seen from their perspective, the WHO endorsement provides a big name to throw around in their political battle to make the centuries-old European custom of daily wine consumption more palatable to Prohibitionist-prone America. However one may agree with the intent, this little victory is but a deal with the devil.

As dietary science clearly shows, red meat is the most concentrated and complete source of protein in our diet. Ideological politics, not science, have given it a bad rap. First of all, most of the scare about cholesterol is off-base. For instance, veteran researcher George V. Mann, M.D., a collaborator in the landmark Framingham Study on heart disease, showed in an article in *21st Century Science & Technology* (May-June 1989), that the actual causes of heart disease are not understood, and making cholesterol a universal boogeyman is unscientific. Many societies, he notes, live on a diet of mainly meat and milk—a diet far higher in saturated fat than the traditional American diet—and yet show less cholesterol in their blood and virtually no incidence of heart disease. Dr. Mann further points out, that even the correlations between blood-cholesterol levels and heart disease are highest in young adults and then taper off, virtually disappearing after age 50.

"A large number of trials of diets and drugs in human subjects have been undertaken," reports Dr. Mann, "and without exception these have failed to show that dietary restriction of fat and cholesterol or change in the nature of the



*Red meat is the most concentrated and complete source of protein in our diet. Moderate consumption of wine seems to be healthy, too. So, who benefits if the wine producers and the cattlemen are at odds?*

fat in the diet will prevent heart disease.” So-called risk factors, he notes, are widely misused and popularly misunderstood. He should know; he helped pioneer their use in heart studies.

A purported medical anomaly made famous on CBS’s *60 Minutes* a couple of years ago, the so-called French Paradox, provided a similar type of evidence. In France, where the traditional diet includes high percentages of saturated fats, heart disease rates are dramatically lower than in the United States. Why? One reason hypothesized, was wine in the French daily diet.

Now, the evidence that a little wine in the diet is generally healthful is scarcely news. References to this go back to Biblical times, at least, and appear with frequency throughout history, as does the evidence that overdoing it takes its toll. More recently, however, study after study has shown that moderate wine consumption appears to lower the risk for heart disease compared with both heavy drinking *and* abstinence. The correlation appears to be very strong; the actual cause remains unclear.

In addition to water and alcohol, wine contains hundreds of identifiable components, many of which are, of course, also found in fresh fruits. The hypothesis that the alcohol (ethanol) itself is healthy in small amounts, appears to have reasonable basis. Moderate alcohol consumption seems to raise HDL (high-density lipoproteins, or “good” cholesterol) levels while improving HDL-to-LDL (low-density lipoproteins, or “bad” cholesterol) ratios. Various other components, such as anti-oxidant phenolic compounds, credited with helping to avoid blood platelet-aggregation (which can lead to blocked arteries and clots) have been much publicized in the institute’s literature in the past year. How these or other particular components of wine interact with the body in the totality of diet and metabolism, however, is another question.

There are just too many variables to pin causality on a single one in regard to health effects and disease risks that are, themselves, not even fully understood.

Some French doctors interviewed on the CBS show, noted that the European “lifestyle” tends to remain more traditional—regular and more relaxed meals, less snacking in between, for example, and a less sedentary daily routine than Americans have adopted.

### **Theft by persuasion**

Leaving aside all this uncertain medical evidence, however, let us return to the diet pyramids and place them in their proper context. That context is the decades-long effort by the neo-malthusians to drastically reduce the world’s population, beginning with the billions of people of darker skin. The United Nations was founded by these circles, and WHO, like other U.N. branches, has come down frequently on that side of the policy line.

Economic development is the bane of malthusian ideologues, since it proves all their cataclysmic chatter of overpopulation, industrial pollution, technological oppression, and so on, to be just that. Among the early benefits of industrial development, of course, is improvement in diet. A nation’s sovereign control over an adequate food supply is another. Neither of these suits the malthusian policymakers. When outright theft of these rights is politically infeasible, however, gaining them by deception is the approved method.

Hence, we began hearing in the 1970s of “appropriate technology” for the underdeveloped countries—labor-intensive, “traditional” technologies that required no modern infrastructure or electrical power. In line with this, we heard that “traditional” medicines, such as herbal remedies and whatever some local witch-doctor might concoct—not oppressive, modern medicine—were appropriate for these peo-



ples. Now we are hearing the message with a new slant. After years of propaganda in the developed countries about cholesterol, chemical "poisons" in food, carcinogens in the refrigerator (and under the bed), and the benefits of "natural" foods, now we are getting a "traditional Mediterranean diet."

In this context, it is not difficult to see the consequences an embrace of this radical diet plan will offer, simply by drawing the most obvious implications from all the components. All the most efficient forms of protein—vital to the body's immune system—are reduced. What's left in the pyramid? Well, largely, we have fruits and vegetables, which we always hear are contaminated by pesticides and so on; the infamous Alar scare about an apple protectant shows how easily supplies may be manipulated. Then, we have potatoes and the grains. Aside from the notorious control of the grain markets by the major cartels, the grains represent a rather inadequate diet for a modern world.

It must also be remembered that world production of all food commodities, meat and grain alike, is coming under enhanced manipulative price-control through the so-called "free trade" treaties that are dominating international relations. Hence, all vectors point to a single situation in which the world's diet may be increasingly manipulated at will by a relatively few controlling hands in the right positions.

When the Wine Institute several years ago released its endorsement for the new wine-friendly pyramid, president John DeLuca was asked by this reporter at the press luncheon, if he fully endorsed the restricted red meat provision of the scheme. He agreed that the fear of red meat and so forth was unfounded, but said of the plan, "It's a start."

This is the kind of response that makes a social controller smile. In post-World War II America, in particular, and because the work of behavioral psychologist Kurt Lewin gained currency, corporate and political life have increasingly come under the domination of Lewin's so-called group dynamics management. In brief, this involves "profiling" of a target group and individuals, and employing induced stress to manipulate their behavior toward a desired outcome. All the more recent "consensus-building" programs are spin-offs of this.

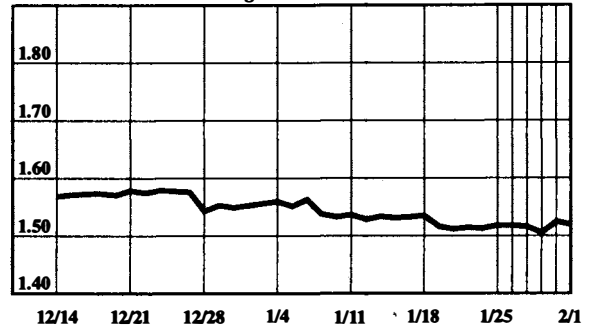
It is not surprising, then, that any single-issue lobbying group, seeing itself struggling against various opponents (and indeed, in this case, the neo-Prohibitionist movement is both real and significant), would grab for any perceived opening, even "just a start."

It would be healthier for everyone, however, if organizations such as the Wine Institute and its constituents were to join forces with, say, the cattlemen's associations and other independent traditional farmers' groups, to explode the lies being peddled by those who intend to control and diminish, through one ruse or another, the supply of quality foods upon which America and other nations have grown. After all, isn't that the sort of friendly relationship such producers would have in the Mediterranean?

## Currency Rates

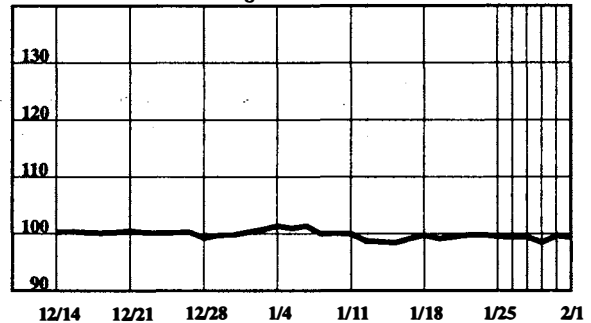
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



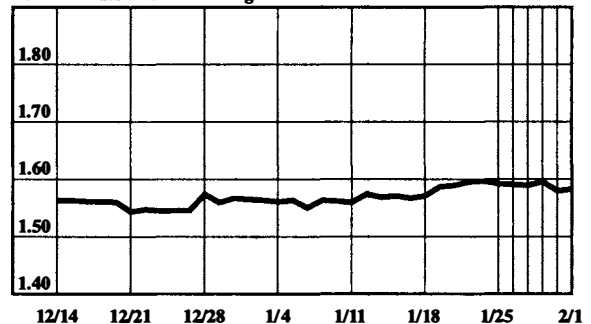
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



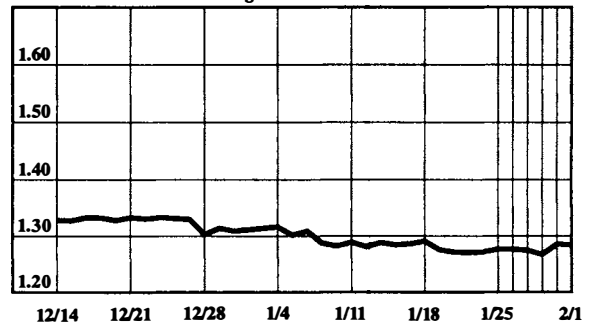
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Letter to the Editor

## *On the Danube water project*

*Prof. Igor Mucha, with Groundwater Consulting Ltd. in Bratislava, Slovakia, sent us the following letter in response to our National Economy section on Jan. 6.*

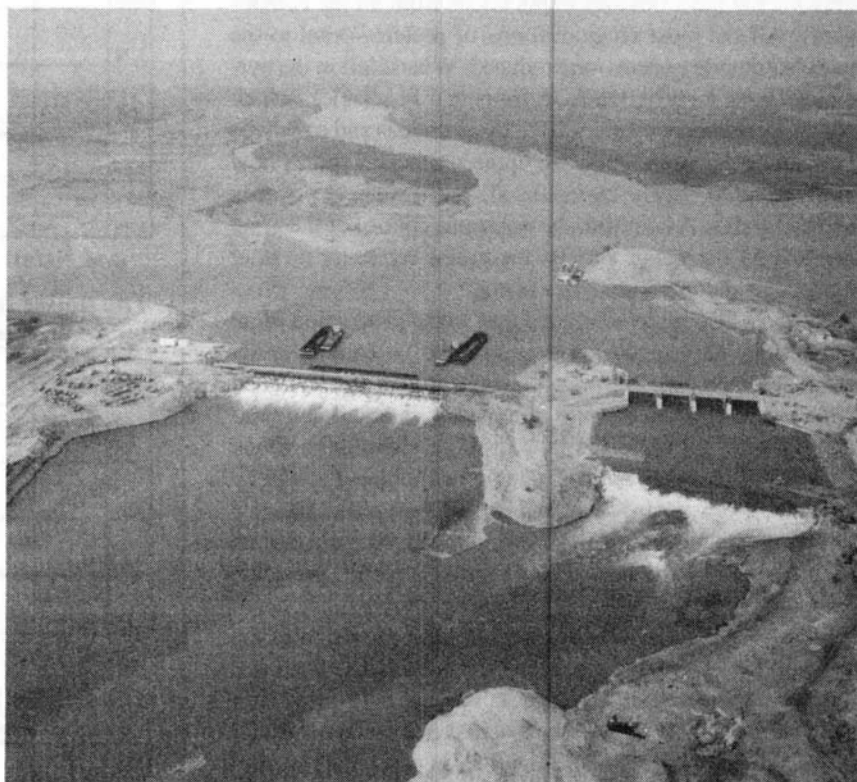
Dear Sirs:

I would like to add some remarks and clarifications to Mr. Hartmann's article on the Gabčíkovo water power plant and the World Wide Fund for Nature.

First of all, it is not quite true, that the proposals of the International Monitoring Commission, of which I was a member, are identical to what the Slovakian and also Hungarian engineers proposed. These engineers have always proposed, and still do, that Hungary agree to use the structures at Dunakiliti, Hungary, which have been completed and left idle ever since the Hungarian Parliament decided to stop its cooperation in the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros project, at least partially for the water supply of the inundation area on the Hungarian side.

These structures include facilities for the inundation of the Danube floodplain on the Hungarian side of the river, which, in addition, would allow the river branches to interconnect with the Danube at several locations. Such operation of these structures would have similar and even better effects on the floodplain and river branches on the Hungarian side of the Danube than the operation of the structures at Dobrohost has on Slovak territory. They simply have not been put into operation. Doing so would enable Slovakia to use the provisional structures in coordination with the Dunakiliti facilities.

The proposals made by the International Monitoring Commission are premised on the fact that it is impossible to use the Dunakiliti structures, unless Hungary agrees to it, which, unfortunately for the time being, is unlikely. Therefore, we had to look for a compromise. We still hope that the Hungarian side will, at some point, agree to what we believe is the better solution, i.e., to complete the construction of the Gabčíkovo and Nagymaros complexes and then join Slovakia in their management. This includes management of the water regime, which already now is handled flexibly by



*The lock and dam on the Danube at Gabčíkovo, Slovakia. The benefits of the completed elements of the project are making themselves felt in all realms: flood control, more plentiful water for household and agricultural use, hydropower, and increased shipping.*

Slovakia. The amount of water passing through the Old Danube presently is about four times greater than was planned before Hungary withdrew from the treaty.

This proposal is, in fact, not only supported by Slovakian engineers, but also by many Hungarian engineers and hydrologists. In fact, the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros project was designed jointly by Hungarian and Slovakian engineers. The International Monitoring Commission's report of December 1993 has proven the competence of these engineers. Already, Hungary is profiting from the operation of the Gabčíkovo structures: Its territory is protected from floods, shipping conditions have been improved for vessels of all nationalities, and the Moson Danube is now continuously supplied with water. We are therefore confident that the design will serve both peoples, if completed as originally planned.

We do not think that construction and operation of Gabčíkovo and the lateral canal create problems for the Hungarian minority in Slovakia. It is true, that an ethnic Hungarian minority of 500,000 lives in Slovakia. But, in the vicinity of the project, there live only 50,000 persons, and these include many ethnic Slovaks, too. For most of the affected, living conditions have been or will be improved by the project. The water table has risen to more optimal depth and irrigation canals are better supplied with water during time of low discharge in the Danube, and therefore, farmers in the area need less irrigation water or have better access to it; operation of the Gabčíkovo structures provides jobs for the local population; increased tourism will provide additional income for the area. If the project were detrimental to the population of the area—Hungarian or Slovak—we would not support it.

## 'Betuwe line' bearing fruit

*Prospects for developing the continental rail link from Rotterdam to Moscow are improving.*

**A** revived debate in Europe about accelerated infrastructure modernization has been sparked by the breakthrough in the European Union summit in Essen on Dec. 9-10, which gave an official go-ahead for the first 14 priority continental high-speed railway projects.

Number five on the list, is the "Betuwelijn" route for a high-speed freight railway that will link the port of Rotterdam, Europe's largest, with the Ruhr region, the industrial heartland of Germany. After years of controversy, environmentalist obstruction, and administrative delay, the 120 km line, which is named after the Betuwe fruit-growing region in the Netherlands through which it will pass, has now received a green light from the expert committee of "wise men and women" that is advising the Dutch government on infrastructure and public works projects. The government is now expected to give its official go-ahead to the biggest single public works project in the Netherlands, along with roughly \$5 billion in funding, sometime in March.

The Betuwelijn route is the westernmost section of the future continental rail connection between the Atlantic and Russia. It will enter the German rail grid for high-speed trains at the Dutch-German border town of Emmerich, linking up to the Ruhr, a big consumer of raw materials and prefab goods. It will also allow freight to be moved even farther to the east, via Münster and Hanover, to Warsaw, Minsk, Moscow, and other industrial and population centers in eastern Europe.

The freight will be transported on high-speed trains at speeds of up to 160 kilometers per hour (kph), leaving Rotterdam and arriving in Moscow 30 hours later. This will be possible by about the year 2010.

The Betuwelijn and its connection with the modernized German rail grid will be completed by 2005; a new container port in Rotterdam will be operational by 2010. The extension of the German high-speed rail grid eastward, from Berlin to Moscow, which is the easternmost section of this continental rail route, will be completed by about the same time—on condition that an important document signed in Berlin on Jan. 23 is implemented without delay.

On that day, the transportation ministers of Germany, Poland, Belarus, and Russia, as well as the railway minister of Russia and a senior envoy of the EU Commission, signed a "memorandum of understanding" for the modernization of the combined road-rail transport corridor from Berlin to Moscow, a project that aims at transporting passengers and freight at speeds of up to 200 kph over 1,800 kilometers. The entire project, which is largely modernization of existing rail track, requires investment of up to \$14 billion.

What makes the document especially important is the fact that it ends the misguided discussion about private initiative construction, and restates the prime responsibility of the governments to realize the project. Only for the highway aspect of the project, is a leading role envisioned for private-initiative investment.

The memorandum stated the governments' commitments to turn the corridor into one of broader industrial and economic development for the 20 million people living along the route, and to extend the economic benefits to another 20 million living in Scandinavia across the Baltic Sea.

The first section of this rail route, from Berlin to Swiecko, on the German border with Poland, is already under construction; the next section, from Swiecko to Warsaw, will receive \$350 million in funding from the EU. By 1998, trains are expected to travel at 160-200 kph.

The project creates incentives for the productive sectors of the region's national economies on a scale that will change the parameters of investment significantly. The overall positive economic effect of the \$14 billion, which the construction of the corridor will require, on the regional economies will be three to four times as great. The impact on the overall employment situation, which at present looks very bad in Europe's east, is especially important.

In Rotterdam, the Dutch government plans to invest about \$1.2 billion in the construction of a new container facility to be built at the mouth of the Maas River. The project, "Delta 2008," is designed to allow the unloading of 6 million standard containers by no later than 2010. This will increase capacity by almost 50%, up from 4.5 million containers in 1994, when the port of Rotterdam handled 50 million tons of containerized freight. By 2015, the new facility will handle up to 80 million tons of containerized freight, of which it plans to transport 30 million tons by rail to Germany and beyond. Overall, Rotterdam's port, which handled 294 million tons last year, expects to reach a capacity of 400 million tons by the year 2010.

# Business Briefs

## Infrastructure

### Dutch, Belgians put joint projects on agenda

The Netherlands signed an agreement with Belgium on deepening a crucial section of the Scheld River in the third week in January, which will be important for making the Belgian port of Antwerp navigable for larger vessels and to increase its capacity.

The project has been discussed for some time, and is listed in the European Union's program of second-priority projects of waterway transport infrastructure development, but the Dutch have not been in favor of it for fear that the benefit Antwerp would gain from the project would be at the expense of their plans to upgrade traffic at the port of Rotterdam (already Europe's largest).

The two governments also resolved to put discussion about the high-speed rail project from Brussels to Amsterdam, which involves disputes over the route, on the agenda for another meeting this spring.

## Africa

### Economies of SADC nations deteriorating

The economies of the 11-nation Southern African Development Community (SADC) are declining, despite being the only part of Africa which is getting significant donor aid, the group said in its annual report released in January. It met with western donors in Malawi on Jan. 27 seeking funds, but donors are threatening significant cutbacks, saying these countries are too donor-dependent.

According to the SADC, the economic adjustment programs—which are dictated by the International Monetary Fund—in 1994 did not “have the desired effects.” Angola's economy is in a “hopeless mess,” Zambia will have to rely on loans and grants, and Botswana and Namibia's mining sectors are stagnating. In “normally healthy Botswana,” attempts to shift to the manufactur-

ing sector (away from mining) as a strategy for economic diversification, failed miserably, and growth in the manufacturing sector declined 12%. In Angola, Gross Domestic Product fell 22.6%, while Namibia and Swaziland registered declines of 3.3% and 2.7%, respectively.

What little growth there was, the SADC attributes mainly to improvements in the agricultural sectors of Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In Angola, where mining has collapsed and the country is dependent on food aid, the country's debt grew in 1994 to \$11.6 billion, up from \$10.9 billion in 1993—exceeding the value of the production of goods and services by more than 400%. Mozambique will continue to depend largely on foreign donor aid.

## Caucasus

### Build oil pipeline for peace, says negotiator

John Maresca, a former U.S. negotiator in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, wrote that “the new Silk Road” of potential oil pipelines to be built in the Caucasus could be the basis for economic development of the whole war-torn region.

In a commentary in the Jan. 25 *Wall Street Journal Europe*, Maresca wrote that the acute crises in the region leave all the potential routes for the pipeline full of “daunting obstacles.” However, “a new phase of urgent discussion” is beginning on potential pipelines. The “trans-Armenia route” is likely the best option among several routes. “Despite traditional hostilities toward Turkey and Azerbaijan, Armenia is a potentially reliable partner.” Russian interests will have to be met in the plan eventually adopted, or Russia will undercut any arrangements made, including preventing the shipment of heavy construction equipment through the Volga-Dan Canal system. But pipelines need not necessarily cross Russian territory, he wrote, since the amount of oil in the region would justify more than one

pipeline, and Russia might agree to shared control or a similar arrangement.

“The economic effects of these pipelines will be so important that they make this a unique opportunity for regional development. They represent huge investment potential in a generally poor area, and will knit together the nations that must share them,” he said. “The U.S. government has not taken a position on the pipeline issue, but it should. . . . U.S. interests in this matter are clear: Russia will have a pipeline from Kazakhstan, so a pipeline from Baku should cross Armenia and Turkey. Not only is this the best route technically, it would also create a badly needed incentive for ending the Nagorno-Karabakh war and for maintaining regional stability in the future.”

## Italy

### Privatization of state sector forces up imports

Since the progressive dismantling of the state-owned iron, steel, petrochemical, and machine-tool industries, Italy now has to import, mostly from eastern Europe, 60% of its strategically relevant industrial products such as ball bearings, aluminum, and other metal products. Concern is rising among many industrial consultants that after the recent privatization of state-owned specialty steel industries, the situation is going to become much worse, leaving the private steel cartel to take over what remains of state-sector production and impose a dramatic price increase on the internal market.

Since the collapse of the Berlin Wall, a private steel cartel led by Giorgio Falk and Luigi Lucchini has been buying up steel plants in eastern Europe and taking advantage of the low labor cost. It is believed that these people are now waging a trade war against Italy's national economy, providing cheap, foreign-made goods at very high prices and with costly delays in delivery.

Falk is a member of the 1001 Club, a key grouping of the European oligarchy which is led by the British monarchy. In the past, Falk

## Briefly

opposed Oscar Sinigaglia, one of the founding fathers of state-owned industries. The "Sinigaglia Plan" created a technologically advanced, full-cycle, mass-production steel industry, which especially built up operations in the traditionally poor Mezzogiorno region in southern Italy. In contrast, Falk's policy is technologically backward, costly, and profitable only because of state subsidies.

Thus, today, Italy's so-called economic recovery consists of an export boom based on "creative production" of such things as dolls, knives, fashion shirts, and luxury goods. Export earnings are not reinvested in the country.

### Nuclear Energy

#### Prospects improve in Sweden, Indonesia

Sweden, which decided in 1980 in a national referendum to shut down all nuclear power plants by the year 2010, may reconsider that decision. Labor unions have begun placing ads calling for the 1980 referendum to be reversed.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson also said recently that in light of problems with a secured energy supply and a lack of viable energy alternatives, Sweden might have to reconsider.

On Jan. 27, Energy Minister Jörgen Andersson, who is said to have been pounded in recent weeks by Swedish industrial lobbies to change the government's anti-nuclear policy, seconded Carlsson, endorsing a new referendum in a statement on national television. "It would have to be on the question whether one could cancel that date 2010, should an exit [from nuclear] prove impossible by that date," he said.

In Indonesia, Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie on Jan. 21 defended plans to build a nuclear plant in central Java, the official Antara news agency reported. "Preparations for the project started 20 years ago, both regarding the technology being used and nuclear's sociological presence

among the people," he said in the central Java capital of Semarang, 150 miles east of Jakarta. He admitted that people might object to the plan, but said that such an attitude could not be defended when the country was in need of energy sources to generate electricity in the future. "At this moment, the Indonesian people, from Sabang [Aceh] to Merauke [Irian], are aware of the importance of the modern technology, because the nuclear plant project is for the people's benefit." The plan would also help reduce unemployment, he said.

Indonesia said it plans to start building the \$1.2 billion plant on Java in May 1996. The 600-megawatt plant is scheduled to start generating electricity around the year 2004.

### Health

#### Patarroyo announces new malaria vaccine

Colombian scientist Manuel Patarroyo has announced the development of a new anti-malarial vaccine with 90-95% effectiveness. The vaccine is an improvement of an earlier vaccine which he developed, which protected an average of 40% of people (and of more than 70% of children) inoculated. The new vaccine is now undergoing testing.

Further, researchers at the U.S. company Becton and Dickinson have developed a new diagnostic test for malaria. Using a simple test similar to that used to detect glucose in urine, malaria can be detected from a drop of the patient's blood. This could be especially helpful in poor countries, because conventional detection requires time, microscopes, and trained personnel. As a result, doctors in poor countries often provide anti-malaria drugs when malaria is suspected, even if patients are not infected, which contributes to the long-term danger of the development of multi-resistant strains.

Today, researchers have to deal with the increasing resistance of the malaria agent to antibiotics, and the *Anopheles* mosquito, which transmits the disease, is increasingly resistant to DDT and other pesticides.

● **THE PANAMA** Canal Gatún locks are being overhauled, causing delays of five days, more than twice the normal waiting period, the Jan. 27 *Journal of Commerce* reported. The situation has been exacerbated by a surge of grain shipments from U.S. Gulf ports to Asia, and fruit shipments from South America to the U.S. East Coast.

● **YEMEN** has asked the International Monetary Fund to slow implementation of "economic reforms," including abolition of subsidies, unifying exchange rates, laying off thousands of workers, and up to fourfold price rises for water, power, and gasoline. Yemen has decided to sell off all state-owned industries.

● **JAPAN'S** Sumitomo Bank said on Jan. 27 that it will post a loss of 280 billion yen this fiscal year, the first loss by a Japanese bank since 1945, the *International Herald Tribune* reported. The bank said it would write off 600 billion yen in non-performing real estate loans, on top of 200 billion yen in the first half of 1994. But write-offs will reduce non-performing assets by only 20%.

● **'CHINA** is ready to import petrochemicals from Nigeria. . . . We have requested from the government that efforts should be made to enable China to buy more . . . especially goods produced in Nigeria," Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said on Jan. 24 during a visit.

● **'THE CANADIAN** government is backing a loser in encouraging production of bio-fuels with tax incentives and loan guarantees," the OECD said in a recent report, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* reported on Jan. 12. The energy used to produce ethanol from wheat and corn "can in some cases be higher than the energy saved by substituting it for petrol."

● **RUPERT MURDOCH'S** Fox TV and the British news agency Reuters are creating a "television news service" to serve Fox's U.S. outlets starting on March 1.

## Time to bury the rotten legacy of G.W.F. Hegel

by Frank Hahn<sup>1</sup>

Let us begin with the frequently posed question of how a highly cultured population like the Germans could fall prey to the National Socialist dictatorship. Certainly, those versed in history are aware of the evidence confirming that Adolf Hitler's rise to power was managed by the British oligarchy, which on the eve of World War II betrayed and sabotaged the German resistance to Nazism.

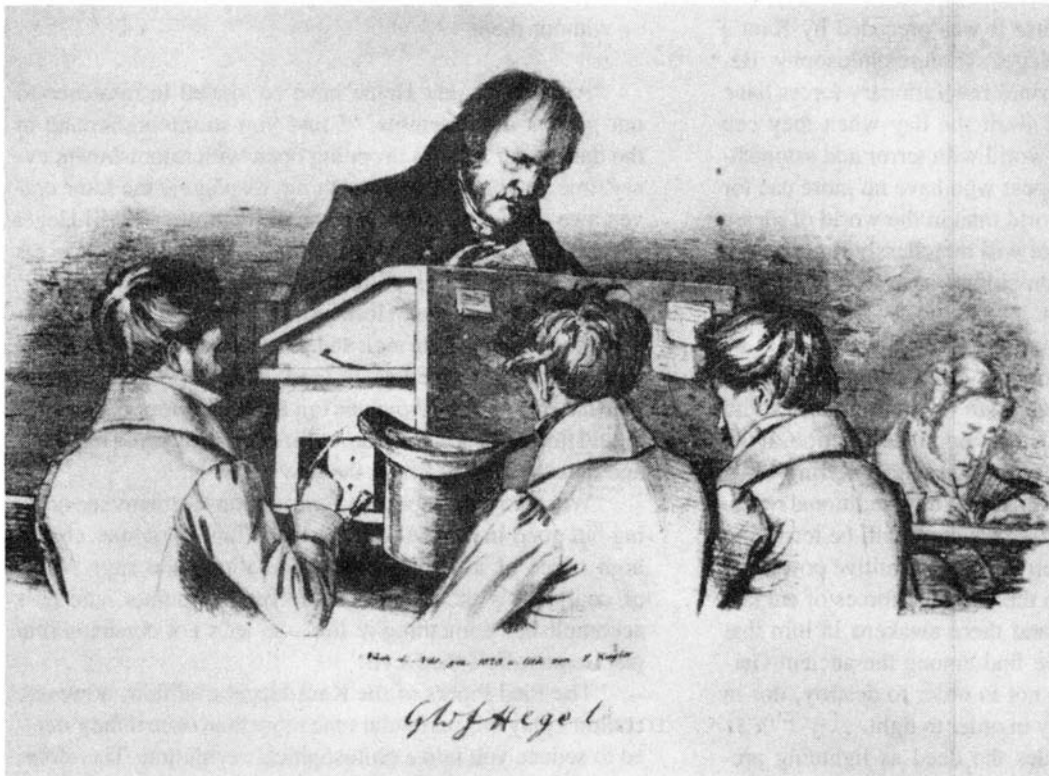
Yet ultimately these considerations lead us to the *physics* of history, as Wilhelm von Humboldt defined it, dissecting the antecedents, consequences, and mechanisms of historical events in all their geographic, political, institutional, and military interconnections. Yet, Humboldt says, an explanation of the specific causes peculiar to a given event is incomplete; it has to begin with the *philosophy* of history—the dimension dominated by man's creative reason.

"Only from a point outside of it can the realm of phenomena be grasped," writes Humboldt. "The *ideas* existing outside the finite nevertheless hold sway throughout history." Ideas, or "intellectual singularities," are more real and lasting than mechanistic occurrences.

This point of departure opens up a sort of historical atlas of the world of ideas. The battle of ideas within European civilization has taken its course, up to the present, between the metaphysical humanism of a Plato, Nicolaus of Cusa, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, et al. on the one hand, and an Aristotle, Paolo Sarpi, John Locke, David Hume, Jeremy Bentham, and the so-called Enlightenment up to the Romantics and nihilists, on the other. The latter proclaim man's exclusively instinct-driven nature, allegedly repressed by the

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1. This article first appeared, in a two-part version, in the German weekly newspaper *Neue Solidarität* on Oct. 12 and 19, 1994. The editors are grateful to Susan Johnson for translating and editing this abridged version. The issues the study unfolds are of such universal importance, that we believe the non-German reader will greatly benefit by reading it "over the shoulders," so to speak, of the German audience for which it was originally written.



*Without the sponsorship of the Anglo-Venetian oligarchy, Hegel "might well have labored in obscurity as a crankish, tedious junior professor. It is said that he wrenched out his abstruse lectures with agonizing hesitancy, the barely audible product constantly interrupted by a loud, repellent cough."*

rationality of culture and science. The Anglo-Venetian oligarchic faction has wielded this radical empiricist doctrine in order to secure its power, because scientifically minded human beings will not tolerate slavish subjection to an aristocracy!

Over a span of 150 years, the German variant of British empiricism was very effective, unfortunately, in preparing the ground for the immediate instigators of Nazism. The branching point for the wrong turn in German intellectual life is found in the Anglo-Venetians' onslaught against their greatest enemy—Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. For obvious reasons, Leibniz's German opponents exploited the specific convolutions of the German mind; in order to reach their audience, they did not call on Voltaire or Locke or Hume, but Kant and Hegel!

### Heine's warnings, then and now

Did you notice—I have already committed a sacrilege. Yes, indeed, Kant and Hegel belong before the bench of justice, for crimes against humanity, for incitement to violence and terrorism. As the prosecution's witness, I call Heinrich Heine.

"Just a minute," interposes a good German. "How can you make such accusations? These men were philosophers, they fought with ideas, not swords and cannons!"

Precisely. That's why this is such a serious case. Intellectual weapons can have far more devastating effects than military ones. But here is Herr Heine to clarify this

for you further.<sup>2</sup>

I shall now speak of a man whose very name has the power of an exorcism. I shall speak of Immanuel Kant. It is said that nocturnal spirits are terrified at the sight of the executioner's sword. How terrified they must then be when someone holds up to them Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason!* This book is the sword with which Deism was executed in Germany! . . .

If, however, Immanuel Kant, the arch-destroyer in the realm of ideas, far surpassed Maximilian Robespierre in terrorism, yet he possessed many similarities with the latter. . . . We find in both the same talent for suspicion, only that one directs his suspicion toward ideas and calls it criticism, while the other applies it to people and entitles it republican virtue. But both represented in the highest degree the type of the provincial bourgeois. Nature had destined them to weigh coffee and sugar, but Fate determined that they should weigh other things and placed on the scales of the one a king, on the scales of the other a God. . . .

The German revolution will not turn out to be any

2. Citations from Heinrich Heine are taken from "Concerning the History of Religion and Philosophy in Germany," in *Heinrich Heine: Selected Works*, translated and edited by Helen Mustard, pp. 368-69, 416-18. Vintage, New York: 1973.

milder or gentler because it was preceded by Kant's *Critique*. . . or even [Hegel's] nature philosophy. Because out of these doctrines revolutionary forces have developed which only await the day when they can break forth and fill the world with terror and astonishment. Kantians will appear who have no more use for piety in the physical world than in the world of ideas, who with sword and axe will mercilessly rummage in the soil of our European culture in order to eradicate the last roots of the past. . . .

But [the Hegelian] nature philosophers would be more terrifying than anyone else, since they would actively take part in a German revolution, and would identify themselves with the work of destruction. If the hand of the Kantian strikes a strong, unerring blow because his heart is not moved by any traditional reverence . . . the philosopher of Nature will be terrifying because he allies himself with the primitive powers of Nature, can conjure up the demonic forces of ancient Germanic pantheism, and there awakens in him that lust for battle which we find among the ancient Germans and which fights not in order to destroy, nor in order to win, but simply in order to fight. . . .

The thought precedes the deed as lightning precedes thunder. German thunder is of course truly German; it is not very nimble but rumbles along slowly. . . . There will be played in Germany a drama compared to which the French Revolution might seem merely an innocent idyll.

This expert testimony suffices for a guilty verdict. And what would Heine have to say today? Perhaps he would address us as follows:

"I was very severe in my *Religion and Philosophy in Germany*, because I wanted to deliver a clear warning. I would not have believed that my poetic prophesies could have taken on such a ghastly reality in the twentieth century. Yet it is far worse that you, standing at the end of this blood-stained century, have failed to grasp my warning. You cheerfully persist in falling into raptures over Evil, because you claim you know too little to distinguish it from Good. This too is supposed to be typically German. Here is what I said at the time about the German public's response to Kant:"

Did Kant perhaps, just by destroying all the proofs for the existence of God, intend to show us clearly how perilous it is, not to be able to know anything about the existence of God? In this matter he acted almost as wisely as a Westphalian friend of mine who had smashed all the street lamps in Grohnder Street in Göttingen and then, standing in the dark, delivered a long lecture to us on the practical necessity of lamps, which he had broken in a theoretical frame of mind only in order to show us that we could see nothing

without them.

"And so," might Heine have continued in reference to our present-day dilemma, "I find you stumbling around in the dark, your mouths dropping open with astonishment every time you bump into something, displaying the same craven awe of the practical Good as the theoretical Evil! Hegel superseded God with man, then with the state. Today, his pupils, the preachers of the 'dialectic of enlightenment,' Theodor Adorno, Max Horkheimer, and their entire Frankfurt School, supersede man and state with *Nature* (of course, there can be no more talk of God). They will not rest until man has disappeared from this fair Earth, as the old Hegelians would find no peace until the realm of divinity lay in rubble—and the state came forth as the new god.

"When anyone espouses *Nature*, you Germans see nothing but good in him. And if the Devil himself comes clad in high office or a distinguished reputation, you say, 'Well, of course, it's the Devil, but he has his points, and he's accomplished something in life—so let's not condemn him just because he's the Devil.'

"The Pied Pipers of the Kant-Hegel tradition, however, couldn't play this particular tune more than once if they wanted to seduce you into a philosophical revolution. Therefore, the neo-Hegelians no longer say that it is the state which is all-important, but the individual who rejects the authority of the state. This rejection proceeds joyfully among Poles or Italians—they tend to sing while they sin—but the Germans undertake their extreme individualism in dead earnest: The lone individual individualizes himself to the point at which, strictly upholding the Hegelian dialectic, he dissolves and disappears! In the same deadly serious spirit, it is obvious that all the other individuals must disappear, too. Thus do the Germans endeavor to give philosophical justification for sin, and thus the philosophical Devil is rendered his posthumous due.

"Nietzsche, Heidegger, Hegel, even our worthy Friedrich Schiller, are all thrown into the same pot. And the Germans, after finally turning themselves into sophisticated gourmets, as soon as they enter the realm of the intellect they swill down a foul, watery mess, and announce, 'It's only ideas! When it comes to my behavior, mind you, I'm *wie eh und je* rational.—Excuse me, what was that about the lightning that comes before the thunder?'"

May we Germans become smarter than we were 150 years ago and truly take Heine's words to heart! Kant's influence on German intellectual life is a well-excavated topic. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel has exerted a still deadlier effect on the history and politics of the past 200 years. And so we wish to render satisfaction to Heine by tracking down the causal links in that Hegelian thunder and lightning.

### Hegel and the 'Weltgeist'

The goal pervading Hegel's labors was the final annihilation of the influence of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. That is



why Hegel felt compelled to issue several dozen volumes of his own works and pass himself off as the greatest philosopher of all time. Talented minds have tormented themselves with this mammoth corpus and perished on the philosophical rack. We may bring his ideas together in a few fundamental theses.

One of Hegel's most glaringly abstruse theoretical edifices is his theory of history.

As a young pupil in Stuttgart and later as a university student at Tübingen, Hegel was already avidly studying the work of the Scottish empiricist David Hume, a major antagonist against Leibniz and a precursor of Kant. In Hume's philosophy of history, history is not made by individuals, but by *circumstances*. Hegel picked up these notions in his own early writings, and concluded that no actor on the historical stage can ever consciously guide his own actions: The individual is a mere pawn. That "message" is aimed against Leibniz's concept of the monad, which as a creative soul, is the formative agent of what we call history.

Thus Hegel soon delegated historical responsibility to the World Spirit—the *Weltgeist*. In Hegel's calculus of world history, antiquity was the realm of the Father, the Middle Ages the realm of the Son, the modern Protestant world the realm of the Holy Ghost—and what comes next? Germany, as the consummation of the *Weltgeist*!

The belief that Germany, or later Prussia, was destined to lead world history to its summit, formed itself in Hegel's mind through "practical observation." In 1806, looking out from his student pub in Jena, he saw the *Weltgeist*: It was the Emperor Napoleon on horseback! A warm, cozy tremor permeated Hegel's insides, and he cried out deliriously, "I have seen the *Weltgeist* ride by!" This claim, colored perhaps by wine as well as prior conviction, became the linchpin of Hegel's philosophical system. History is ultimately the unfolding of the *Weltgeist*, which in the course of its travels attains "consciousness of itself in freedom." Once it has reached this point, history is over, "things go no further."

The *Weltgeist* traverses every geographic region, from east to west. Its temporary habitation among a given populace endows them with world-historic significance, but when the *Weltgeist* departs, they decline forever, as witness India, Persia, Greece, and Rome.

Within each chosen people, the *Weltgeist* slips into the mortal frame of a "world-historic individual," but eventually these individuals overstep themselves, like Napoleon. In his disappointment over Napoleon's downfall, Hegel discovered that at last the *Weltgeist* stood knocking with impatience at the door of Germany. It was in the German empire, which Prussia was assigned to unify, that the *Weltgeist* would attain its final rest. And that ultimate world-historic unity could only be secured by means of war.

Here we look down into the dark pit of a gnostic Manichaeism. Hegel's outlook is stamped by suffering and decay as the foundation for new life, and new life already bears the

seed of death within it. A mixture of Aristotle, Taoist yin-yang, and pre-Christian gnosticism marks Hegel's idea of history. What is evil is the material sphere, which strives, in a constant process of Becoming, against its inevitable decline and dissolution into Absolute Spirit.

World history as the "Golgotha of the Absolute Spirit" requires us to recognize that "objective morality is indifferent to the existence of the individual," as Hegel declares in his *Philosophy of Law*. Even more radically than Kant, Hegel breaks with the German tradition of philosophy based on natural law, whose foremost exponent was Leibniz. Law and jus-

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*The goal pervading Hegel's labors was the final annihilation of the influence of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. That is why Hegel felt compelled to issue several dozen volumes of his own works and pass himself off as the greatest philosopher of all time. Talented minds have tormented themselves with this mammoth corpus and perished on the philosophical rack.*

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tice, in Hegel's view, are identical with power. Relations among nations can only be decided by war, in which, by definition, "the stronger" has justice on his side. Should it surprise us that Mao Zedong and Lenin were inspired by Hegel, along with such "leading intellects" as Bismarck and Hitler?

### **Hegel, Prussia, and the state**

War opens the way for the raging *Weltgeist* to rush in. Hegel not only explains that a permanent state of war is natural, but accords it a moral justification. In his 1802 writing *The German Constitution*, Hegel had already made war-readiness the chief purpose of the state. After the military victories which succeeded in unifying Germany, Hegel thought its territory ought to be apportioned into military districts, with an emperor as supreme commander. Hegel emphasized the state as a juridical person, in opposition to the concept of the nation, in which the legal system is based on the individual's sovereignty as an active agent, creatively endowed because created in the image of God.

For Hegel, the state's rights are absolute, the individual's at best relative. The state becomes the locus of Reason, the manifestation of "objective morality"; the individual's free will dissolves into the Objective Spirit. It follows logically that the state must be revered as "the Divine as it exists on earth."

Let us first examine Hegel as ideologue of the doctrine that “might makes right.” As theoretical propaganda, Hegel’s academic exercises were of immediate service to the various ruling dynasties on the scene. Speaking from his professorial chair at Heidelberg University in 1817, Hegel defended the absolute rights of the Württemberg monarch Frederick II. That year he was called to Berlin, in order to exercise his talents in a larger arena. Under the Metternich-Castlereagh Holy Alliance, there was a need to buttress Prussia’s claim to dominate Germany. Hegel’s philosophical writings were barely comprehensible; however, his actual field of activity was to attack and denounce the political opponents of Metternich and the Prussian monarchy at the University of Berlin.

Hegel’s patron there was von Altenstein, the Prussian minister of culture. The Hegel-Altenstein team fit together like a dagger in a sheath. Both were opportunistic chameleons who would not shrink from self-betrayal, had they a self to betray. Early on, Altenstein had profiled himself as an enemy of the pro-American reformers vom Stein and von Humboldt, and pressed for the absolute subordination of universities to the goals of the state—in opposition to Humboldt’s demand for freedom of research and pedagogy.

After the absolutist 1819 Karlsbad Resolutions, Hegel’s heyday began. It became a dangerous thing to be his adversary. When, for instance, a periodical published an unfavorable review of Hegel’s legal philosophy in 1822, Hegel, through his political godfather Altenstein, arranged for it to be drastically censored.

Increasingly, Hegel was able to thwart the appointment of professors and lecturers who failed to conform to his political outlook. He interfered in the physical sciences to impose his system of “speculative philosophy,” even publicizing his absurd “discovery” that a diamond is a self-realized piece of flint. Scientific research was ridiculed and blocked by the “nature philosophers” around Hegel, who obstructed the installation of equipment for physics and chemistry laboratories at Berlin University, insisting that “pure contemplation” would be compromised. We can only assent to the observation by the great chemist Justus von Liebig that Hegel was “the Black Plague of the nineteenth century.”

It cannot be overemphasized that Hegel and his school served as the Prussian monarchy’s most powerful weapons against the idea of natural law, against the constitutional outlook of the young American republic, and against the conceptions of freedom advanced by Schiller and the Humboldts. Prussia was assigned to *relinquish* its nation-building potential, as a mere subsystem of the British “balance of power” in Europe.

Without the protection of his thuggish patron in the Berlin government, Hegel might well have labored in obscurity as a crankish, tedious junior professor. It is said that he wrenched out his abstruse lectures with agonizing hesitancy, the barely audible product constantly interrupted by a loud, repellent cough.

Just as in the 1820s and 1830s, intellectual conformity—*Gleichschaltung*—was imposed from outside academic life, in 1966-68, “political correctness” began to appear in the West. The outside factor was the Frankfurt School, a joint project of the Comintern and the Anglo-American intelligence services against western civilization.

Hegel, the spiritual godfather of this tendency, proves to be an offshoot of the Anglo-Venetian school of Jeremy Bentham, which had set out to destroy “continental science”—the code-word in the great battle between Leibniz and Isaac Newton. The British Empire could not allow France and Germany to become strategic powers by means of accelerated progress in science, industry, and technology. Despite persecution, the scientific method of Leibniz was upheld by the great nineteenth-century scientists Riemann, Cantor, Gauss, and Weber. These circles were crucial to the century’s flowering of completely new technology and sectors of production; but the intellectual atmosphere in which they persevered was increasingly contaminated.

To the point is a comment by a close collaborator of Otto von Bismarck’s, the theologian and politician Constantin Rössler: “Never has the intellectual labor of an era been so dominated by the spirit of one man as the present age is dominated by the multifaceted efforts of Hegel.” What were the political consequences of Hegel’s intellectual dictatorship?

### 1848, 1866, 1933: Hegel and German politics

In the revolutionary year 1848, with the first great burst of political self-assertion in Germany, what quickly came to dominate the scene was the glorification of war and the ideology of the omnipotent state. The far more complex movement that emerged in 1848-49 included certain republican circles who looked to the spirit of the American Constitution. But the failure of the 1848 republicans must be examined in the light of precisely the “Greater Germany” ideology of the right-wing Hegelians, who proceeded to bounce off the left-wing Hegelians in a typical political set-up.

Within the Paulskirche (the Church of St. Paul in Frankfurt, where delegates deliberated on national unity), the “Greater Germany” ideology was detonated by two issues: Schleswig-Holstein, then under the Danish crown, and Posen, raising the Polish question. As early as June 1848, “No German State without Schleswig” was the slogan of the majority in the Paulskirche. For three months, war was in the air, as Russia, in the foreground, and Britain, in the background, upheld Denmark’s claim to Schleswig. Suddenly the right-wing faction, reveling in the German *Weltgeist*, received unexpected support from the “left,” which called for war against despotic, reactionary Russia. The left exploited the Polish nationalist movement in order to promote a military alliance against Russia; on this point, the “Greater German” faction naturally differed.

Hegelians like Ernst Moritz Arndt became the spokesmen

for the anti-Polish faction, which finally gained the upper hand within the Paulskirche. History, they said, demonstrated Poland's fatal weakness; Germany had the right of the stronger on its side, and therefore there was no reason to "throw this half-Prussian state back to the Polacks."

This chauvinistic mood soon suffocated legitimate debate, especially over the constitution of a unified Germany. Deliberations slid into manipulated cockfights over territorial issues. Soon a clamor was mounted for Germany to incorporate all of Austro-Hungary, in order to secure German domination over Central Europe. Heinrich von Gagern's plan envisioned a de facto annexation of Austria, whose territory would extend to the mouth of the Danube, cutting off southern Slavs from the Russians. But this, in the British view, would be going too far. Britain's aim was to incite the various national-liberation movements in Europe to common struggle against Russia and Austria-Hungary, without allowing new great-power competitors to emerge. The "Left Hegelians" seemed better suited for this purpose.

In his territorial demands, Bismarck was far less radical than the "greater Germans" at the Paulskirche; partly for this reason, he was chosen to carry out German reunification, which in any case the Anglo-Venetian geopoliticians could no longer forestall. Bismarck then became the eponym for an era of sheer unscrupulous power politics, exercised without hindrance thanks to the "Hegelianized" intellectual atmosphere.

Echoing Hegel's formulation, the intoxicated Bismarck toady Rössler declared: "The state is the manifestation of the divine." In 1862, Rössler prophesied that Bismarck's liberal opposition would be chopped up as soon as it "can give momentum to a bold, sweeping intervention into the German question." The German nation was rallied to demand "a dictatorship for one man." And indeed, after the 1866 Prussian victory against Austria, the opposition to Bismarck abruptly fell into silence.

The year 1866 thus marked a decisive break in German history. The last remaining props of conscience were sacrificed to the "might makes right" principle of the state; Bismarck draped himself in the mantle of the *Weltgeist*; and Bismarck found success! Of minor significance at most was deemed the fact that German unity occurred through a breach of the constitution and three wars of aggression.

Here, in near-tragic dimensions, was the false morality and grotesque blindness which left most of the German intelligentsia sliding into impotent delusions of great-power grandeur. This was why the leading strata in Germany could easily be used to prepare the way for World War I, while the actual string-pullers were sitting in England.

After all this, it will not surprise us to find that the Hegelian doctrine of the state was reborn under the Nazi regime. In the 1930s, the leading academics in the humanities viewed themselves more or less as adherents to Hegel's tradition.

For example, in a 1937 document addressed to foreign



*Battling on the barricades in Berlin in 1848. The failure of the 1848 republicans paved the way for the "Greater Germany" ideology of the right-wing Hegelians, who clashed with the left-wing Hegelians in a manipulated confrontation.*

visitors by Nazi student leader A. Klemmt, we find the following remarkable jargon: "For a long time you have heard much about a Hegel renaissance within Germany, as well as elsewhere. Although we unswervably direct our gaze today toward the ultimate formative resolve upon a new, never previously existing future, there can be no doubt that in the all-encompassing rebirth which shall extend its broad and mighty dome above the Third Reich, the grand logic of Hegel will be incorporated." The National Socialist concept of an organic corporate state is finally laid at Hegel's door.

And how do the latter-day leftists, who also invoke Hegel, fit into this picture? Is the left not "left" at all, or has the "right" simply misunderstood the Left Hegelians? Or is it time to finally bury all these verbal shell games? Whether it is a "right-winger" who beats an African to death, or a "left-winger" who kills a policeman, murder is murder. The synthesis of "left" and "right" which so horribly disfigures our century has expressed itself in an intellectual and political terrorism whose matrix is the meaningless arbitrariness of individual existence. The philosophical basis for this outlook is found in Hegel's treatment of religion.

### **'Objective Spirit' replaces theology**

Starting in 1793, Hegel worked as a tutor in Berne, Switzerland. It was there that he published his pamphlet "The

Life of Jesus" in 1795. Writing "biographies" of Christ was a fashionable pursuit throughout the nineteenth century, introduced by French Encyclopedists and English Deists. The central thesis was that Jesus was merely an historical figure; therefore neither the filiation of God nor man's likeness to God exists.

That was Hegel's dry, empty description of Jesus, as a "teacher of virtue" like Socrates, but in no way the Son of God. Yet, unlike Socrates, both Jesus and His teachings came to naught; the most visible evidence is the crucifixion. For Hegel, there was no resurrection.

The major error, in Hegel's view, had been a failure to understand that Jesus' teaching mission was concentrated merely on a few individuals. Since, however, individuals are weak and not immune to worldly corruption, Jesus' capture destroyed the community of His followers. Jesus Himself foresaw that when He said, "My teachings will call forth strife."

In "Belief and Knowledge," Hegel went so far as to characterize Christianity as a sect. The disciples' "coercive" ties to the person of Jesus could justify sins and crimes in His name. Then follows the usual attack against "the Church," for exploiting Christianity as an instrument of domination.

What dimly sputters here is the fanaticism of many of Hegel's German contemporaries, who threw out the baby of rational theology with the bathwater of "the Church." That "the Church" often played a dubious political role over the centuries is a truism. What draws Hegel and his students to the battlefield under their post-Enlightenment banner is, however, the concept of the *Filioque*, that the Holy Spirit proceeds not only from the Father but also from the Son.

What is the decisive message of Christianity, if not the person of Jesus Christ, who became at once God and man? This message, through which the mortal individual can *participate* in the divine, has endowed human beings with *freedom*—from the arbitrary laws and caprices of a perverse Roman oligarchy.

Law instead becomes implanted within men. We are free because *within us* we can recognize the image of God, if we consciously and increasingly use our creative powers. That entails responsibility, however: We cannot push aside the great questions of our age and delegate them to others. There are no longer any excuses; each person is individually obligated to intervene in the great apparatus of what we call history, the world, or the universe—not arbitrarily, but in accordance with the creative law dwelling within us.

Hegel, like Rousseau before him, finds this impossible. The mere weak mortal cannot aspire to be a son of God and therefore "something out of the ordinary." There is an exception: Hegel himself! He was to become Objective Spirit personified. In him the entire development of philosophy reached its consummation, no further progress could occur. Unfortunately, not only "the Master" embraced this immodest claim, but his epigones as well.

For Hegel, previous world history was characterized by pain over the death of God, and thus by ongoing suffering. In a "speculative Good Friday," suffering comes to rest, because the acknowledgment that God is dead leads to man's liberation. Christianity is dissolved into philosophy, man himself turns into God, as he accepts Objective Spirit into himself. Hegel carried out this enterprise, intoxicating himself with the personal experience of the *Logos*. In his very own self he beheld the distinction cancelled between God and man. And that is how he enumerates his four epochs of world history: God the Father, God the Son, the Holy Spirit, and—Hegel, high point of world history, at which man finally becomes redeemed.

### Hegel's dialectic: All is one

This exceedingly pathological variant of gnosticism was dressed up in Hegel's pretentious dialectic, which is a frontal attack on two of Europe's greatest thinkers, Plato and Leibniz. Hegel banalized Plato, especially the *Parmenides* dialogue. In his lectures on Plato, Hegel states:

"Plato's expression is: the Other is the Same, is the self-identical; the Other, which is not self-identical, is also the Same. . . . The result of the dialectic in *Parmenides* is now: the One is and is not, it is itself at the same time as it is the other Ideas. . . . In *Becoming* is *Being* and *Not-Being*, the reality of both is *Becoming*. . . ."

If you read the *Parmenides* carefully, you will find that Plato wanted to express precisely the opposite. The historical *Parmenides* was the founder of the Eleatic school, whose views Plato combatted. How can one attribute the words Plato puts in *Parmenides*' mouth to Plato himself? What occurs during the dialogue is that Plato subjects *Parmenides*' thinking to the most effective conceivable *reductio ad absurdum*. Hegel, however, takes at face value the ludicrous final inference by *Parmenides*, namely, that the One is and is not, that the All-Encompassing is the Many and both are the All-Encompassing, and so on and so forth. Hegel praised the *Parmenides* as a towering example of pre-modern skepticism, in order to make it the foundation of his own system. Yet in this very dialogue, Plato clearly works out the ontological distinction between *Being* and *Becoming*. Hegel fuzzes over precisely this fundamental distinction, and falls back below the level of the pre-Socratics. Indeed, Hegel's version of the dialectic eliminates more than 2,000 years of philosophical investigation—a deadly accomplishment, as we shall see.

This is how Hegel devised his peculiar concepts of *Being* and *Becoming*: Pure *Being* is fully abstract and indeterminate. Since, therefore, nothing can be said about *Being*, it is identical with *Nothingness*! Here the gate opens for Nietzsche and the nihilists. But this is clearly self-contradictory, and so Hegel introduces *Becoming* as the most important category of all. Now comes the real cruncher: "Being is incessant unrest," says Hegel, "which, sinking down, col-

lapses to a point of final stasis.” This “collapse” signifies that Being and Nothingness disappear, and then Becoming disappears, too.

Now we can drop the curtain—philosophical speculation has brought itself to the point of absurdity. Hegel invokes the Infinite, but this process of destruction amounts to a mere affirmation of entropy and finitude.

To overcome this dilemma, Hegel introduces “the negation of the negation”: Finitude negated yields infinity, which in turn negated, reverts to finitude—and so on and so forth. Whatever material or intellectual substance may actually exist, finds its identity only through being turned into its opposite—with a return ticket, naturally, since the fare includes an eventual switch back into the opposite of the opposite. Of course, all this remains a pure construct, providing no scientific elucidation of any phenomena. The devastating effects on science, political thought, and morality are evident.

Every pair of contradictions will be “driven beyond itself” by the dialectic into somehow becoming identical: death and life, hell and heaven, beast and man, evil and good. In the eternal, indifferent sameness which Hegel dubs the “Absolute Idea” or “Eternal Progression,” we reach a condition which Hegel himself ridiculed in his attack on Joseph Schelling, a night in which all cats are gray, a night which decomposes any principles of moral direction. At my next step I can do evil and call evil good: It makes no difference, because in any case the One will soon turn itself into the Other.

Recall that in the present-day debate over economic policy, the notion of “creative destruction” has haunted the world with the motto, “Be happy when we shut down half your production and lay off millions of people—all this is guaranteed to transform itself sooner or later into a recovery!” This school of thought was called “dialectical materialism” by Karl Marx; today the ideologues of the free-market economy call it “pragmatism”; and the instigator of this dialectic is called an “idealist.”

This idealism of infinite sameness leads directly to materialism—because matter can no longer be differentiated from mind or spirit. Hegelianism casts discredit on the actual idealists who conceived of a higher, infinite form of existence transcending the temporal. Their idea of the Infinite did not lead into the chaos of “pure Nothingness”; already in the thought of Plato, as we have indicated, infinite Becoming finds its limit in infinite Being. Cusa says that the Absolute, as the absolute Infinite, or God, envelops or limits the relative Infinite, the human species. And thus we have two distinct kinds of Infinite. “Limit” in this case does not impose a new finitude, but defines the absolute Infinite as an *ordering principle* with respect to the relative Infinite. Progress thus has a *direction*—instead of “the endless up and down,” there exists a *measurable development*.

In his *Monadology*, Leibniz had forcefully spelled this

out. Monads are the primary substance. They are “little” infinities. The *entire universe* reflects itself in each monad at any given time in an *individual way*. Human souls belong to the sphere of monads, they *receive* only from God and also *act upon* the outside world. Their creativity, through which they effect changes in the universe, finds its limit, and thus its ordering principle, in the highest monad, God. Through the relationship with God, the chain of creative acts has an “ordering,” and itself conduces to the higher ordering of the whole. Leibniz says very beautifully: “The scientist must first discover himself and God!” The law of creation is within us!

Hegel hated the philosophy of Leibniz: “God is like the sinkhole in which all the contradictions coagulate. Leibniz’s *Theodicy* is that sort of vulgar compendium. . . . Leibniz has the tiresome notion that God has selected the best of all the infinite possible worlds—*optimism*. That is a base, vulgar expression, a sort of babble about imaginary possibilities; Voltaire made good fun of him. . . . For us today, Leibniz’s *Theodicy* is really unbearable.”

The contrast could not be greater: In Leibniz, the individual actively shapes the Infinite and extends it, overcomes limits, and sets new ones. In Hegel, the individual is dissolved into the Infinite.

In Leibniz, the creative act is a being or substance which newly determines Becoming and leads to a higher state of being, i.e., produces tangible progress by means of dedicated effort. In Hegel, Being and Becoming devolve alike into Nothingness.

But, since in a consistent dialectic “something new” has to emerge, the “pure Negation” loses its terrifying quality. And here is where Left Hegelianism comes in: While Hegel still speaks of superseding and elevating, his left-wing epigones are already looking to annihilate.

Politically, the intent is to tear down the “bourgeois order”; epistemologically, to destroy metaphysics. The Left Hegelians deny man any relationship to a non-sensuous reality and seek to cast him back to the level of the raw, sensuous ego or “I.” The pathway for these efforts was paved by Hegel’s dissolution of the Christian religion and his essentially nihilistic dialectic.

### **Left Hegelians: from God-man to Antichrist**

The “sensuous I” became the slogan of the Left Hegelian Ludwig Feuerbach. “Only a sensuous being is real. . . . The concept of existence stems only from sensuousness.” Feuerbach drives Hegel’s dialectic beyond itself, replacing the “Absolute Idea” as the highest element of his system with “sensuous instincts,” and thus even the “I” itself is ultimately subordinated to “instinct.” Feuerbach plainly has in mind what Nietzsche termed a “revaluation of all values”; what is necessary, he says, is to “overcome the I, the Self . . . to thoroughly negate the previous world-historical perspectives of time, death, this-sidedness, other-sidedness, the I, the

individual, the person.”

But how did it happen that the philosopher of the Restoration, as revolutionary circles deemed Hegel throughout his career, became at all acceptable on the left? As of 1840, the “reactionaries” themselves characterized Hegel as a revolutionary. The new Prussian king, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, declared Hegel *persona non grata* because he had replaced Christianity with speculative philosophy and thereby fostered revolutionary agitation. And thus the so-called left, the “Young Germany” movement, could invoke Hegel without reservations, exercise his form of critique against him, or in some other way pander to his dialectic.

In the interim, David Friedrich Strauss’s *Life of Jesus* had been published in 1835. Strauss took up the Hegelian notion of the God-man, viewing Jesus as merely a first transitional incarnation of the *Logos*, and himself 1,800 years later in the role of Christ: Man, in this case Strauss, was destined to become the *Redeemer in this world*. Strauss’s *Life of Jesus*, thanks to a lively discussion in the popular press of the day, had an explosive effect, calling the left’s attention for the first time to Strauss’s preceptor Hegel.

Feuerbach, Bruno Bauer, Arnold Ruge, and finally Karl Marx, transformed speculative philosophy into a philosophy of the deed. The theologian Bauer began by raging against Christianity with Marx in Berlin’s Doktor Club, and came to view himself in the role of the Antichrist. Marx latched onto Feuerbach’s notion of sensuous man: “Man is a corporeal, elemental, real, sensuous, concrete being, a force of Nature.” Labor for Marx signified man’s dialectical coming-into-oneness with Nature. Products of technology are not results of the human spirit of discovery, but expressions of alienation, because through them we only distance ourselves further from Nature and from our own “corporeality.” Marx characterized himself as a pupil of “the great thinker” Hegel, whose dialectic merely failed to go far enough. Instead of superseding human alienation in the Absolute Idea, alienation must be overcome in the real world by means of a materialized World-Spirit: the “dictatorship of the proletariat.” Marx brims with praise for “the greatness in the Hegelian phenomenology and its end result—the *dialectic of negativity*.”

Like Hegel, Marx launched his career as a partisan of British liberalism—known in the domain of economic policy as “free trade.” Marx’s definition of man as a creature of Nature or “ensemble of social forces” suited the British oligarchy’s stratagems. If scientific and technological progress could be demonized as “capitalist exploitation” under cover of a humane socialism, an ingenious tool would be available for undermining the superiority of the continental European economies—with the help of a “sensuously unchained” labor movement. And so Marx’s fame thrived in London, under the controlling influence of David Urquhart, an agent of the geopolitical arch-manipulator Lord Palmerston.

After his break with Marx, another Left Hegelian landed in Lord Palmerston’s net, Arnold Ruge. He typified the 1840s German weathercocks: initially a great admirer of Prussia, he became embittered after a professorship was denied him. Imprisoned for radical activity, Ruge immersed himself in Hegel’s work. He then launched a Left Hegelian publication, working with Marx on this project until 1844, when their paths parted.

Ruge flopped toward Right Hegelianism, demanding the dissolution of the individual into an “absolute state.” In 1849, after the collapse of the German revolution, Ruge went to London and reported that English public sentiment now foresaw the downfall of the Russian, Ottoman, and Hapsburg empires. Of course, this was somewhat less a mood than a plan by Palmerston and his agent Giuseppe Mazzini. Ruge came in contact with Mazzini, and in 1851 the two founded the “European Central Committee for Democracy,” a network mobilizing the “young European peoples” against reactionary Russia. And thus did the Left Hegelians become tools of the British Empire, which could only uphold its claim to global domination if the three rival European empires were destroyed. Sixty-five years later, this strategy detonated the bloodbath of World War I. At its end, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were dissolved, and Russia had fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

## Hegel’s more recent heirs

In the twentieth century, the theme developed by Feuerbach and Marx—sensuousness and reconciliation with Nature—was taken up again by the Frankfurt School, founded by the Left Hegelian Georg Lukacs.

The grand pair of opposites in this neo-Hegelian Dialectic of Enlightenment were Nature and Reason. Critical theory now required “permanent denunciation of Reason,” and rationality as such was declared a tool of domination. It followed logically that irrationality and “naturalness” were acts of self-liberation. History is symbolized by the advance from the slingshot to the megabomb; scientific and technological progress becomes the number-one enemy image. Those unwilling to become terrorists are offered a flight into personal debauchery, in order to anaesthetize the oppression and anxiety creeping over them as a result of the meaninglessness of history. This form of “individualism” aimed not at the *development* of the individual, but at his annihilation.

And here the circle closes between left and right. Martin Heidegger, who had been in the periphery of the Frankfurt School at times, became the court philosopher of the Nazi regime. A faithful party member throughout the war, his desire was to give theoretical refinement to National Socialism.

In Heidegger’s view, metaphysics must be conquered and demolished, starting with Plato. Heidegger rejoiced with Nietzsche that “God is dead.” For Heidegger, that means the death as well of “the authority of conscience, the authority of

Reason, and all the permutations of Christian ecclesiastical and theological interpretations of the world.” Now man finds himself in the “sacred night of nihilism.” If he endures it fearlessly, he finds his way back to primordial Being.

Heidegger, returning like Hegel to the pre-Socratic philosophers, turns their concept of struggle into the cornerstone of the fascist corporate state. For Heidegger, struggle and *Logos* become identical:

“What I mean here by struggle is primitive, spontaneous struggle; . . . this struggle will be borne by the ones who create, the poets, thinkers, statesmen. . . . The Being-in-process will now be in process for the first time. . . . [The struggle] allows them to appear as gods, the others as men, the latter expose themselves as bondsmen, but the others as free. But those who do not grasp the *Logos* are not in a position to hear, nor to say. . . . Because Being is . . . the *Logos*, it does not show itself arbitrarily. The True is not for everyone, but only for the strong.”

Today the fascist Heidegger remains as unvanquished as his intellectual ancestor Hegel. Indeed, in this light Heinrich Heine’s prophecy must seem a stroke of genius: the philosophers of Nature struggle simply for the sake of struggle. The connecting thread extends from Hegel down to Heidegger and the Nazis, under whom the age-old “pantheistic German lust for battle” was brought to life once more.

After Germany’s subjection to three variants of Hegelianism—Nazism, the communist dictatorship in East Germany, and the Frankfurt School’s cultural domination of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1968—it is not always easy to untangle the convolutions in German history. Yet one knot can immediately be severed in light of what we have already learned: Plato was in truth the first milestone in the history of western civilization, precisely because he overcame the pre-Socratics’ dialectic. If we want to extricate ourselves from the intellectual inheritance that extends from Hegel to Heidegger, Plato stands at the beginning of our path.

### Hegel, Jacobi, and Adam Smith

Let us now turn to the “physics of history.” As we have said, Hegel was part of a project launched through Conti, Bentham, Voltaire, and others, to destroy the influence of Leibniz (and later of Schiller and the Humboldts). How did Hegel land in the orbit of this Anglo-Venetian faction?

The starting point is the year 1793, when Hegel left his theological studies at Tübingen University in order to take a position as household tutor in Berne. Immediately after the French Revolution, Switzerland had become a cult center for followers of Rousseau. While that year saw Schiller horrified by the slaughter at the Jacobin guillotines, Hegel and other Rousseau enthusiasts barely blinked. Hegel himself made a pilgrimage to St. Peter’s Island near Berne, where it is claimed that Rousseau bid farewell to the world.

Hegel took up his tutorial post in the home of the Steiger



*Heinrich Heine (1797-1856), one of Germany’s greatest republican poets, indicted Hegel as an even worse terrorist than Immanuel Kant.*

family, wealthy upper-class Berne merchants with close ties to the British aristocracy. Their private library in Berne was a compendium of British philosophers and historians; here Hegel resumed his Tübingen studies of Hume, immersed himself in the works of Locke and Edward Gibbon, and avidly studied English history.

It was also in Berne that Hegel established ties with a north German and Danish network best viewed as an extension of Anglo-Dutch-Venetian interests. At its core was a grouping around Princess Galitzin, which included Count von Reventlow of Holstein, the former Danish ambassador to London; Holland’s Foreign Minister Hemsterhuis; and its political spokesman, Count Haugwitz, as well as the “poet-philosophers” Friedrich Jacobi and Matthias Claudius.

The Reventlow family included a certain Baron von Schimmelmann, considered the wealthiest man in northern Europe, who like many others exported weapons to Africa, whence slaves were sent to the Caribbean, earning sugar to be exported to rum manufactories in Flensburg. In its agitation for the prerogatives of the nobility (whose else?), the illustrious Reventlow-Galitzin circle made use of Theosophy, in the garb of a mystical Catholicism, and this mysticism was wielded against the rational theology of Leibniz and Gotthold Ephraim Lessing.

Count Haugwitz, who later served in the Prussian cabinet, was, according to his contemporary J.H. Voss, “consecrated to higher knowledge by Venetian spiritual authorities,

after having been subjected to prolonged observation”—in other words, inducted into the Freemasonry of Venice.

One of Hegel's direct links to this group was the Dane Jens Baggesen, who with the rest of the Reventlow circle mounted a fight against the Christianity of Reason. Religion, they insisted, should simply emerge out of emotion.

A weightier influence on Hegel was Friedrich Jacobi, whose intercession with Culture Minister Altenstein won Hegel his appointment to Berlin University. In his letters, Hegel describes his great obligation to Jacobi, and in his lectures, Jacobi was the only philosopher he did not try to tear apart. Hegel agreed with Jacobi that “any consistent philosophizing must lead to Spinozism.” Here we come to the nub of the matter!

Jacobi was the instigator of the so-called Spinoza renaissance which had captured many German intellectuals since the end of the eighteenth century. This project was supervised by Princess Galitzin and Count Reventlow, who had commissioned Jacobi to portray Lessing as a Spinozist, i.e., a pantheist or atheist.

Jacobi, a labile youth seeking recognition, went to Geneva at the age of 16 and met with Voltaire, whose influence was manifest above all in Jacobi's lifelong animosity to Leibniz. Jacobi's entanglement in Anglo-Venetian circles included his membership in the Düsseldorf freemasonic lodge. Espousing Spinoza's “all is one” doctrine on the one hand while shrinking in terror from the resultant denial of God, he was an opportune tool for the Venetian party.

By 1755, Leibniz's influence had suffered a conspiracy of silence. But Lessing began to bring Leibniz to the public again. Then the effort was to distort Lessing's rational theology, in order to strike as well at Leibniz.

Jacobi met Lessing for the first time in July 1780, seven months before Lessing's death. Jacobi produced a transcript of this discussion whose veracity was strongly doubted by Lessing's friends, including Moses Mendelssohn. Just before and after this meeting, Jacobi met with Princess Galitzin, Claudius, and Reventlow's friend Countess Rantzau.

The strategists burst into public combat against Lessing for the first time in 1783, two years after Lessing had died. At that point, Mendelssohn, Lessing's closest collaborator, sought to begin publishing the collected works of Lessing, along with a biography. Mendelssohn was already a thorn in the side of the anti-Leibniz faction: He adhered to Plato and the ontological proof of God's existence, put forward an economic policy of fostering population growth, and, as a Jew, worked toward ecumenical dialogue with Christians and Muslims.

Jacobi threatened to publicly discredit the biography if it did not proclaim Lessing's Spinozism. The controversy became so intense that periodicals of the day attributed Mendelssohn's sudden death in 1786 to Jacobi's harassment. The Spinoza renaissance proceeded, and Leibniz's philosophy became more grossly misrepresented.

## Hegel and Bentham: Needs are everything

Far less light has been cast on Hegel's intellectual ties to Jeremy Bentham, the head of the Anglo-Venetian party after 1763, director of the secret intelligence service of the British Empire under Lord Shelburne, and the most famous spokesman for utilitarianism.

As of 1802, Hegel was devoted to two British newspapers, the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Morning Chronicle*, outlets of the British East India Company's Jeremy Bentham and James Mill. He consistently interpreted current history from the standpoint of the British Empire, and in 1830-31 he drew on *Chronicle* articles to intervene in the continental debate over the English Reform Bill, agreeing with Bentham that parliamentary reform was required to prevent upheavals in England, but that franchising the lower classes would unleash anarchy. In his *Encyclopedia*, Hegel explicitly used Bentham's categories when he defined the basis of abstract rights as men's “natural feelings and impulses,” which direct their actions according to pure utilitarian considerations.

This hedonistic outlook had already made Hegel a dedicated adherent of the British school of economics since his days in Jena. According to his biographer Rosenkranz, Hegel viewed the teachings of Adam Smith as the greatest intellectual revolution of the modern age. Karl Marx agreed with him.

Adam Smith was no scientist, but an ideologue of the British Empire and an official of the British East India Company. His whole clumsy *Wealth of Nations* was a call to battle by the opium-shipping free traders against any effort toward industrial development in North America and Europe—especially against the economic independence of the American colonies.

Hegel termed economics the science of “needs” and their satisfaction, thus, like Smith and Bentham, degrading humanity to the level of intelligent animals. In fact, for Smith and Hegel, the difference between man and beast reduces itself to a few platitudes. According to Hegel, the needs of animals are limited, those of men insatiable through “multiplication.” Secondly, man can subordinate his immediate needs to the principle of “refinement.” Thus a dog gobbles up a rabbit at once, while a human being can wait for the refined interposition of the cooking pot. Smith put forth as a great insight his formula that “all other animals are content with their food, when they come upon it, as a product of Nature. . . . But man applies the power of fire to prepare his food.”

Likewise in Hegel's “System of Needs,” one banality follows another. Human labor is defined as “dialectical meditation between needs and the means of satisfying them.” But where do the “needs” themselves come from? From the wish for “uniformity and imitation on the one hand, and individuality on the other”—the needs persist, one is not satisfied with what one has, and so on *ad infinitum*. Here we have the entire dialectic: incessant instinctual appetite—Marx and



Freud synthesized! It is appetite which leads to the division of labor, which in turn leads to alienation, according to Hegel:

"In the machine, man elevates his formal activity and makes it work wholly for him. But the betrayal he perpetrates against Nature soon avenges itself against him; the more he may gain from her, and the more he subjugates her, the lowlier does he himself become."

Thus Hegel reveals himself as the connecting link between Adam Smith and Karl Marx, passing along the central categories of Marxian political economy such as "need," "division of labor," and "alienation." All three remain hobbled to the stale utilitarian theory of instincts, and, given their false image of man, necessarily arrive at a false economic theory.

### The 'best of all possible worlds'

If man's great accomplishment is supposed to be the application of thermal energy to meat, we can admire this breakthrough in Stone Age tribes. If, however, we consider the linked succession of all scientific revolutions, and the resulting technological leaps which have expanded human population potential by several orders of magnitude, then explanations in terms of "appetite" or "instinct" are worse than inadequate. Leonardo da Vinci did not endeavor to build a helicopter in order to satisfy his "flight instinct." Leibniz and Denis Papin did not feel a sudden impulse to run off by rail and thus happen to invent the steam engine. Clearly the great discoveries and inventions are inseparable from the exertions and sacrifices which scientists gladly took upon themselves in order to expand our knowledge of Nature and the universe. The scientific investigator's thirst for truth is natural to him, he has a "need" for truth—a need which can in no way be compared with satisfying a sensuous appetite for a fixed object.

The revolutions in existing knowledge have always begun with the creative acts of individuals, acts which expand the ability of all mankind to reproduce itself at a higher level. An individual creative act thus becomes the most powerful *physical* force in the universe. The person who undertakes this creative effort acts for the entire species. Therefore a mechanical invention cannot be reduced to a technical affair; it is the product of the highest intellectual exertion, as much as a beautiful song or poem. The science of physical economy, as Leibniz developed it and as it has been revolutionized by Lyndon LaRouche, addresses precisely this subject.

We find ourselves at the end of an era in which the economic systems of Karl Marx and Adam Smith—and thus of Hegel, too—have broken down in practice. This is our great chance for a new beginning. En route to a just economic system, we will once more find it a matter of course to engage ourselves with Plato, Leibniz, Cusa, and their heirs, and to prize the intellectual advantages which spring from that engagement.

When the fog and vapor of the past 250 years of the

history of philosophy has thus been dissipated, what do we see?

Hegel and all his epigones in no way represent "the German mind." Hegel was a mere implement in an ideological crusade against science and natural law, a crusade instigated by the Anglo-Venetian oligarchy.

Their system has reached its end—and all the decadent empiricist philosophies from skepticism to pantheism and nihilism lose their influence, too. The accusing finger will point at them—as, in Schiller's "The Cranes of Ibykus," the vast multitude, hearing the cry, "Look, look there, Timotheus!" discovers the murderers of Ibykus and brings them to justice.

It will then be mankind's ability to build new worlds, to create in the living image of God, which will give direction to our culture and accordingly to our economic and political decisions.

Heinrich Heine would be among the first to rejoice!

## Further reading

"The New Dark Age: The Frankfurt School and 'Political Correctness,'" by Michael J. Minnicino, *Fidelio*, Vol. I, No. 1.

"The Solution to the Paradox of Current History," *EIR Feature*, April 15, 1994, including:

"Palmerston's London during the 1850s: A Tour of the Human, Multicultural Zoo"; "The Venetian Takeover of England: a 200-Year Project"; "How the Venetian Virus Infected and Took Over England"; "The Bestial British Intelligence of Shelburne and Bentham"; "America's 'Young America' Movement: Slaveholders and the B'nai B'rith"; "Palmerston Launches Young Turks to Permanently Control Middle East"; "Freud and the Frankfurt School"; "Jim Crow, A Cultural Weapon in the Hands of the Confederacy."

"How the Dead Souls of Venice Corrupted Science," by Webster G. Tarpley, *EIR*, Sept. 23, 1994.

Among other works, major features by Lyndon LaRouche that should be read are: "On the Subject of Metaphor," *Fidelio*, Vol. I, No. 3;

"On the Subject of God," *Fidelio*, Vol. II, No. 1;

"History as Science, America 2000," *Fidelio*, Vol. II, No. 3;

"The Truth about Temporal Eternity," *Fidelio*, Vol. III, No. 2;

"How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man," *Fidelio*, Vol. III, No. 3;

"The Fraud of Algebraic Causality," *Fidelio*, Vol. III, No. 4.

## Who benefits from renewed South American border wars?

by Gretchen Small

Diplomatic efforts have put a hold on combat between Peruvian and Ecuadorian military forces as of Feb. 1, but the South American nations stand closer to full-scale war than at any time in decades. Estimates of those killed in the border fighting so far range from 31 to 50, and both countries are mobilizing their populations for war. On Jan. 27, the Ecuadorian government declared a state of emergency, called up its reserves and soldier-age youth, and imposed special war taxes to finance a special National Defense Fund. Peru has massed troops and equipment in the north, as Peruvian television broadcast shots of President Alberto Fujimori, meeting with military commanders on the northern front, in military fatigues.

The ramifications of the Ecuador-Peru conflict are not limited, however, to the potential disaster of war between those two neighboring countries. Two larger processes, both dangerous to the integrity of all of the nations of the South American continent, have already been set in motion by the conflict.

One immediate danger is that the conflict between the two nations could set off the chain of unresolved border conflicts between other Ibero-American nations, primary among them being Colombia-Venezuela, Peru-Bolivia-Chile, and Chile-Argentina. Such a "domino effect" has happened before in Ibero-American post-independence history. Already, the Chilean government has both sided with the Ecuadorians in its conflict with Peru, and reactivated its own simmering border dispute with Argentina.

The second danger, is that the conflict provides the pretext for the activation of ready-to-roll plans to impose, in the hypocritical name of "peace-keeping," supranational rule and the destruction of the national militaries upon all nations of the region, either directly by the United Nations, or

through the Organization of American States (OAS). The OAS has been gradually transformed since the 1982 Malvinas War into the regional enforcer for the U.N.

In either case, no nation of Ibero-America stands to gain, no matter the particular outcome.

### Who benefits? The Mexican angle

Border skirmishes are not infrequent on the continent. Why did this one escalate so quickly to the point that one wrong step by anyone could bring on regional strategic disaster? The answer to that question, now being raised by many in the region, lies outside the immediate players and geographic area involved.

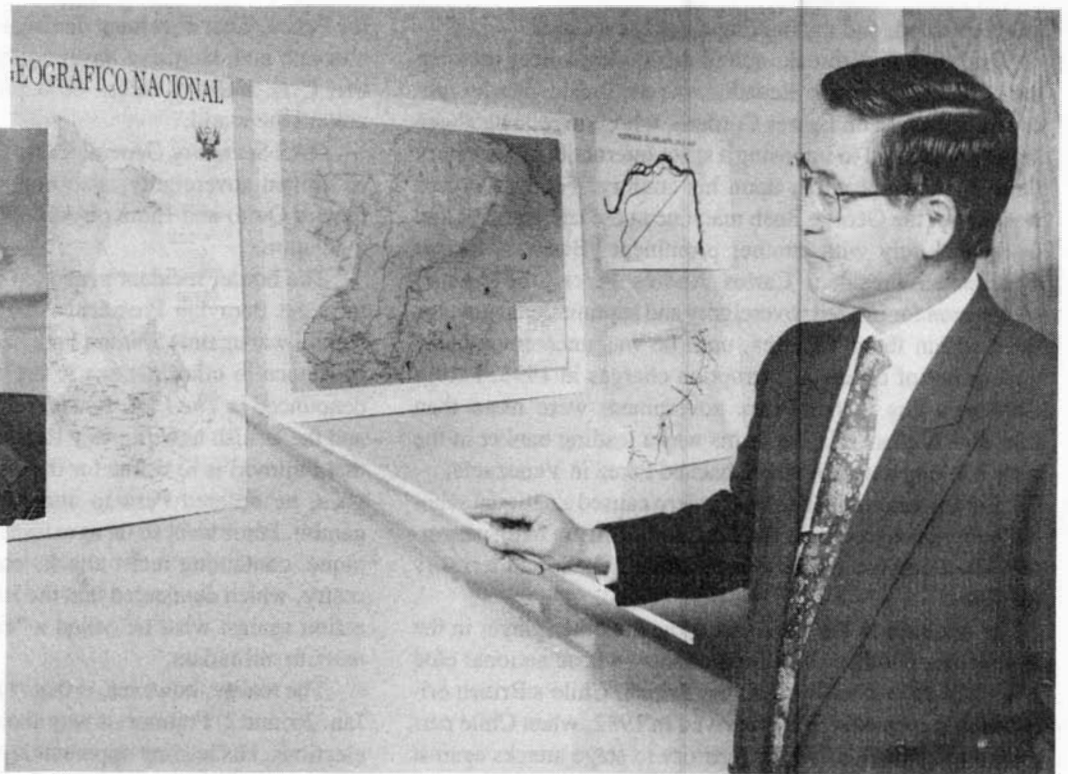
In a brief statement issued on Jan. 31, the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), which has adherents in every country of the region and identifies with the policy-outlook of Lyndon LaRouche, pointed its finger at the British Crown, whose agents have been documented to have fomented every border conflict in the region in the two centuries since independence. The MSIA charged that the timing of the conflict is the most telling evidence of whose interests stand to gain from it, and thus where responsibility must be put.

"The international financial and monetary system is completely disintegrating. The most recent symptom of this is the explosion of the Mexican monetary crisis which has shown the entire world, and particularly Ibero-America, that the much-lauded 'Mexican model' very simply doesn't work," the MSIA wrote.

"Faced with this, it's clear that the only reasonable solution for the nations of the region is the formation of a debtors' cartel to declare a debt moratorium, impose exchange controls, create a customs union and integrate their economies around several large infrastructure projects, as proposed in



*President Fujimori points to a map of Peru, which is bounded on the north by Ecuador and on the south by Chile. Inset: Ecuador's ex-President León Febres Cordero, who has built up the border "issue."*



1982 by U.S. economist Lyndon H. LaRouche in his famous *Operation Juárez*. There is no other sane response.

"Thus we consider it extremely suspect that the crisis between Ecuador and Peru has exploded at this very moment and is dividing Ibero-America at a strategic juncture when the debt moratorium alternative is already under discussion in Mexico. It's evident that these types of conflicts are encouraged in order to destroy continental unity. . . . Encouragement of border conflicts has been a favorite strategy of the British Empire," it charged.

The MSIA cited a 1993 book published by this news service, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*. The book, well-read in the region, warned that the international financial interests directing the plot to eliminate the nation-state altogether internationally, would seek to *foment* border conflicts in the area, only to then turn around and impose supranational structures in the name of "keeping the peace" afterwards. *The Plot* identified the British hand as the principal agency here, as well as several proposals already on the table for transforming the OAS into the agency for supranational rule.

Not surprisingly, the London *Financial Times* was the first since the Peru-Ecuador crisis began to raise the cry that the military of both countries should be made to pay for triggering the conflict. The voice of the City suggested that the problem stemmed from the fact that "neither government has been willing or able to undertake reforms to convert their armed forces into modern professional armies," the latter the

going euphemism for reducing national militaries to the status of adjuncts of the United Nations' growing international forces.

### **Local players, or being played?**

The last full-scale war between Ecuador and Peru was in 1941, a war concluded by the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which demarcated the border between the two countries, and established Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and the United States as the guarantors of any further border disputes. Some 78 kilometers of the border are still disputed, however, and succeeding Ecuadorian governments have disavowed the Rio Protocol, charging that they were forced to sign under duress.

As the Rio Protocol was signed on Jan. 29, 1942, tensions frequently rise around the time of its anniversary. Two clashes occurred between military patrols in the disputed territory in early January of this year. On Jan. 25, Ecuadorian President Sixto Durán Ballén announced that he was convoking a meeting of the Rio Protocol guarantor countries to hear Ecuador's charges that the Peruvian military had violated Ecuadorian territory. Within 24 hours, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry called a press conference to reject the charges, but welcomed Ecuador's acceptance, and activation, of the Rio Protocol as the proper venue for settling disputes.

Two hours later, Ecuadorian Army helicopters bombed a Peruvian border post, thus effectively overturning their President's convoking of the Rio Protocol group. The Peruvi-

ans responded, and the fighting quickly escalated.

Prior to this outbreak, one of the loudest voices pressing the border issue inside Ecuador was the President who preceded Duran, León Febres Cordero, whose regime had been largely dedicated to imposing a strict International Monetary Fund austerity program upon his country. Febres Cordero was part of the George Bush machine in the hemisphere, and worked closely with another prominent "Bushie," former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, the leading spokesman for limited sovereignty and supranational government within Ibero-America, until he was unceremoniously thrown out of office on corruption charges in 1993. Febres Cordero's ties to the Pérez government were more than friendly: A close relative of his was a leading banker in the dirty banking network which backed Pérez in Venezuela.

Before this crisis, Febres Cordero caused a national scandal with his charges that the Ecuadorian Army had "permitted" the Peruvian military to infiltrate Ecuadorian territory for years.

In addition to Peru and Ecuador, the other player in the area in this conflict is Chile, a country whose national elite has historically been close to the British. Chile's British orientation was most recently revived in 1982, when Chile permitted the British to use its territory to stage attacks against Argentina during the Malvinas War.

Chile and Ecuador have traditionally been geopolitical allies, while Chile and Peru have a major border dispute dating back to the 1879 War of the Pacific. In recent years, the Chilean military has sold weapons and provided training to the Ecuadorian military, and in the current crisis, Chilean television has been retransmitting the Ecuadorian coverage of the conflict.

Most worrisome under current circumstances, however, is that Chile has adopted a renewed hard-line stance in its border disputes with Argentina. The two countries had submitted one contested area, the Laguna del Desierto, to arbitration by an Ibero-American committee last year. The arbitrators found in favor of Argentina last October, and this month, a binational commission, working with a Spanish geographer, was to demarcate the final border. The Chilean government announced at the end of January that it would appeal the arbitration, and would not participate in the border demarcation until its position was heard.

### **Ibero-American problem, and solution**

With the border issue now defined as the number one national issue, Ecuador's government has called upon the United Nations and the OAS to take the lead in resolving the conflict, ignoring the threat posed to Ecuador's own national sovereignty by bringing in these instruments of the global anti-nation-state plot. In a letter to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Ecuador's Foreign Minister Galo Leoro called upon the U.N. hatchetman to activate the peace-keeping mechanisms laid out in his 1992 document, *Agenda*

*for Peace*. That document declares outright that "the time of absolute and exclusive sovereignty has passed," and urges that U.N. military forces be deployed to areas of conflict around the world.

OAS Secretary General César Gaviria, another advocate of limited sovereignty, also hopped into the fray. Gaviria flew to Quito and Lima on Jan. 27 and 28, proposing OAS mediation.

The border incident provoked by Ecuador is being used to target Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori, whose successful war against Shining Path narco-terrorists has inspired resistance in other nations to the anti-sovereignty schemas denounced in *The Plot*. Ecuadorian war propaganda, Pérez, and the British news agency Reuters are all pushing the line that Fujimori is to blame for the war, because, the argument goes, he ordered Peru to attack as a desperate reelection gambit. Pérez went so far as to issue a special Jan. 31 communiqué, containing racist attacks on Fujimori's Japanese ancestry, which demanded that the Rio Protocol countries take action against what he called a "criminal maneuver of *fujimorista* militarism."

The reality, however, is that: 1) Ecuador attacked first on Jan. 26; and 2) Fujimori is way ahead in the polls for the April elections. His leading opponent is one of the British Crown's favorite Ibero-Americans, former U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Ecuador, through its dangerous provocation, has de facto joined that lying international campaign to overthrow Fujimori and impose the U.N.'s man in Peru.

For the moment, the adamant rejection of U.N. or OAS involvement by Peru's President Fujimori has held the day. Fujimori announced on Jan. 28 that he would meet with Gaviria, but only to "inform him" of the situation.

Although Argentine President Carlos Menem also initially called upon the United Nations Security Council to take up the conflict, Menem has since deferred to the Rio Protocol group, of which Argentina is a member. Representatives of the four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States) began meeting in Brasilia on Jan. 31, and will send observers to the border area in conflict.

Venezuela's government offered "to collaborate in any way possible to resolve the crisis," suggesting that the previously scheduled meeting of the Presidents of the Bolivarian countries (Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama), to be held Feb. 2 in Venezuela, might provide a forum in which the Presidents of Peru and Ecuador could begin a dialogue.

In a communiqué issued on Jan. 26, Peru's Foreign Ministry noted that the outbreak of the border dispute contradicts the possibilities opened by the fact that this is "a time in which the hemispheric community is encouraging important projects of continental integration." It will only be from the standpoint of unity, defense of the sovereignty of all the nations, and large projects to build up the economies of regions, that such border conflicts can be peacefully resolved.

# Yeltsin regime enters breakdown phase

by Konstantin George

The Boris Yeltsin regime in Russia, which came into being in 1991, has entered a process of disintegration. The clinical symptom of a fast-approaching end to the regime and to the economically ruinous "reforms" it implemented, is Russian President Boris Yeltsin's growing detachment from any contact with the reality of the Russian crisis.

The regime is kept afloat for the time being by the absence of a political opposition that could replace the government on short notice. The civilian political opposition lacks coherence and unity. Yet the unchecked economic breakdown and the mental condition of the President have made the question of fashioning a post-Yeltsin order urgent for wide sections of the political class.

Yeltsin's state of mind is also worrying western governments, since Russia, despite all its problems, remains a nuclear superpower. This became all too evident on Jan. 26, during Yeltsin's tour of the Russian city of Lipetsk, when the Russian President reacted to the misfired launching of a Norwegian weather satellite, by declaring that he had been "ready to activate the nuclear briefcase" in response. He went on to absurdly label the mishap an attempt to "test" Russia's military readiness. The bizarre incident forced many in western governments to launch an overdue reappraisal of the "consensus" policy of unqualified support for Yeltsin and the "reforms."

The "nuclear briefcase" incident was no aberration. The Lipetsk tour documented over and over the pattern of unreality. The itinerary was organized by the Yeltsin camarilla in the manner of showing to the "czar" the make-believe world of the "Potemkin Village." Yeltsin visited two plants, a sausage factory and a steel works, both of which are anomalies in present-day Russia, as they still produce at capacity. In the manner reminiscent of the Communist era, when General Secretaries visited factory workers, the factory shops were suddenly and miraculously filled with meats, chicken, and fish.

"Czar" Boris saw the Lipetsk "Potemkin Village" and proclaimed all his subjects to be happy. While touring the sausage factory, he declared: "In general, the people are in a good mood. No slogans, no extremism, no attacks."

Further insights into Yeltsin's fragile state of mind were provided by his press spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov. Kostikov stated that the Lipetsk trip was for Yeltsin a diver-

sion from the war in Chechnya, and affirmed the presidential impression that everything is going fine for the Russian people: "In recent times, the focus has been on Chechnya. Though the events there are very serious and dramatic, it is important to show the Russia of working people and that the majority of the country is stable and calm, where people live normally, without violence."

As the war in Chechnya itself was a flight-forward diversion for Yeltsin, he is now in the psychological state of launching diversions to distract from diversions. Heralding more such spectacles, Yeltsin announced that the Lipetsk trip is the start of monthly one-day outings to the provinces.

## The war in Chechnya

Russia is already paying a colossal price for Yeltsin and his camarilla's lunacy. As the war in Chechnya shows, this group is prepared to do anything, including mass slaughter, to buy time to postpone its demise. The scale of killing and destruction in Chechnya, after only seven weeks, exceeds anything seen in the European theater since the Second World War. According to reasonably reliable estimates compiled by the CSCE successor organization, the OSCE, which has observer teams operating in Chechnya, about 40,000-50,000 civilians have been killed during December and January. In the Chechen capital of Grozny, where destruction is at World War II levels, up to 30,000 civilians have been killed. Even allowing for a somewhat "inflated" figure, more than twice as many civilians have been killed in Grozny to date as have been killed in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo in almost three years of war. In addition, about 5,000 armed Chechen fighters and between 2,000 and 3,000 Russian soldiers have died.

The war in Chechnya, moreover, has only begun. By Feb. 1, Russian Army and Interior Troops had still not even completed the conquest of Grozny, holding about 60% of the city. One of the Russian commanders in Grozny, Gen. Maj. Ivan Babichev, declared on Jan. 30 that the war will continue for quite some time. He also drew urgent attention to the fact that the war's high human price will not "only" be the product of bullets, shells, and bombs. General Babichev denounced the callous inhumanity of the government in Moscow for having never even responded to his repeated and urgent requests to send food, medicines, blankets, and shelter, for the helpless civilians. Babichev warned that the estimated 150,000 civilians trapped in Grozny, with no water, no food, no electricity, and no heat, were now faced with the imminent danger of epidemics, due to the "thousands" of decaying corpses lying in the streets and rubble.

Adding to the anger of the military and many others in Russia is the fact that most of these civilians are ethnic Russians. Many of Grozny's Chechen civilians had relatives living elsewhere in Chechnya, and fled the city during the war to take refuge with them in villages. Most of Grozny's ethnic Russians had no such recourse, and remained in Grozny throughout the fighting.

# British push Burundi to the brink; more genocide in Africa feared

by Linda de Hoyos

Burundi President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya warned on Jan. 30 that his country could soon become the next Rwanda. "Today Burundi is in danger; she is following the same path which led Rwanda to an unprecedented fratricidal war." Despite escalating violence since September 1994, the President has declined to compare Burundi to Rwanda until now.

The roots of this violence are the same as those that caused the horrific slaughter in Rwanda last year: a relentless drive by British intelligence, using the services of Ugandan President and warlord Yoweri Museveni to push the region into genocidal war. In Burundi, this operation is being protected by United Nations special representative Ahmedou Ould Abdallah.

*EIR* has documented that Museveni, with the full sponsorship of British intelligence represented on the scene by Overseas Development Minister Lady Lynda Chalker, financed the formation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), headed by the top echelons of the Ugandan Army, to invade Rwanda in October 1990. With the murder of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana on April 6, 1994, the RPF carried out a blitzkrieg invasion which resulted in their taking the Rwandan capital of Kigali by the end of July. In the path of the RPF invasion, hundreds of thousands of Rwandans—Hutu and Tutsi—were murdered, either by militias organized by the Habyarimana government or by the RPF itself. Today 2 million of Rwanda's population of 8 million are dispersed in refugee camps in Zaire, Burundi, and Tanzania; 1 million are dead, including 300,000 children, according to Unicef; and another 2 million are displaced within the country.

Burundi is now primed for the same annihilation.

The organized pretext for destruction is the power struggle in Burundi between the military, which is 99% composed of members of the Tutsi class; and the civilian government, which is based on the ruling party, the Frodebu, which is mainly composed of Hutus. In Rwanda, an uprising of the Hutus in 1959-61 had led to governments led by Hutu elected Presidents; in Burundi, the increasingly Tutsi-dominated military clung to power, although only 15% of the country is Tutsi. The Burundi military, in turn, has close ties to Museveni, himself a member of a Tutsi subgroup, the Hima. The

Burundi military receives Libyan arms through the offices of the Ugandan and Tanzanian military.

## Procession into war

After a series of military dictatorships, the U.S. Project Democracy operation managed to force the Burundi military to agree to elections in June 1993. Predictably, the vote resulted in the election of a Hutu President, Melchior Ndadaye. In October 1993, an attempted military coup, believed to be orchestrated by outgoing President Pierre Buyoya, ended in the murder of President Ndadaye and another 100,000 Burundians. This convulsion, which was scarcely taken note of by the western press at the time, was a major contributing factor to the subsequent violence in Rwanda. Although the coup did not totally succeed, the next President was accompanying Rwandan President Habyarimana when their plane was gunned down while entering Kigali airport last April.

The new President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, whose wife was murdered by the military in October 1993, has been steadily losing power to the Tutsi military, through contrived negotiations. As he noted in an interview in the *London Guardian* on Nov. 3, 1994: "The past year, Burundi's different Presidents have had difficult problems, like death."

The first major concession was made with the Sept. 10, 1994 agreement. Although the ruling Frodebu party won the 1993 national elections with a wide majority, the government coalition, it was determined under the guns of the military, would be composed of 23 ministers and two secretaries of state—only 12 of whom would be from the ruling party. Eleven cabinet members would be from the opposition Uprona party, the Tutsi-dominated party of former President Buyoya. The negotiations, overseen by the U.N. representative Abdallah, among others, took place against the backdrop of the Rwandan mass slaughter and a rising tide of violence in Burundi and its capital, Bujumbura. The President denied that there had been a military attack on the presidential palace, but, according to Frodebu chairman Isidore Ndayirinde, speaking in Brussels, the military forced the signing of the agreement and forced the President to sign an order to disarm the people of Kamenge, a Bujumbura suburb where troops

had battled Hutu-majority residents.

Then, in December, the Uprona and the military demanded the ouster of the elected speaker of the assembly Jean Minani, charging that he had incited Hutus to violence during the upheavals of October 1993. "All I said," Minani told Burundi radio, "was that Hutus are united today and will not be killed one by one as they were in 1972 and 1965." On Dec. 28, President Ntibantunganya announced that Minani would be given another job, and stated that Burundi would not become another Rwanda.

This concession, too, was wrung from the President against a backdrop of escalating violence. On Dec. 18-20, 1994, troops and Tutsi youths organized into a militia called the *Sans Défaites* (Invincibles) slaughtered hundreds of Hutu residents and burned their homes in the Bujumbura districts of Bwiza and Musuga, in what the Belgian newspaper *De Standaard* reported on Dec. 22 as "systematic ethnic cleansing activities."

In addition, since September, five provincial governors have been murdered, and numbers of parliamentarians have been gunned down. The British press and Abdallah have targeted any attempt on the part of the Hutus to organize and arm themselves against Tutsi repression, and especially targeted former Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma, who is believed to be in Paris.

The crisis that has now prompted the President to warn of a "new Rwanda" in Burundi opened on Jan. 29, when the two opposition parties, the Uprona and the Party for National Recovery, led by former military dictator Jean Baptiste Bagaza, held a rally in Bujumbura and demanded the overthrow of the Ntibantunganya government. The Tutsi parties claim Ntibantunganya is "commanding the Forces for the Defense of Democracy." This group apparently was organized by Frodebu members opposed to the concessions to the military.

On the same day, U.S. Ambassador to Burundi Robert Kruger reported that at least 67 people, believed to be Hutus, had been murdered in their homes in an area north of Bujumbura.

When Ntibantunganya called an emergency cabinet meeting on Jan. 30, two of Uprona ministers failed to show, and the President went through with his threat to remove them. Uprona Chairman Charles Mukasi declared that the firings were "null and void." Mukasi is demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko, a Tutsi from his own party who had refused to back the campaign against Minani in December. On Feb. 1, government workers, many of them Tutsis, announced they were going on strike.

The Burundi coalition government, despite the blandishments of U.N. representative Abdallah, is now effectively destroyed, with both sides now preparing for civil war.

### **British marcher lords**

Since summer 1994, the United Nations, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the western press have

been fulminating non-stop against the Hutu militias of Rwanda, whom they charge with the murder of up to 1 million Rwandans. The U.N. has set up a prosecutors' office in Kigali to press charges against Hutus for "genocide," and has literally refused food and water to Hutu refugee camps in southwestern Rwanda, to force the Hutus to submit to rule by the Ugandan occupation under the cover of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The same outfits have been silent on Burundi, permitting the Tutsi military to carry out a campaign of terror against an elected government and its constituents. Behind the silence is the British policy, directed by Lady Lynda Chalker, to create a Tutsi-"Nilotic" warlord domination over the entire East African region and to slaughter its majority inhabitants. The history of independent Burundi shows why the Tutsis have been chosen for this task.

In Burundi, the stage for Tutsi-Hutu warfare was set by the 1961 assassination of Burundi Prince Louis Rwagasore, who had been designated as the head of state for post-independence Burundi. The royalty had tended to act, in Burundi, as the balancer of class interests. The assassination of Rwagasore removed that fulcrum of stability. In 1965, Hutus within the military attempted an unsuccessful coup, leading to widespread repression and the physical elimination of the first generation of Hutu leadership. Hutus were successively expunged from the military. The monarchy, officially abolished in 1966, was another victim of Burundi's law and order regime under military leader Michel Micombero.

In 1972, another Hutu uprising resulted in the 1972 massive repression against Hutus, in which hundreds of thousands were murdered. Most significant, from the standpoint of the British oligarchy, was the Tutsi campaign to liquidate any educated Hutus or potentially educated Hutus, in the same style as the genocidal Pol Pot of Cambodia.

According to Jeremy Greenland, a western observer, "The government radio broadcasts encouraged the population to 'hunt down the python in the grass,' an order which was interpreted by Tutsi in the interior as license to exterminate all educated Hutu, down to the level of secondary, and in some cases, even primary schoolchildren. Army units commandeered merchants' lorries and drove up to schools, removing whole batches of children at a time. Tutsi pupils prepared lists of their Hutu classmates to make identification by officials more straightforward."

U.S. deputy chief of mission in Burundi at the time, Michael Hoyt, reported: "In area after area, no educated male Hutu is believed to be alive. This is particularly true in the south where we have word from growing number of villages that no Hutu males remain at all."

The "second republic" regime of Jean Baptiste Bagaza (1976-87) nearly extirpated the Catholic Church from Burundi, because of the church's longstanding role in educating the population, including Hutus. All church schools and organizations were shut down, and churches were permitted to

open their doors only on Sunday, for several hours. When Bagaza was overthrown, he fled through Museveni's Uganda to Libya, where he lived in exile for six years. He is now back in Bujumbura, openly calling for the overthrow of the Ntibantunganya government.

Since 1972, Burundi has seen two orgies of massive bloodletting—in 1988 and in 1993. Now, today, Burundi stands on the verge of civil war, as the Tutsi military makes its move to take the place assured to it by British intelligence. As U.N. representative Abdallah told the British press: "It is better to have one army than no army or two armies. Because the army is the only guarantee for the Tutsis and ruled the country for so many years, we cannot ignore it. I have to be more practical."

## From Burundi: U.N. is stoking the crisis

*The following is an interview with a Burundi parliamentary source, conducted on Jan. 15 by EIR's Douglas DeGroot. The source wished to remain anonymous, given the recurrent assassinations of politicians by the Burundi military in the past six months.*

**EIR:** What are the Tutsi military doing now in Burundi?

**A:** You know that the Burundi Army is composed essentially of Tutsis. This Army was always habituated to giving power, and taking it back, giving it to another team, taking it back again, giving it to another team. That's what this Army did on Oct. 21, 1993, when they killed [newly elected President Melchior Ndadaye, the first Hutu President of Burundi], and the others.

Even now today, the Army has distanced itself much further, by organizing other Tutsi militias to aid them in these foul deeds of extermination of the leaders of the parties which won the elections in the month of June 1993. So the Army continues to kill, continues to organize killers, continues to protect the killers, and up till now, refuses to turn in its members who participated in the putsch of October 1993. Therefore, the Army continues to sabotage, and destabilize those elected in June 1993. Those who were elected are destabilized, the elected deputies are killed. Two deputies were killed with President Ndadaye, the president of the National Assembly, and the vice president of the National Assembly. There were deputies who were assassinated recently, in the month of September; the homes of deputies are ransacked.

Someone they intended to assassinate, is in a Swiss hospital, attacked by the militias. Ten bullets. At the end of De-

ember, several Hutus were killed, is another example of the same thing. In December, they ransacked [the Bujumbura] suburb of Bwiza. They also attacked Mwenga in the interior.

You see, often the press covers the killings that happen in Bujumbura. But in the interior of the country, the Army kills every day, yes, every day. They have a plan to kill as many Hutus as possible, to weaken the resistance, to tell them to give up, you must give up the initiatives to have power one day, you must abandon your projects to liberate yourselves of the domination of the former ruling military.

**EIR:** Are they receiving the support of the new government in Rwanda now?

**A:** Certainly. Because we have had infiltrations which came from Rwanda. They have killed many Rwandan refugees in Burundi, in the North, and have killed also Hutus from Burundi. We learn also that the Ugandans are behind it.

**EIR:** What are the United Nations monitors doing now? Are they rendering any service?

**A:** I can affirm that one sees nothing significant in their actions. If they were doing something, they could have already mobilized to show the reality, and mobilize the international community, as they should do. Unfortunately, they are organized by a certain Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, a Mauritanian, who is the special representative of the secretary general of the U.N. It is he who organizes badly, orients badly, the monitors. He has been in Burundi since December 1993. He has just spent an entire year in the country, but he has never said, "I've seen the real problem." But he sees it. But he never wants to say it.

The Burundi government, since October 1993, has continuously asked that the international community send troops to protect the citizens. Abdallah has done everything to ensure that the Burundi Army doesn't have any difficulties posed to it by the arrival of foreign troops. In this difficulty, Abdallah tries to convince those elected in June 1993, to accept to work with the Burundi forces of order [the military], which have killed the institutions, and cannot protect the institutions, and cannot protect the citizens as a whole. In other words, they cannot protect the majority of the Burundi population, because in Burundi the Hutus are more than 85%. That is his mission. I cannot see why the U.N. maintains Abdallah in Bujumbura.

**EIR:** What non-governmental organizations [NGOs] are in Burundi, and what are they doing there?

**A:** Since the beginning of the crisis, the NGOs of an international character have aided in food and medicines. But, in point of fact, I don't see what they are defending in the country. But the Burundi NGOs are essentially constituted by the members of the military-civil class, which have run the country for a long time. These NGOs work, therefore, to maintain the Burundi people under domination.



# Many targets in worldwide campaign against Sudan

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

A concerted action by several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) unfolded in the last week of January, reportedly to promote a United Nations intervention into Sudan. But a closer look reveals that the move resembles a psychological warfare operation, with a multiplicity of targets and goals.

Amnesty International led the pack, with well-publicized press conferences on Jan. 25 to announce it was launching a "worldwide Sudan campaign," whose immediate goal was to have a permanent U.N. observer mission mandated to impose oversight over the human rights situation in the Horn of Africa nation. In its Nairobi press conference, Amnesty charged that the Sudanese government since 1989 had used "political assassination, torture, and arbitrary detention to increase the hatred in Sudanese society," as well as in areas "not immediately affected by the war." According to a new twist of Amnesty's logic, it is not the war, but rather the "continuing violation of human rights" that is "the source of the humanitarian catastrophe . . . with numerous cases of starvation and millions of refugees."

Departing from earlier campaigns which had focused blame exclusively on the Khartoum government, Amnesty now asserts that everyone in Sudan is violating human rights; "the government *and* the armed opposition groups SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] . . . and SSIA [South Sudanese Independence Army]" are responsible for killing, raping, enslaving, or eliminating civilians, thus creating refugees and "conflicts over increasingly scarce food." The shift in emphasis was prompted by widespread, well-documented reports of atrocities committed over the last months by the SPLA and other rebel groups engaged in internecine, tribal warfare. Since military clashes between rebel groups and the Khartoum government over the past months have been minimal, following a unilateral cease-fire declared by the government, it is impossible to ignore the devastation wrought by rebel groups fighting each other.

If such is the situation portrayed by Amnesty in the south, in the north, it asserts, "the military government is trying to secure its power through a radical interpretation of Islam," which includes "amputations, whippings, and stonings" against "opposition politicians, students, journalists, trade unionists, and women."

## U.N. intervention sought

Thus, concludes the press release issued on Jan. 25, U.N. action must be taken. "The international community gives large sums of money yearly to limit the terrible humanitarian consequences of civil war and political oppression in Sudan," sums estimated at \$2.4 million in 1994. Now, states Amnesty, "it is high time to take measures to fight the *source* of the humanitarian disaster in Sudan, the violation of human rights on the part of *all* parties to the conflict" (emphasis added).

In an ostensibly unrelated development, the very same line was presented on Jan. 24, by a London-based "Sudanese Womens Union," which announced it was organizing an April "peace march" on U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, to demand a U.N. intervention into Sudan. Sudanese exile Fatima Ahmed Ibrahim, formerly a leading communist, who is coordinating the initiative, echoed Amnesty's approach, that civilian suffering was the result of human rights violations by both the government and the rebels. Furthermore, the government is accused of ordering soldiers to marry southern women, of forcing women to abandon traditional Sudanese dress in favor of the *hijab*, and generally imposing Islamic customs on the population. The Sudanese Women's Union joins Amnesty in alleging that women are whipped "for dressing differently, or for prostitution." Others are reportedly whipped "because they sell alcohol," which is forbidden in Sudan.

In Germany, where significant media coverage was devoted to the two initiatives, a new barrage of articles and television features appeared simultaneously, rehashing similar allegations of human rights violations, among them a feature in the Hamburg-based weekly *Tempo*. And finally, during an international symposium on the role of Islam in the West, promoted in Germany by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the German leader of the Society for Endangered Peoples, Tillman Zulch, took the floor to hurl a string of invectives at the Sudanese government, accusing it of torture and genocide.

## The timing is significant

Such a concentration of attacks leveled against one nation in such a short time span prompts the obvious question: Why now?

The timing of the Amnesty-led campaign is significant on several accounts. First, regarding Amnesty itself—a British intelligence outlet which pretends to apply its moral fervor and sumptuous budgets to the scrupulous investigation of human rights violations—the group has never even visited Sudan. After having received invitations repeatedly from the Sudanese authorities to make a fact-finding tour, Amnesty had agreed for the first time in six years to accept, and a date in March was set. Instead, however, it preferred to jump the gun, issuing a report, based not on field research, but on reports of “eyewitnesses” apparently interviewed in Uganda, Kenya, or other nearby localities. Rather than examine the situation on site, it chose to launch a worldwide campaign, urging U.N. intervention.

Secondly, Amnesty’s precipitous action came in the context of financial, military, and political developments which might tip the scales in the other direction. Sudan reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund in December to reschedule debt payments on its relatively small (\$1.2 billion) debt, and in mid-January the IMF announced its willingness to continue technical assistance, reversing earlier threats to expel Sudan. Had the IMF taken the unprecedented step of expelling the country, Sudan would have been officially blacklisted and its trade relations severely cut. Sanctions against the country, like those imposed on Iraq and Libya, would deal a deadly blow. Therefore, the Sudanese leadership found the means to reach a temporary compromise with the IMF without jeopardizing its long-term international economic development objectives.

### **The military front**

On the military front, where hard factual information is not easy to confirm, it appears that government forces, following the termination of the rainy season, were in a position to complete their reconquest of territory on the extreme southern border region from the rebel forces of John Garang’s SPLA. As months-long reports of bloody inter-tribal warfare had underscored, the rebel factions were in disarray. The Paris daily *Le Monde* reported on Jan. 22-23 that Garang needed a victory somewhere in order to put wind back into his sails, and SPLA sources put out the estimate that they were on the verge of retaking Kapoeta, a town near the border with Uganda and Kenya.

The victory, according to humanitarian groups in the area, was seen to be more important psychologically than militarily. To take any effective military action, Garang would need massive supplies of weapons and food. In addition to matériel regularly delivered by the Uganda dictator Yoweri Museveni, and reportedly from Zimbabwe, Garang was also receiving arms from the “humanitarian” organizations on hand. According to *Le Monde*, support came from “certain NGOs of Christian obedience who see in the black people, Christian or animist, of southern Sudan, the last bastion in Africa against ‘Islamic terrorism.’” The leading

“Christian” NGO there is Christian Solidarity International, led by the British Baroness Cox. The Sudanese government named Operation Lifeline as one such NGO giving support to the warring rebel faction.

The importance of NGO support, as summarized to *Le Monde* by “an observer in Nairobi,” cannot be overestimated. “To have an idea of Garang’s projects,” the observer is quoted as saying, “you have to follow the movements of populations. Now the Dinkas have recently been directed toward three destinations: the Kakuma camp in Kenya, or the Nakush camp, near Kapoeta—because if he takes this locality, Garang will want to turn it into a military base, and therefore he needs a displaced persons camp around it in order to feed his soldiers with the humanitarian aide that is confiscated.” Any action on the part of the U.N. to facilitate such “humanitarian” supplies to Garang’s forces would of course be crucial.

### **Impact on Algeria**

Finally, in the broader strategic picture, whipping up international hysteria against Sudan at the current juncture would help those, led by the British, who are doggedly resisting a negotiated, political solution to the civil war in Algeria. Although officially uninvolved in the affair, leading Sudanese personalities such as Dr. Hassan Al Turabi have exerted their influence among Algerian Islamist forces toward shaping a political approach. Opposition forces from Algeria met in Rome in mid-January, where they hammered out a platform for negotiations with the Algerian regime.

Immediately thereafter, the forces opposed to mediation moved: The British government, which leads the confrontationist charge against “Islam,” deployed its interior minister to coordinate with his French colleague Charles Pasqua, also prominently in the confrontationist camp, the military means to fight “integrism” and “fundamentalism.” The British-French parley was rapidly followed by a Mediterranean interior ministers conference in Tunis, presided over by Pasqua, who again called for a coordinated struggle against “integrism,” particularly in Algeria. Just days thereafter, on Jan. 30, the worst terrorist attack to date in Algeria took place when 38 people were killed and 256 injured in a car bomb explosion. Many in the French press openly mooted that it had been the handiwork of Algerian intelligence services—either acting as such or through their agents infiltrated into the so-called Islamic Salvation Army—to sabotage the motion toward reconciliation.

To help create a climate of opinion which rejects a negotiated peace process in Algeria, it is necessary to demonize the “Islamists” inside the country, attributing to them such violent crimes. Furthermore, as nearby Sudan is often held up as the “Islamic state” model which the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) opposition movement in Algeria would like to replicate, any further smears on Sudan’s image would tarnish the perspective of FIS participation in government responsibility.

# Silajdzic urges U.S. to lift embargo

Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic addressed the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 1, to urge an immediate lifting of the arms embargo against his country. On Feb. 2, former U.N. forces commander in Bosnia, Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Rose, took the opposite position at the National Press Club. We present excerpts of both speeches and exchanges with reporters.

## Prime Minister Silajdzic

**Silajdzic:** It's beyond doubt that Bosnia and Hercegovina is a victim of an aggression in which 200,000 people lost their lives, the country is destroyed, 17,000 children killed, concentration camps, rape camps.

Now, the response of the international community was to punish the Bosnians and not to punish the aggressor. . . . Because we had the arms embargo . . . we suffered. . . . So we consider the arms embargo, therefore, not only illegal, not only immoral, not only unjust, but also unproductive. . . . It helped only kill innocent people.

That's why we think that if there is no other way to achieve peace in Bosnia, there are only two ways. It's either they do it, the international community, either they do it, or they let us do it. Any other solution is tantamount to being an accomplice in this crime. I repeat: The arms embargo is there long enough to prove that it only helps kill innocent people.

And the international community owes us—this is the truth—they owe us 200,000 people dead, they owe us the country destroyed, they owe us three years of suffering and misery.

So this is about the line I used here in my conversations with the people in the [U.S.] administration and on the [Capitol] Hill, and I found that most of them, 90% of them agree with everything I say, but don't know what to do. . . .

The Unprofor in Bosnia-Hercegovina is doing some good things, but it's also mainly keeping the gains by genocide and force there, because they provide a status quo there. So if we continue negotiating and continue keeping the Unprofor, that keeps peace in Bosnia where there is no peace, then we actually say that's more of the same, and more of the same means more innocent lives lost.

**Q:** So, there is an idea that is on the table now, the French proposal by Mr. Juppé. How have you received this proposal?

**Silajdzic:** We do not need any more PR conferences. We had the London conference, the big London conference that got nothing. Zero. But no new conferences, no new peace

plans, because it only buys time for our enemy and buys status quo for one to legalize the deeds by genocide and force and draw new borders in Europe by genocide and force.

**Q:** I'm just curious, if the worst happens and this deadline—maybe I should say when—this deadline passes and there's no progress, and if the United States should agree to unilaterally lift this embargo, what kind of shape militarily is the Bosnian government in to resist an initial attack and initial all-out war on the part of the Serb forces?

**Silajdzic:** I'm glad you asked that question, because some people think that it's a very good argument against lifting of the arms embargo. They say, "Well, you know, we give the arms embargo on the same day those very forces overrun Bosnia."

It implies that they are not overrunning Bosnia right now because of their good will. So they're not off to build a reputation here. If they could, they would do it right away, right now. They would have done it yesterday if they could. They cannot. And you know why? It's not because of the air strikes or NATO or Boutros-Ghali. It's because of us. We stopped them.

So don't worry about them overrunning Bosnia; they will not overrun us. . . .

## General Rose

**Q:** There are a number of questions on the arms embargo. Should it be lifted? If not, why not? And have you been sent to the United States by the British government to persuade Congress not to lift the embargo?

**Rose:** Well I've been accused of many things in the columns of the press, but being a running dog of the British government when I am actually in the United Nations, is something I haven't been accused of before. . . .

I think that lifting the arms embargo, while I can see the moral arguments for it, in practical terms would be catastrophic, and not only for the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina, but also the state. It is our presence which stops her state being overrun. The thought that you can issue people, who are not really a formed army in the way we know it, with some nice sites, some good weapons, tanks and artillery, and expect them to win a war in short order, is deluded thinking, even if it was supported by air, which again, as I described, has a very, very limited application in the theater of operations. . . .

They are very brave fighters, they had to seize their rifles without really being in any form of army, rushing into the street and defend their territory. And that's how they started it and they created their army into a formed structure from that moment on. But they have great limitations as a result. They are good at the tactical level of war, they cannot conduct operations at the operational level of war. Certainly they cannot sustain an offense capable of recovering their lost territory in certain areas. . . .

Sarajevo certainly would not be living as it does today if it had not been for Unprofor and the UNHCR. . . .

# The Kosova question

by Ivès Zilli

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## La Question de Kosovo

Interview with Ibrahim Rugova by Marie-Françoise Allain and Xavier Galice  
Editions Fayard, Paris, 1994  
243 pages, paperback, FF 110

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This book shows the truth about Kosova, a truth that should make the friends of "Greater Serbia" blush for shame. The question of Kosova is unfortunately little known; however, it is on the reconquest of this autonomous republic of former Yugoslavia, 90% of whose citizens are ethnic Albanians, that the expansionist policy of Serbia's "führer" Slobodan Milosevic has focused.

This interview with Ibrahim Rugova, former President of Kosova (*EIR*'s interview with him appeared in our Feb. 26, 1993 issue), took place in Switzerland, because the current regime forbids entry to most foreign observers and journalists. Ibrahim Rugova is the president of the Democratic League (Non-Violent Movement) in Kosova. He has been threatened with death several times by the current regime. The interview shows us that no Albanian is safe, not in his own house, not in the streets of Kosova. Since 1981, the Albanians have been subjected to prosecutions and severe persecution; they are occupied, dominated by the Serbian minority and the Belgrade leadership.

The Albanians of Kosova rose up in 1981 to demand that they be allowed to form a republic within the Yugoslav Federation. At 2 million, they were the third largest population group in Yugoslavia, behind the Serbs and Croats. The demonstrations were put down with typical ferocity: bathed in blood, by means of tanks, planes, torture, and unheard-of terror.

Kosova was ravaged, without witnesses, without any reaction from Europe. It was in Kosova that the partisans of the Greater Serbia policy, for the first time, put their bloody farce into practice. They claimed that they were pushed out by the Albanians, Bosnians, and Croats. They put out the line with great fanfare that the Albanians in Kosova carried out ethnic cleansing against the Serbs, the very people against whom they practiced such crimes. They said that the Albanians of Kosova had raped Serb women, while they were themselves planning such ignominy. For the last three years, the Albanians have been subjected to continuous repression; every day there are arrests, harsh sentences, and torture. The

system that was established in Kosova since its autonomy was suspended in 1989-90 is one of the most coercive in Europe.

Of the 2 million ethnic Albanians living in Kosova, 800,000 have been interrogated by the police in the last three years; even the Serbian police give out the figure of 584,373. Arkan, wanted by every police agency in Europe for crimes and assassinations, was a Serbian deputy in Kosova up to December 1993! The Albanian schools have been closed down, the regional parliament dissolved, television and publications reduced to silence, many of the young people are being forcibly conscripted into the Serbian army to fight in Bosnia, and sometimes those who refuse service are executed.

## Explosive situation

Rugova responded to a question about possible unfolding scenarios for Kosova: "Things are very clear and very simple. I'm giving you a frank, realistic answer. Everyone knows what the solution is: for us to be free to organize our lives. But if a conflict breaks out in Kosova, it will be a massacre, a catastrophe for everybody. The situation depends on Serbia. It's possible that the string will snap, and people will take to violence against all the soldiers and Serbian civil forces who are very well armed: That is where the great danger lies.

"We have come to a pass such that we cannot have peaceful demonstrations, because it's too dangerous to go out into the street. If they kill 100 people in one blow, people are going to react and will get caught up in the gears. If something happens, it will be more tragic than in Bosnia and Croatia. Because, as I've already said, the Croats have a police force, a territorial defense force, as does Bosnia, but we, we are totally without defense. Then, if people are able to flee, they have a chance—because the border with Albania is very mountainous, as is the one with Macedonia; otherwise, the border with Albania is closed, and we have seen that Macedonia and Serbia have closed their borders with great effectiveness. Kosova has two plains, where there are 2 million inhabitants, and they have been cleared out from Mitrovica to the border. . . . If [the Serbians] wanted to start or provoke a conflict, they could sacrifice 200,000 Serbs. It's mad, but they could sacrifice them to get the territory. Because, now, they are thinking in terms of territory and not in terms of economy or even human beings."

Albania is the only country in Europe which over a history going back two millennia has lost half its territory and over half its population. In 1695, as Ismail Kadaré put it, "one of mankind's greatest geniuses, Gottfried Leibniz, maintained before the academy of his country the thesis that the Albanian language was of Illyrian origin." History shows us that we must help the people of Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosova resist the oppression of the Triple Entente of Britain, France, and Russia, or face having those who are helping Greater Serbia continue to reduce the region to ashes!

# Saudis sponsor conference in Bonn to assess Islam's true contribution

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

"What contribution can Islam make to modern civilization and to peaceful development of the community of nations?" The question itself is not only pertinent but is an open challenge to those who would aver that ours is a period and a society characterized not by development or peace, but of a "clash of civilizations." The question was posed on Jan. 21-22 in Bonn, still the functioning capital of Germany, as the theme of an international symposium organized by the Islamic Council in Germany, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of its founding.

The Islamic Council, an umbrella organization for the 2.5 million Muslims in Germany, received for the initiative the generous support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, whose ambassador in Bonn, His Excellency Abbas Gazzawi, hosted the gala press conference, symposium, and dinner. Gracing the proceedings with his presence was the Saudi Minister for Religious Affairs Prof. Dr. Abdallah Al-Turky who, together with three scholars from the renowned Islamic center of learning in Cairo, the University of Al Azhar, served as a reference point for the political and religious debate that unfolded.

The issue presented by Minister Al-Turky at the Jan. 20 press conference at the Bonn Press Club constituted a direct challenge to the media world: Will you, the representatives of the press, portray Islam as it really is, or will you swim with the stream, conjuring up images of Islam the enemy, fundamentalist, violent, fanatical, intolerant, and bent on world domination? Not many in the Bonn press corps demonstrated an ability to face the challenge, but rather manifested the problem, by asking questions which ranged from the right of Muslim girls to wear kerchiefs in France to the right of women in Saudi Arabia to drive cars. One hapless press man from SAT-1 complained that he did not know to whom he should turn to find answers to his questions; who indeed was the ultimate authority for interpretations of Islam?

During the symposium held the following day in the Bonner Maritim Hotel, the press, along with about 400 guests from leading institutions in Germany, including many Muslim organizations and diplomatic representatives, was treated to a series of useful lectures on Islam. There were two conflicting views: one, the image of Islam as presented by the media and the tools of mass education; and the other, the image that Islam gives of itself.

## The enemy image of Islam

The image presented of Islam by non-Muslims is that of the nauseating cliché we see repeated in printed media and television: as Dr. Irmgard Pinn from the Rhine-Westphal Technical High School in Aachen described how with a number of examples from *Stern*, *Spiegel*, and *Tango* magazines, as well as from daily newspapers, Muslims are routinely portrayed as terrorists belonging to a worldwide conspiracy dedicated to wiping out Christianity by the force of arms. Muslim women are depicted as enigmatic creatures hiding that secret something behind the veil ("What is she hiding behind that veil?"). The only "good Muslims" portrayed in the German press are those Turkish guest worker families who, as portrayed in a feature in *Spiegel*, have a "German" kitchen, speak only German at home with their children, drink beer and enjoy their piece of pork.

Substantially the same, though presented in an academically somewhat more cautious form, is the image of Islam mediated to German schoolchildren through their textbooks, as Prof. Udo Tworuschka of the University of Jena presented. Researchers working on a project with Professor Falaturi from Cologne studied the image of Islam presented by textbooks for religion classes of the Protestant church and the Catholic Church, as well as for history classes in the German school system overall. The archetype which emerges from these texts, he said, is that of a religion, Islam, which is both fanatical and fatalistic. Mohammed is presented usually as a poor orphan who after meeting a rich widow and marrying her, made a career by founding a new religion. Although, clearly, the speaker said, in a class on religion, the church, whether Protestant or Catholic, has every right to emphasize the instruction of that faith and not another, still, it is important to present the principles of other religions in such a way as to encourage understanding, not hate, to point up the similarities, not the differences, between the two faiths. In the presentation of Islamic history, Dr. Tworuschka showed, the situation is still worse: The success story of poor illiterate Mohammed who by marrying the rich widow makes it, is accompanied by broad historical summaries of seven centuries of Islamic history which make no distinction among dynasties, for example the Abbasids and Omayyads, or among sects, such as the Shia and Sunni. This is not only the case in Germany; Dr. Tworuschka's research group worked

in numerous European countries to examine the "Islam image" presented there, and came up with strikingly similar results.

In reality, as scholars from Al Azhar and Saudi Arabia were able to show, Islam is something quite different. It is not only a religion speaking to humanity as a whole, ready to give its values to the West and to assimilate from the West, or from other cultures, as Saudi Religious Affairs Minister Al-Turky emphasized, but Islam is also a religion devoted to culture, to the development of science, the diffusion of knowledge and the development of education—a fact underlined by the announcement that the Saudi Kingdom was establishing an Islamic Academy in Bonn, analogous to those in Washington and London, to provide instruction for 700 students from kindergarten through high school.

### Islam as it is

The true historical record leaves no doubt that Islamic civilization contributed crucial advances, as Dr. Jamal Badawi of Canada underlined. These advances, as the scholars from Egypt's prestigious Al Azhar emphasized, derived from Islam's concentration on science; the Quran opened with the injunction to Mohammed from God, to "read, recite!" and numerous passages (Suras) differentiate between those people who have knowledge and those who do not. The believer is encouraged to seek knowledge, as a form of worship of God, to spread knowledge, to educate, as Dr. Farid Qurashi, director of the International Islamic Relief Organization, stressed.

What, then, does Islam want in Europe? According to Murad Hoffman, former German ambassador to Algeria and Morocco, who after converting to Islam, has become a popular author and engaging speaker on the subject, gave a very direct answer to this question. Europe, he said, which has both contributed to Islamic culture and benefitted from it, has in the recent period allowed itself to "become practically pagan." Since, in Hoffmann's view, the Christian institutions have not succeeded in staving off this neo-pagan assault, then Christianity will not be capable of sparking a spiritual renewal in Europe. This, he sees as the task of Islam. Islam, he said, wants to offer to each individual, *qua* individual, an answer to his spiritual needs. Anyone, he said, who speaks of the fear of an aggressive Islam invading Europe, is probably part of a deliberate manipulation operation.

### The search for knowledge

One feature was conspicuously absent in the otherwise useful and interesting symposium in Bonn. Although everyone, regardless of political affiliation or sympathies, agreed that the "mass media" have done a job on Islam, and that the populations of Europe had been bombarded with psychological warfare methods, yet no one asked the crucial questions which could lead to defining concrete answers to problems.

First and foremost, who has propagated the notion that Islam and Christianity (and Confucianism, and Buddhism, etc.) should inevitably clash? This idea, typical of the geopolitical method of playing one nation, ethnic group, religion against another, was hatched by the British, way back in the heyday of their colonial splendor. Who, recently, has propagated the myths of Islamic fundamentalism and the worldwide conspiracy of militant Islam to take over the world? The British.

It is interesting to point out that a perceptive (Hindu) scholar, G.H. Jansen, in his book on *Militant Islam*, has shown that the leading "scholars," "experts," and otherwise "quotable sources" on "Islamic fundamentalism" are all western scholars, mostly British. In other words, those who are perpetrating the myths of "Islamic fundamentalism"—be they Bernard Lewis or Samuel Huntington—are spokesmen of a faction which is institutionally committed to promoting ethnic/religious conflict.

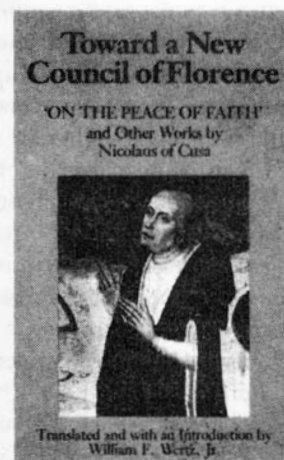
It is only by naming the names that Islamic scholars will be able to shift the misperceptions current in public opinion. This is the lesson to be learnt not only by the scholars gathered in Bonn, but also the members of the Organization of Islamic Conference who met days later in Jakarta, Indonesia to map out a worldwide strategy for reshaping the public's view of Islam.

## Toward a New Council of Florence

'On the Peace of Faith' and Other Works by Nicolaus of Cusa

The Schiller Institute has just released this new book of translations of seminal writings of the 15th-century Roman Catholic Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, who, through his work and writings, contributed more than anyone else to the launching of the European Golden Renaissance. The title of the book, *Toward a New Council of Florence*, expresses our purpose in publishing it: to spark a new Renaissance today.

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## Tug of war for Samper presidency

*The President of Colombia is having difficulty forcing through his deal with the drug cartels.*

**A** greasy-palmed Ernesto Samper Pizano took office as President in Colombia last August with a "surrender" package pre-negotiated with the Cali drug cartel set to go. Extradition had been banned by a corrupted Constituent Assembly back in 1991, drug consumption was now legalized in the country, the country's penal code had been rewritten by drug cartel lawyers, and now all that remained was to purge the cartel bosses' criminal records with a few years of self-imposed "rest and relaxation" behind bars. With billions of dollars already invested in the country's most respected enterprises, Colombia's drug kingpins looked forward to emerging from jail and into the catbird seat.

What neither President Samper nor his shadow partners took into account, however, was the degree of resistance to such a scenario—both inside and outside the country. Samper's accession to the presidency took place amid a swirl of scandal facilitated by anti-drug forces in Colombia with the assistance of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The surrender of the Cali Cartel kingpins was put on hold.

Samper's efforts to negotiate a "peace pact" with the country's recalcitrant narco-terrorist movements, the FARC and ELN, ran into similar problems when elements within the Colombian military proposed creating armed citizen militias (on the Peruvian model) to work in tandem with the Armed Forces to beat back narco-terrorism. The FARC, in particular, currently dominates entire chunks of the country, politically and economically as well as militarily, and the Colombi-

an Army (itself under siege from the human rights lobby's demilitarizers) is ill equipped to fight them alone.

Support for the militias was sufficiently strong that the Samper government would have had to approve them had the United Nations not sent its heavy gun, High Commissioner on Human Rights José Ayala Lasso, to crush the initiative.

Intense pressure from the Clinton administration also forced Samper to sponsor "Operation Splendor," a DEA-authored program to eradicate through chemical fumigation thousands of hectares of coca and opium poppy, the raw materials for cocaine and heroin, which proliferated in Colombia under the previous Gaviria administration. When the cartels and their FARC muscle in the states of Putumayo and Guaviare forced thousands of peasants under contract to the traffickers to protest the fumigation program by seizing airstrips and oil-pumping stations, Samper was more than happy to beat a retreat.

And so, despite the insistence of the military and national police that the peasants were being deployed by the cartels and FARC terrorists, a negotiating team was sent by Samper to those southern states on Dec. 15 to sign the so-called San José Pact with the "coca farmers." The pact not only committed the government to suspend aerial fumigation of coca crops of less than three hectares, but also to consult the coca growers, the pro-terrorist Attorney General, and the country's pro-terrorist non-governmental organizations before attempting to fumigate larger plots!

The agreement was furiously de-

nounced by Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdívieso as a virtual coup d'état by the traffickers, and as a blatant violation of the law which prohibits any cultivation of illegal crops on national territory. The major Bogotá daily *El Tiempo* on Dec. 16 editorialized that Guaviare state could become "an independent republic," and insisted that what cannot be permitted "is the existence of one part of Colombian territory in which the state cannot act to enforce the law." In response, Samper's Government Minister Horacio Serpa Uribe crowed that Guaviare "will be made into a kind of pilot program for the whole country."

Before it could congratulate itself, however, the Samper government took another hit. A highly detailed report released on Dec. 19 by the National Police, proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the FARC and ELN guerrillas were heavily involved in drug trafficking. The report was designed both to block Samper's ongoing efforts to grant amnesty to the narco-terrorists, as previous governments had done with the M-19 and other narco-guerrilla groups, and to bury the San José Pact.

What other pressures were brought to bear on the President can only be guessed at, but the upshot was that on Dec. 21, the government made yet another 180-degree policy shift on eradication, pledging to eliminate 50% of all coca and poppy crops over the next 12 months and announcing the deployment of an additional five U.S. armored helicopters and other U.S. aircraft to assist in the fumigation.

The traffickers struck back with an assassination plot against Prosecutor Valdívieso, fortunately stopped in time. Valdívieso in turn urged restoration of the extradition weapon against the cartels, causing Samper and company gulp audibly. Whether that bold initiative succeeds remains to be seen.

# International Intelligence

## **'Democracy in Russia is over,' says German daily**

An editorial in the Jan. 27 issue of *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, one of Germany's leading dailies, proclaimed that democracy in Russia is over. The editorial blames this on shock therapist Yegor Gaidar: "Gaidar, following the bad advice of the international monetary organizations, present[ed] the people with shock therapy. The slogan was 'Democracy and Market Economy.' This has failed. Shock therapy has made the ultra-nationalists and communists the strongest parties." The editorial ridicules the Gaidar claim, much promoted by western "free market" apostles, that "reforms" would "reduce the state bureaucracy."

The Munich paper wrote: "Bureaucracy is now worse than ever, with up to four times as many people in the bureaucracy" as during Soviet times. The editorial concludes by saying that Russia is heading for some form of dirigism, though not using the word as such: "Russia is moving toward a dictatorship on a capitalist basis, with state control of key industries and banks." (Are any of those "Contract with America" fanatics listening?)

## **Mandela invokes special ties to Nehru's India**

In a speech to Indian parliamentarians and foreign diplomats on Jan. 24, South African President Nelson Mandela paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, whose example he said helped South Africa end apartheid. Mandela cut back his initially planned four-day visit to India to just two days, reportedly due to pressing parliamentary business in South Africa and health problems. But he said, upon leaving New Delhi after talks with Prime Minister Narasimha Rao on Jan. 24: "These two days in which I have been in this country are among the happiest and most exciting in my life."

Nehru, Mandela said, "taught that narrow forms of nationalism, intense and pow-

erful as they may be in awakening people to struggle, are inadequate as a basis for achieving victory or for lasting peace." In the audience was Sonia Gandhi, the widow of Nehru's grandson, Rajiv Gandhi.

Mandela said the two countries were exploring opportunities in trade and investment, as well as cooperation in other areas. "But it would be proper in this gathering, and on this day, to ask ourselves if our shared heritage does not confer upon our two countries a special responsibility, to jointly commit ourselves to contributing to the emergence of a new world order in which democracy, peace, and prosperity prevail everywhere."

India was a staunch backer of the African National Congress, and the first country to impose sanctions on Pretoria for apartheid.

## **Beijing increases its influence in Hongkong**

Hongkong Gov. Chris Patten admits that China already has greater influence in Hongkong than Britain, the British press reported. Patten told foreign correspondents in Hongkong on Jan. 23, just before traveling to Britain for a three-day visit: "Each day, as 1997 comes closer, individuals and businesses quite naturally are not looking primarily to Britain, not to the governor of Hongkong, but to China as the future sovereign to provide reassurances. . . . There comes a point, and I suspect that it is come, when my reassurances about the business atmosphere or related matters after 1997 are rather less important to investors and businessmen than what Chinese officials say."

Patten also for the first time publicly alluded to the possible death of Chinese communist supremo Deng Xiaoping in the near future: "Whoever the principal leaders are in Beijing, they will face the same agenda here and throughout China in the next few years. I hope decisions will not be delayed or postponed, and I am sure that the leadership in China will continue with the spectacular Deng Xiaoping economic revolution."

A few days before, Deng's daughter broke all precedents by alluding to the feeble state of her nonagenarian father in statements to the press.

## **Mexican bishops more and more at odds with Ruiz**

Bishop Emeritus Genaro Alamilla of Papan-tla, Veracruz, told reporters on Jan. 25 that San Cristóbal, Chiapas Bishop Samuel Ruiz is spiritually close to the EZLN—the terrorist Zapatista National Liberation Army—and that anyone with proof of his role in inspiring the EZLN should come forward.

Alamilla said that Canon Law 401 provides for retiring a bishop if there is a serious reason. "The Holy See has all the information on the conflict" in Chiapas, "and the moment will come when it sees the convenience of his retirement."

During a recent meeting of the Mexican Bishops Conference, Alamilla related to the press, he asked Ruiz where the rebels got their money and Ruiz replied, only after a long silence, "from the savings of the Indians." When Alamilla pointed out that the Chiapas bishop himself had repeatedly said that the starving Indians have no savings, Ruiz remained speechless.

Alamilla also said that it was past time for the Mexican government to put an end to the EZLN insurrection in Chiapas. "Enough weakness!" he said, noting that twice the Army had the insurgents within their grasp but was given orders to back off.

Meanwhile, Bishop Samuel Ruiz, who is widely reputed to be the real "comandante" for the insurgents, held a "synod" for theology of liberation and schismatic bishops from Paraguay, Chile, and Mexico. At a press conference on Jan. 27, Ruiz praised the EZLN for its role in changing the Mexican political system. He insisted that "achievements obtained on the way toward the emergence of autochthonous churches must be consolidated." Two weeks before, the Mexican Bishops Conference had issued a document rejecting the concept of the autochthonous church as "unviable."



## Briefly

### ***Hamas leader secretly visited Washington***

The *Sawt al-Sha'b* newspaper of Amman wrote in its Jan. 19 issue that despite the veil of secrecy thrown over the visit, "leaked information indicates that Dr. Abu-Mazruq, head of Hamas's Political Bureau, was in Washington" recently and met with "senior advisers of President Bill Clinton." The Jordanian newspaper wrote that this could be an attempt by the United States to convince Hamas to "join the march of political settlement."

The official spokesman for Hamas, the militant Islamist group active in the Palestinian community, Ibrahim Ghawshah, has neither confirmed nor denied the report.

Regardless of the degree of the conflict between Hamas and the Palestinian National Authority or between Hamas and Israel, Abu-Mazruq's secret visit to Washington constitutes a dramatic change in the conflict between the movement on the one hand and Israel and Washington on the other, said *Sawt al-Sha'b*.

### ***Contact group suspends negotiations in Bosnia***

Envoys of the five-nation contact group—Russia, the United States, Britain, France, and Germany—have suspended negotiations and decided to leave Bosnia and head home, the U.S. State Department said on Jan. 27. State Department spokesman Christine Shelly said that there has been "a very serious violation" of the cease-fire, with Serb forces firing rockets into Sarajevo—which she said was "substantially more than . . . reported by Unprofor." She also said the Serbs are continuing to refuse to accept the contact group plan.

The Jan. 28 *Washington Post* observed that this "marks a breakdown in the talks initiated by former President Jimmy Carter in December."

Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic

was headed to Washington on Jan. 28 to press for a lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia. There is bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress for such a move.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Rose, back in London after ending his year-long command of the U.N. Protection Forces in Bosnia, warned on Jan. 27 that lifting the arms embargo would be catastrophic. And just as the cease-fire and all negotiations were breaking down, Rose expressed optimism that the present cease-fire could hold, saying that the two sides "have a serious intent towards peace. . . . Both sides are treating this much more than just one more cease-fire."

As reported in the Feb. 3 issue of *EIR*, Rose's exit coincides with pressures for a pullout of U.N. peacekeeping forces in the near term, and a potential military shift in favor of the Bosnian government.

### ***Say Germany could be Russia's 'advocate'***

Aleksandr Rahr of the German Foreign Policy Society wrote a commentary in the Russian newspaper *Sevodnya*, calling for Germany to be Russia's advocate in Europe. Rahr began by noting that compliance with U.S. demands, including "following the advice and recommendations of the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and the World Bank . . . to the detriment of its industrial interests," had not led to integration with Europe the way Russia had hoped it would.

In the Dec. 23 issue of *Sevodnya*, in an article titled "A European Path for Russia. Moscow's Natural Partner Could Only Be Bonn," Rahr noted that the Bush-Gorbachov idea of "a new allocation of spheres of influence with the United States" had not worked. "The most promising way for Russia," insists Rahr, "is a close partnership with Germany," which "could help Russia to surmount its isolation to a large extent. But Russia's convergence with Germany here may only occur in conjunction with, not in defiance of, the European Union."

● **THE CONGRESS** Party of India is so unpopular with voters, that Muslims in Bombay prefer the Hindu chauvinist Shiv Sena, which has led anti-Muslim riots, according to a recent poll. Bombay statewide elections come up later this month. The Rao government and its Congress Party have taken a drubbing at the polls in several states, for campaigning on the strength of their "economic reforms."

● **AUSTRIA** joined NATO's Partnership for Peace program on Jan. 31, in a sharp change from its post-1955 policy of strict neutrality. It will be an important logistical transfer point by air or rail for NATO reinforcements into the Balkans or Italy.

● **ANGOLA'S** central highlands, the former stronghold of the rebel forces of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, recently fell to government troops. In late January, cease-fire consolidation talks took place there between the government and UNITA. Savimbi still controls about 50,000 troops.

● **CHOLERA** and measles have broken out in several places in La Guajira and Choco provinces and the Buenaventura port farther south on Colombia's impoverished Pacific coast, leaving at least 10 dead. Last year, cholera claimed 986 victims in Colombia; 14 died.

● **FREYA BARSCHEL**, who requested the private forensic inquiry that has led to a reopened probe into the 1987 death of her husband Uwe Barschel, woke up late on Jan. 20 when a fire was mysteriously set afire outside her home. Uwe Barschel, the state governor of Schleswig-Holstein, was enmeshed in an East-West weapons network tied to the U.S. "secret government" around George Bush.

● **HESSE**, the German state that includes Frankfurt, will hold elections Feb. 19; the Social Democratic-Green government is expected to do poorly.

## Governors fail to agree on Gingrich's schemes

by H. Graham Lowry

The nation's policymakers ran smack into the wall again during the winter meeting of the National Governors Association (NGA), a four-day brawl which ended in Washington on Feb. 1, leaving the main issues on their agenda unresolved. Despite all the braying about balancing budgets and cutting welfare, most of the governors departed further bruised by the reality that nothing in their current bag of policies will work. Some even questioned whether amputation is the remedy for an economy they privately fear may be on its last legs.

The advance billing of the governor's conference highlighted a rigged debate over whether the federal or the state governments should have greater authority over slaveherding welfare recipients into minimum-wage jobs. The added pressure to succumb to massive budget cuts in either case, led by House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and the gang of thieves waving the banner of the Conservative Revolution, forced a virtual breakdown in the deliberations.

Just three weeks prior to the conference, Vermont Gov. Howard Dean (D), chairman of the NGA, had dropped a bombshell of sorts into the preparations for it, by releasing a Treasury Department projection that Newt's cherished "Contract with America" scheme would slash more than a trillion dollars from federal aid to the states by 2002.

Governors allied to the Gingrich gang, led by NGA vice chairman Tommy Thompson (R-Wisc.), demanded that federal welfare assistance, for anyone in the United States who qualifies for aid, be replaced by so-called "block grants" to the states, which then would fit their own notions to the numbers. The block-grant plan presented to the governors was fermented by Michigan Gov. John Engler (R), whose credentials include utterly eliminating that state's meager General Assistance program for unemployed disabled work-

ers. The states would receive a single federal payment each year—and wield their own axe to limit welfare eligibility, the duration of payments, and the number of months before mothers were hauled off to work at the lowest wage allowed by law.

Governor Dean had instead sought a compromise granting the states the choice of maintaining individual entitlements for those needing assistance, or of operating under the block-grant approach. During the opening session on Jan. 28, Thompson and other GOP governors junked that, demanding that up to 300 federal assistance programs be consolidated into block grants. A number of governors reportedly expressed fears that Congress might later slash block-grant funding below minimal levels needed for even a pretense of a "safety net," especially if a balanced budget amendment were adopted.

Dean expressed particular concern over the fate of needy children under those conditions, and argued that the federal government had to recognize that children are a national interest, rather than merely something to relegate to the whims of the states. For those wondering why this matter was even debatable, Texas Gov. George W. Bush (R) supplied the answer by echoing the old Confederacy. He opposed the idea of a safety net, since that would mean "the federal government would still be running the program."

### A contract on the victims

Gingrich told the governors during their concluding session that such proposals were "liberating." But coupled with his balanced-budget scheme, the block-grant proposal simply transfers the "freedom" to decide who dies. "I believe there is a national interest in making sure that children don't starve," Governor Dean declared. Balancing the budget and imposing

block grants, Dean noted during an interview on ABC News on Jan. 29, would "cause the states to lose huge amounts of money. In New York, for example, there will be about a \$10 billion shortfall if the 'Contract with America' is passed." The backers of this scheme, Dean said, "I think, are stuck. They want to cut the budget, and they want to do welfare reform. They can't do both, so they're going to push this problem off on the states; and I think kids are going to be the ultimate people who get hurt. And I'm not willing to do that."

Benefit payments for the nation's main welfare program (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) are already set by the states; and cutbacks over the last decade have pushed millions of recipients below subsistence levels. The number of AFDC recipients is currently about 14 million; approximately two-thirds of them are children. Even without enlarging the power of the states to determine the fate of the poor, there is inequity among the states—AFDC payments for a family of three today ranges from \$950 per month in Alaska, to \$120 in Mississippi. The Conservative Revolutionists would also put food stamps, school nutrition, child care, Head Start, and job training programs on the block.

But the problem goes well beyond welfare. A new study, issued on Jan. 30 by the National Center for Children in Poverty, reports that more than a quarter of American children under the age of six were living in poverty in 1992! Nearly 60% of them had working parents; yet the number of impoverished children jumped by 1 million between 1987 and 1992, reaching a total of 6 million. That figure, accounting for 26% of the population in that age group, represented the highest rate ever reached in the 25 years researchers have been tracking it.

The findings, the center noted, were "not consistent with public myths" about the poor. Among the unemployed, the poverty rate for children under six living with two married parents (83%) was nearly the same as for those living with unmarried mothers (82%). Less than one-third of the households relied entirely on public welfare assistance payments.

### **Looking into the eye of the Newt**

Before voting on a resolution to endorse eliminating entitlements in favor of a block-grant scheme, the governors were treated to a disquieting display of Gingrich foaming at the mouth. Newt babbled about "the genuine rise of an information age," and about "the Alvin and Heidi Toffler model of a Third Wave of change." He crowed that the biggest job center in the Sioux City, Iowa area "now is actually just across the state line, and it's Gateway Computing, which surpassed the Iowa Beef Co. as the largest employer in the area." He gloated that the new Republican-controlled Congress "can do virtually anything under the Constitution. So we could wipe out Medicaid in the morning and say, 'Good luck.' That's reality. It's historically do-able. It's legal. It may not be wise. But you need to go back home and say to them, we are entering a new world and you'd better be

thinking about the new changes, because if you try to explain why we're staying in the old, you don't get it."

Gingrich thumped the governors with the Contract with America again, telling them "you have to keep your promises," principled or not. "That's why every time I speak I pull out the Contract. There's the Contract newsreel; this is the laminated version of the *TV Guide* ad. It now has a hole punched for the balanced budget amendment. As we do each of the ten items, we will keep punching the holes. The purpose is not because this is necessarily totally right, but it's what we campaigned on." Whether the amendment passes the Senate or not, he declared, "for as long as I am allowed to serve as Speaker, the House will make decisions based on achieving a balanced budget in 2002, with or without the amendment."

In the wake of Gingrich's New Age bilge, the governors refused to plunge into supporting the block-grant proposal, and opted instead to pass a compromise resolution and await the decisions of the Congress and the President. Given that Republicans now control 30 of the nation's governorships, the outcome was acknowledged to be a setback. Governor Thompson, the welfare terminator who led the charge for Newt, declared, "It's not everything I would like." President Clinton, who met privately with the governors three times and was directly involved in the negotiations, reported after the meeting on Jan. 30, "We did not reach a final agreement on the question of how the partnership should be structured, [or] what the implications of a block grant would be. . . . But we do have a national interest in protecting the welfare and the possibilities for our children." That issue, he said, is the "dividing line."

The final resolution, which required a three-fourths vote to pass, reflected the fact that no amount of budget cutting—nor reshuffling of state and federal authority—could solve any of the problems resulting from the ongoing disintegration of the world financial system. More directly, the governors registered their concern that Gingrich's agenda could plunge their states into ruin. Should Congress opt for block grants, the resolution recommends, current funding levels to the states should be guaranteed for five years, and include protections against "economic recession" and natural disasters. While supporting flexibility for the states in designing their welfare systems, the resolution also calls for recognizing "national goals" of aiding poor children, reducing out-of-wedlock births, and encouraging welfare recipients to find work.

The NGA as an organization will also be allowed to participate in the upcoming welfare debate in Congress. Rep. Clay Shaw (R-Fla.), who chairs the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee working on welfare reform, announced on Jan. 30 that he plans to send a bill instituting block grants to the floor in late March. House GOPers believe it will pass; prospects in the Senate, where Democrats still hold 47 seats, are considered to be less certain. "This is going to be a contentious partnership," Governor Dean declared.

# Clinton bans fundraising by 12 Mideast terrorist groups

by Joseph Brewda

President Bill Clinton issued an executive order on Jan. 24 which froze the assets of 12 Mideast terrorist groups reportedly fundraising in the United States. "I have authorized these measures in response to recurrent acts of international terrorism that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process," Clinton said. He also vowed to send new legislation to Congress this year which would "strengthen our hand in combatting terrorists, whether they strike at home or abroad."

The groups listed cover a broad spectrum in three general categories. First are the Arab "radical" and "leftist" organizations: the Abu Nidal Organization, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front-Abu Abbas faction, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. These groups are usually depicted as supported by Syria, Libya, or Iran. Second are the "Islamic fundamentalists": Hezbollah, Islamic Gama'at, Hamas, and the Jihad Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shiqaqi faction. These groups are usually depicted as supported by Iran or "fundamentalist" circles in Egypt. And, third, strikingly, the list includes two branches of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane's Jewish Defense League (JDL): Kach and Kahane Chai.

Eighteen individuals associated with these organizations are also listed, including Sheik Omar Abd Al Rahman, currently on trial for the February 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

Responding to the ban, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat said, "I do appreciate this. . . . We waited for this decision for a long time." Arafat has been under assassination threat by both the Kahane followers and Hamas. Both organizations, Arafat has charged, are run by circles within the Israeli government opposed to the accords. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Arafat's interlocutor and a primary architect of the Israeli-PLO accord, termed the decision a "courageous step." "Terrorism is an international threat," he said, "and must be dealt with on an international level." Peres has lobbied over the past year for a U.S. ban on such groups' fundraising.

Neither Britain nor France, both of which are the primary safe havens for all 57 varieties of Mideast terrorist groups, intend to follow suit. A French Foreign Ministry official told *EIR*, "We do not intend to initiate such a policy at this time."

For its part, Hamas denounced Clinton's action, asking, "What about the Israeli killings? Isn't that terrorism?" while the Kach party claimed that Clinton was "employing Bolshevik tactics." "We intend to fight Clinton in every possible way," a Kach spokesman threatened.

## The current context

Immediately following the September 1993 Israeli-PLO accord, British intelligence and its allies in various nations mobilized a new terror rampage intended to drown that accord in blood. This is the source, and absolutely no other, of all the terrorist incidents that have occurred since that date.

Accordingly, Gen. Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, traveled to the United States to mobilize a new Jewish Defense League-Kach party killing spree. In his speaking engagements in New York that November, Sharon demanded a massive infusion of funds into the JDL-Kach West Bank settlement of Kiryat Arba, in order to stop the peace process. "The only barrier we have right now," he emphasized, "is the settlers." Simultaneously, Sharon and former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called on Israeli troops to disobey any orders to dismantle Jewish settlements on the West Bank. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were collected for the Kahane organizations in the United States and Britain in this period.

Then, in February 1994, JDL leader and Kiryat Arba resident Baruch Goldstein entered a mosque in nearby Hebron and gunned down 40 worshippers. The massacre, which was praised by the JDL, the mayor of Kiryat Arba, and various settlers' councils, was intended to provoke a general bloodbath.

In the aftermath of the atrocity, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Peres denounced the JDL as "scum." "The murderer came out of a small and marginal political context," Rabin charged, in an extraordinary speech to the Israeli Knesset. "He grew in a swamp whose murderous sources are found here, and across the sea. . . . To him and those like him we say: You are a foreign implant. You are an errant weed. Sensible Judaism spits you out."

Rabin and his associates emphasized that the funding, training, and support for the Jewish terrorists came from the

United States. The Israeli government banned the Kahane-related organizations (at least nominally) and called on the U.S. government to restrain them as well. In response, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), which sponsored the creation of the JDL in 1968, condemned Rabin.

The Hebron massacre did not succeed in sparking a general bloodbath, but it did increase British capacities to manipulate the Arab population within Israel and the region. Since that time, various Islamic and Arab groups, controlled by Britain via Syria, Iran, or Saudi Arabia, have carried out or taken credit for a series of bombings and murders of Jews in Israel.

Moreover, the continuing British blocking of economic development credits to the Gaza and West Bank has tended to change initial Palestinian euphoria over the accords into despair. Since the accords were signed, the standard of living in the occupied territories has plummeted. Meanwhile, the Israeli population has been whipped up against the accords on the grounds of security. Clinton's decision might help to stabilize a difficult situation within Israel itself.

### **How terrorism is organized**

Since the 1970s, *EIR* has stressed that Mideast terrorist organizations—whether Israeli or Arab—are not “sociological phenomena” unleashed by the passions of the region. Nor are they products of the region in any way. In 1986, *EIR* released a Special Report, *Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Mafia*, which documented that the externally run Israeli “right wing” led by Sharon not only deploys Kahane's terrorists, but much of Arab terrorism as well. Sharon's career was sponsored by London casino operator Cyril Stein and the New York mobster Meshulam Riklis, the latter a partner of Canadian liquor salesman Edgar Bronfman. The same group created the JDL. In 1981, British circles demanded a new Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon needed a pretext, so an Abu Nidal assassin gunned down an Israeli diplomat in London. The Israelis invaded the next day. Such is the nature of Mideast terrorism.

We repeat here what we have reported over the years.

On the highest level, Mideast terrorism is directed by the British oligarchical patrons of the United Grand Lodge of England's Quatuor Coronati lodge and allied and subordinate institutions inside and outside of the British government. The lodge was formed in the aftermath of the trip of Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VII) to the Holy Land in 1862. It has been dedicated from its inception to seizing control of the holy places of Palestine, for cultish reasons peculiar to freemasonry, and using Zionism as one of its main instruments for this objective. This is the main reason why the British issued the 1917 Balfour Declaration, which led to the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. Britain also created Israel in order to keep the Arabs in a chronic state of rage, and to keep the region in a state of war or near-war.

Whenever anyone in Israel or the Arab states has threat-

ened to break out of this British-controlled game, as most dramatically shown by the peace accord, they have come under concerted British attack.

It is because of this peculiar history that the forces within Israel opposed to the accord have always patronized efforts to destroy the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem and to replace them with a rebuilt Solomon's Temple, a temple which the masons claim to have constructed.

Closely associated with the Quatuor Coronati are the owners of the British intelligence front-organization, the Hollinger Corp., which also owns the *Jerusalem Post*. Chaired by British-Canadian intelligence official Conrad Black, the firm's board includes former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Lord Rothschild, and former Israeli President Chaim Herzog, among others. Hollinger is currently orchestrating the “Whitewatergate” scandal against Bill Clinton, which is intended to create the environment for the President's assassination. (see pp. 55-57). Clinton's sponsorship of the peace accords was one of the actions that has most incensed the British.

### **The ‘Islamic’ and ‘Arab’ side**

Arab and Islamic terrorism in the postwar period is also run directly out of Britain, particularly through the networks of British intelligence official Glubb Pasha and his Jordan-based Arab Bureau. All of the Islamic or Arab radical terrorist organizations on Clinton's list are run out of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Israel, or Iran, on behalf of and under the control of Britain.

The situation in the region dramatically worsened in 1979, with the toppling of the Shah of Iran and the coming to power of Ayatollah Khomeini. The Iranian Revolution, so-called, was directed by British intelligence and British Petroleum, and aided by then-U.S. National Security Adviser Brzezinski. Since then, Iran has functioned as another base of British-run terrorism.

The purpose of the Iranian Revolution was to begin to implement a British plan authored by Prof. Bernard Lewis, the “Arc of Crisis.” The plan called for destroying the nation-states of the entire Islamic world through civil and religious wars. The plan is still operational.

In the 1980s, Britain vastly expanded its nominally Islamic terrorist organizations in the aftermath of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Islamic volunteers for the Afghan Mujahideen were funneled to Pakistan for training, via Saudi Arabia. There, many were recruited to Islamic guerrilla organizations which were covertly run by Britain or British-allied agencies within the United States, France, and Israel. It is amongst these groups that one finds many of the most important British-run terrorists today.

# Earth First! calls for expansion of terrorism: 'We will raze the citadel'

by Rogelio A. Maduro

Mike Roselle, the head of the eco-terrorist gang Earth First!, has openly admitted that his group is a terrorist organization—just as *EIR* reported in our Jan. 13 *Feature* (p. 26). The admission was published in the December 1994 issue of the group's publication, *Earth First! Journal*, as part of a diatribe against "respectable" environmentalist lobbyists who, according to Roselle, have "sold out" the Green cause.

As readers of the *EIR* report will recognize, Roselle's effort to distance his terrorist group from the well-heeled environmentalist apparatus are phony. Earth First!, the Animal Liberation Front, Sea Shepherd, and all of the groups that openly engage in "eco-tage" and eco-terrorism were created top-down and are controlled to this day by the highest echelons of the Green apparatus—the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) of Britain's Prince Philip. The effort to create the appearance of a rift between the terrorist underbelly and the Green "citizens above suspicion" is itself just further corroboration that the *EIR* exposé was not only accurate: It drew blood.

## Invoking the 'revolution'

Roselle's article in *Earth First! Journal* is a declaration of war against America's agro-industrial base and against the Clinton administration—both prime targets of Prince Philip and his Club of the Isles apparatus. Speaking of the 10 largest environmental groups, which include the Sierra Club and the National Wildlife Federation, Roselle wrote in the *Earth First! Journal*, "Their Big Ten memberships decline because people no longer believe the braggadoccio that saturates their direct mail like the smell of urine in the bathroom of a biker bar. They whine and worry. The mainstream environmental groups are quickly becoming irrelevant."

What will replace them? Says Roselle:

"Fortunately the grassroots groups, with a few exceptions, are sticking to their guns. We don't care who is in power in Washington, for whoever stands on the walls of Babylon will be a target for our arrows. When we raze the citadel, it will matter not who holds the keys to the corporate washroom, or who has reserved parking at National Airport, because we will be out trashing their limos and doing donuts on the greens of their racist country clubs. What we want is nothing short of a revolution.

"F\*\*\* that crap you read in *Wild Earth* or in *Confessions*

*of an Eco-Warrior*. Monkeywrenching is more than just sabotage, and you're g\*dd\*mn right it's revolutionary! This is ji-hahd, pal. There are no innocent bystanders, because in these desperate hours, bystanders are not innocent. We'll broaden our theater of conflict. What happens in Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh City, Rio de Janeiro, in the frozen and radioactive waters of Siberia does matter, even if it's not in our wilderness proposal.

"Everything, every assumption, every institution needs to be challenged. Now!" Roselle goes on:

"And more spiking is needed to convey the urgency of the situation!" (In "spiking," eco-terrorists drive metal spikes into a tree, which are either hit by the logger's chainsaw or later struck at the mill by the bandsaw, shooting deadly shrapnel all over.) "Very little action is happening. Too many armchair eco-warriors walking around town in camo. Go out and get them suckers, fill them full of steel, and I promise you this: You might get caught; you might do some time; your friends might abandon you. But you will never have to spike the same tree twice.

"We are not afraid of Newt Gingrich or the Wise Use movement. We will not suck up to anyone. We will not miss the Democrats or the Sierra Club. As George Bush said once, 'Don't cry for me, Argentina.'"

## Leading leftists side with Earth First!

Roselle's call to arms and terrorism is not an isolated one. It is being made in the mainstream press by leading leftist spokesmen. The Dec. 19 issue of the *Nation* magazine carried a five-page article by staff writer Alexander Cockburn and a radical Green, Jeffrey St. Clair, promoting Roselle's views. The theme of the *Nation* article was that the elections in which most Green congressmen were thrown out were not "Armageddon" for environmentalists, but "the harbinger of a new dawn."

In this "new dawn," as discussed by Cockburn and St. Clair, the "behemoth" national environmental groups will fall apart while the "grassroots groups" out in the hinterlands will rise in power and topple Gingrich, Bill Clinton and the conservative Democrats, and corporate America. Cockburn states:

"The overall map of the environmental movement can be deceiving . . . from inside the Washington Beltway the

perspective is dominated by the big green outfits: the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, the Wilderness Society, World Wildlife Fund, National Wildlife Federation. Flanking these are the badly neo-liberal litigation shops, lawyer-driven groups with no popular base whatsoever, like the Environmental Defense Fund, Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund. Then, 'out there' are the grassroots groups and militant operations, ranging from Earth First!ers at the Cove-Mallard Coalition in Idaho to community-based organizations like Labor-Community Watchdog in Los Angeles, to Save America's forests inside the [Washington, D.C.] Beltway, to Rachel's *Environment and Health Weekly* in Annapolis, Maryland."

Cockburn said, "The 'out there' sector may appear to be diminutive next to the corporate-lawyer-driven behemoths, but it is where the future of environmentalism in America is to be found. . . . The future of the environmental movement must be found in its past, in a return to its roots. This green revival has been building for several years, and is grounded in the belief that successful campaigns can be waged and won from the hinterlands of America, whether in forests, rivers, or ghettos."

Cockburn omits mention of the terrorist background of some of these grassroots groups. This "evolving new conservation movement," states Cockburn, "is a loose confederation of groups, across a vigorous spectrum of individual and collective acts of resistance."

Cockburn begins the article describing how former Rep. Mike Synar (D-Okla.) denounced participants at an environmental conference in Missoula, Montana, following the elections, for betraying the Democratic Party. The participants, noted Cockburn, told Synar, the leading eco-fascist who got the boot in November, that it had been Bill Clinton and the Democrats that had betrayed the environmental movement by not being radical enough.

As *EIR* has reported, the keynote speaker at this conference was Cecilia Rodriguez, the U.S. spokesman for the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN). In fact, most of the speakers at the conference were hard-core terrorists, including most of the leadership of Earth First! This meeting cemented the close alliance between the Mexican terrorists and the U.S. eco-terrorist apparatus.

## Armed animals

The kind of para-military capabilities possessed by this "new conservation movement," are best illustrated by the seizure of a huge weapons arsenal from an animal rights group in California by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms last June. The Jan. 17 *Los Angeles Times* reported that federal agents found \$100,000 worth of semi-automatic assault weapons, including high-caliber Israeli guns, in the possession of Mercy Crusade, Inc., an animal rights organization. Incredibly, Mercy Crusade members have permits to carry and use these weapons in California under an arcane

state statute.

The assault weapons were used by the group's 12 "humane officers." These are quasi-policemen who have powers of investigation and arrest in animal abuse cases. They wear uniforms and badges almost identical to those used by California Highway Patrol officers; they are allowed to carry guns, and have extensive police powers. What's missing is any formal training in law enforcement and supervision from any government agency. According to the *Times*, the existence of these heavily armed animal rights vigilantes is allowed under an obscure 80-year-old California law that allows "animal welfare groups to appoint such officers with a judge's approval."

The paper noted that although animal rights groups have hundreds of "humane officers" in California, "state officials say there is no centralized registry of who they are, or which of them are authorized to carry weapons."

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms seized the arsenal from Mercy Crusade after gun dealers reported that the tax-exempt organization was sending members to gun shops, posing as law enforcement officers, and purchasing large quantities of assault weapons with checks drawn on the organization's account. The arsenal included AR-15s, a Bushmaster, Heckler and Koch assault guns, and a high-caliber Israeli gun. The *Times* noted that "federal agents are still investigating, saying they are concerned that they cannot answer this question: Why would a group whose stated purpose is to deal with mistreatment of animals want to arm badge-wearing volunteers with military-style weapons that would give them far more firepower than a police SWAT squad?"

James McCourt, a Pepperdine University economics professor and the head of Mercy Crusade's "humane officers," told the *Los Angeles Times* that they needed the assault weapons to "protect animal shelters from rioters," citing the Los Angeles riots.

Mercy Crusade, which has annual revenues of almost \$3 million, is part of the animal rights network of the Fund for Animals, the radical organization created and run by Amory Lovins. Fund for Animals financed the creation of the Sea Shepherd Society and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. PETA is the public relations arm of the Animal Liberation Front, the terrorist outfit that firebombs medical research facilities and carries out assassinations of medical researchers.

Fund for Animals also hired Rod Coronado to do research for them shortly before he firebombed a medical research facility in Michigan. Coronado was on the FBI's most wanted list for two years as a result of that, and was recently captured by the FBI in Arizona. After his arrest, Coronado sent a letter to the *Earth First! Journal* revealing that he had participated in the terrorist attack against Iceland which destroyed a whaling station and two whaling boats (half their whaling fleet). Coronado also revealed that he collaborated with Earth First!

# Clinton tells Democrats to mobilize citizenry

by William Jones

Although media attention has been focused on President Clinton's State of the Union message on Jan. 24, the real indications of Clinton policy for the next two years were more succinctly laid out in a little-noted speech before the Democratic National Committee (DNC) plenary session on Jan. 21. On that occasion, the President issued clear guidelines for the direction the Democratic Party must take in order to mobilize its base for the battles ahead.

Several weeks earlier, in a speech at the National Press Club on Jan. 11, fellow Democrat Sen. Edward Kennedy (Mass.) had upbraided his party colleagues, many of whom, out of fear for what they believed to be the "mood" of the electorate, had run away from the President and from the issues which the Democratic Party has traditionally stood for, and were trying to out-Republican the GOP. Kennedy had warned that this had created havoc for Democrats in the November elections, and was a recipe for sure political disaster for the Democratic Party.

"If Democrats run for cover, if we become pale carbon copies of the opposition and act like Republicans, we will lose, and deserve to lose," said Kennedy. His call to his party colleagues to return to the traditional principles of the party of Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy, provided the background for the President, in his speech to the DNC, to give the troops their marching orders.

## The purpose of government

While House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) was declaring his cohorts in the Conservative Revolution to be the successors of the Jacobins of the French Revolution, threatening again to tear asunder the very fabric of government, President Clinton gave a strong affirmation of the true purpose of government.

Clinton took on Gingrich's "Third Wave" babbling by noting that the new Speaker had praised Franklin Roosevelt, and admitted that the Democrats did almost every good thing that had been done in the 20th century, but he says that now, "in the Information Age, they're irrelevant. . . . Because in the Information Age, well, government is just intrinsically a part of the problem."

In contrast, declared the President: "I don't believe that government is inherently bad." What the founding fathers said the government is for, he continued, "is the best statement we could ever make: We hold these truths to be self-

evident, that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"And government was instituted to help the American people pursue those ends. That is what I believe," he added, evoking lively applause.

The President attributed the losses in November to the fact that voters had been treated as "consumers of politics" rather than as "participants in it." "And the American people become political couch potatoes," said Clinton, "very often no more involved in politics than they are in the Super Bowl." The President called on party activists to "change the way we are conducting politics; to make citizenship matter; to let people become actors, not couch potatoes, in the great drama that is unfolding."

Clinton threw down a challenge to the leaders of the Republican Party. "You won a piece of responsibility; exercise it," he told them. "Stop the politics of demonization and division and let's think about exercising joint responsibility." He pointed to the various crises faced by the nation during the last two years, crises in which quick and decisive action taken by the federal government had prevented untold hardship for the victims. "When California had their terrible earthquake," Clinton said, "we got that highway rebuilt in about half the time—the busiest highway in America—they said they could do it." Ironically, it has been California's own governor, Pete Wilson (R), who has twice benefitted in the last two years from swift federal emergency action—in the Los Angeles earthquake and this year's flooding—who has been one of those crying the loudest for the federal government to let the states "fend for themselves."

The President also attacked Republican attempts to abolish "unfunded mandates," thereby preventing efforts by the federal government to set some basic standards for the states in the area of social assistance and medical care. "We shouldn't repeal the law that will make it possible to immunize all the kids in this country against serious diseases who are under two years old," he warned.

Clinton admitted that there is a need to reform the present welfare system in order to put a greater stress on child-rearing, education, and getting people back into the workforce, but he rejected attempts by Republicans to eliminate the safety net of federal assistance to those thrown out of work or otherwise disabled. "I believe the American people desperately want a change in the welfare system," Clinton said, "but I don't believe they want to punish parents and children just because they're poor or because they've made some mistakes in their lives." Any reform must be conducted "in a way that builds people up, not tears them down."

Clinton then issued a rallying call. "The number-one lesson is not to be cynical, not to give up, not to turn back, but to bear down and go forward and do what is right by the American people. It will come out all right in the end if we stand up for what is right and do what is right," the President said.



# Falwell's British publicist defends Nichols threats against President

by Jeffrey Steinberg

*On Jan. 4, EIR editor Jeffrey Steinberg interviewed Nick Ashton, a publicist for Rev. Jerry Falwell's Citizens for Honest Government and the media coordinator for Larry Nichols. Ashton, a British national, agreed to review and comment on the videotape of Nichols's gun-waving speech in Boulder, Colorado in May 1994, in which he threatened the life of President Clinton. (See EIR, Dec. 2, 1994. Nichols was shown on the cover, waving the weapon.)*

*Nichols is a former employee of the Arkansas Development Finance Authority who was fired in 1988 by then-Governor Clinton for using state resources to support the Nicaraguan Contra supply operations. The Mena program was directed out of the White House by George Bush and Oliver North, and involved large-scale guns-for-drugs trafficking. In March 1994, Nichols was recruited by British "journalist" Ambrose Evans-Pritchard to the "Get Clinton" propaganda offensive run out of London's Hollinger Corp. on behalf of the British Crown. After a series of Sunday Telegraph articles by Evans-Pritchard boosting Nichols as an "expert" on the Clintons, Falwell has sponsored a media campaign on his behalf. It was during one of the Falwell-sponsored tours that Nichols threatened the President. On Jan. 27, Ashton spoke to EIR from Largo, Florida.*

I received the tape, and I'm sorry, I don't see, with our legal experts that I've sat down with—there is enough pregnant pause, and if you go through his documentation, I find the comment that it's a threat against the President the most absurd, and just no founding whatsoever. And I'll be perfectly honest with you. Let me be real nasty if I may. No, not nasty, because my job as a press secretary is to do whatever I have to do. I find the information that you folks are putting out on this—I think I can put it really, as a pathetic way of trying to pull things in. I've looked at the tape. I've even looked at another videotape. I had another one sent to me from a different angle, so I saw where the gun was put down. I don't agree. But the great thing is: You guys want to do that and go waste your time? Guess what I'll do to you: I'll rip your bloody heart out.

We ain't sitting around. We're not interested in pathetic people like Lyndon LaRouche who have got no better a thing to do than try and attack British royalty, and to attack people who are standing for honesty and integrity.

The comment he [Nichols] made is pure and simple. He made the statement that Bill Clinton and I have agreed that we're going to meet at high noon. Okay? There are two people standing to the side of him, and the gun was loose in his trouser belt. Instead of hitting the floor, he took it out—yes, he raised it, he made no mention. That raise in the air could be taken any which way you want. But it was not a threat. And if it was, where the f\*\*\* is the Secret Service?

*On Nichols's comments on a Detroit radio interview about how he got the gun that he waved in Boulder:*

There is no transcript of it. All I know is that Larry made the statement, and I'll say it again: I heard it from two people apart from Larry, who I can honestly say to you are not connected, in a sense that they've spoken to Larry and said, "How do you want this to be answered?" Totally separate. And the comment was, "The damn gun was giving him trouble even when he walked in the room. It was handed to him. It wasn't his weapon. It was given to him."

*On an unconfirmed listener report that Nichols told the Detroit radio host that he got the gun from the FBI.*

No, no, no, no, no. Nobody from the FBI gave him a gun. That comment wasn't said. . . . I don't hate anybody. I just don't like comments like "The FBI gave him the gun." . . . I'm sorry. Honestly, personal attacks on Larry, and certainly the other evidence we've now amassed on other people who are attempting to discredit [us]—I'm happy. Come at us. I really am. I'm loving it.

*On the Washington Post's cancellation of a planned story on drug- and gun-running operations tied to the Contras in Mena, which involved Bush, North, and Nichols.*

The two stories have come out. You know they've done one piece, and the second part was supposed to come out, written in New Mexico. I haven't seen hide nor hair. All I do know is that the *Washington Times* is ready to do something. . . . The *Washington Post* hasn't come out. I know why it won't come out. Because somebody doesn't have the balls to put it out. The information is pretty good. The woman who's putting it out is pretty liberal. . . . I think it's good corroborative information. And I'll tell you now that the Barry Seal New Orleans stuff—the next few weeks, some-

## Man linked to Manson held in threat to President

On Jan. 25, Secret Service agents arrested a 29-year-old Indiana man, David Shane Shelby, in Ogden, Utah as he attempted to mail an explosive device to President Clinton and a package containing a gun to convicted satanic mass murderer Charles Manson. The Secret Service had been investigating Shelby since Dec. 7, 1994, when he sent a letter to President Clinton saying, "I hate you. . . . Turn Charles Manson loose or I will kill you." The same day, he sent a letter to Vice President Al Gore demanding: "Appoint Charles Tex Watson as your successor or I will kill you in a violent homosexual manner."

Both Manson and Watson are serving life sentences for the August 1969 Tate-LaBianca satanic ritual murders. In 1975, members of the Manson "family" were responsible for two failed assassination attempts against President Gerald Ford. The following year, Manson sent a death

threat to 1976 presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. The Manson "family" was part of a nationwide satanic underground called the Process Church of the Final Judgment, which was set up in Britain in the 1960s and still exists in some parts of the United States, under the cover of an ostensibly Christian evangelical group.

One day after Secret Service agents arrested Shelby, Pennsylvania State Police arrested William C. Phillips, an Allentown resident who was spotted carrying a concealed 9 mm pistol loaded with 19 rounds of ammunition, on a road over which President Clinton's caravan was passing. The President had made an announced appearance at Kutztown College.

Asked to comment on the two latest incidents in a string of threats and attempts on his life since he took office two years ago, President Clinton made a veiled reference to the assassinations of earlier American Presidents: "Throughout our history, any leader who raised strong hopes and wanted to make big changes has tended to spark an adverse reaction." In every instance, *EIR* has traced these killings to the British Crown.

body is going to have to put it out. Because right now there is a dam building and this stuff is lapping over the top. . . .

Remember all the C-130s that were there [in Mena]? Isn't it funny that they're all now around—not all—a good majority of those planes, or those numbers are now at Hemmett Air Field in California. I just throw that to you. We've been looking and it's kind of weird. But go further than that. Barry Seal's information is so secretive at the FBI at the moment, and so being looked at: So why have they dedicated a room and a chalk board to it? Why is it that stories are getting put down? Please, we've all got our agendas, okay? If you guys want to move forward on good stuff, which I know you've got good competent people to do, please do so, but some of it that is coming out is absolute nonsense. . . .

*On the Hollinger Corp. and the targeting of the presidency.*

We're doing something on Hillary and her New Age, and . . . the thing I will say to you is this: There are some things in government that we have got to change. Forget my British accent, for God's sake, all right? Forget that to begin with. I'm not your typical Brit. There are great Brits out there who will stand for the flag and all types of stuff, and I appreciate the royal family, I appreciate our form of government over there, but there are times to move on. I happen to live here, so I look very hard at this nation.

You mentioned Hollinger and a few other things. There are organizations politically that are out there, like, for instance, Empower America: Whose money is behind that? I know. We know. We're investigating now and I'll be ready

in about two weeks to announce a lot more on it. And it's not going to make some people very happy.

I know you guys have attacked Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. I know that. But how would you like it that Bob Dole is attacking Ambrose Evans-Pritchard for this reason? I'll share this with pleasure. Dole has called the [London] *Telegraph* and said, quote, "Back him off Clinton or we'll back him out of the country." Why do I think that's the case? I know it from four sources. I happen to trust the editor and publisher of the *Sunday Telegraph*. He's not a man that's going to turn around and lie through his teeth. And I also know Dole's people, and somebody, like a twit, opened their mouth. They didn't know it would come directly back to me.

*Regarding Dole's recent trip to London in which he clashed with Prime Minister John Major and Defense Minister Malcolm Rifkind over Britain's Balkans policy.*

It's sad. . . . Look at the incredible dialogue that was there at the time of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan. I mean that from things that actually got accomplished. But if you look at it now, first of all, Bill Clinton did the most stupidest thing. I hate the word, but I'll use it because that's his level. The stupidest thing, in building up Helmut Kohl as, like, the savior of Europe, in some statements he made when he was over there. That was ridiculous. . . . The ally aspect of Britain to America has never been stronger, except politically there are some major rifts, especially about Bosnia and the Balkans and everything else. And I think it's going to continue.

# Mena drug scandal will soon hit North, Bush

by Edward Spannaus

Washington is awash with rumors about a major story just killed by the *Washington Post*—the story of gun-running and drug-running through Mena, Arkansas in the mid-1980s. But like most Washington rumors, they miss the point. Clinton-baiters such as the London *Sunday Telegraph*'s Ambrose Evans-Pritchard are gloating over the notion that the *Washington Post* killed a story which Evans-Pritchard and his ilk want to misportray as a piece on the Arkansas Whitewater scandals.

But the truth of the matter is that once the actual story comes out on Mena, it will become obvious that this is not a Clinton story: It is a *George Bush* story. The real story behind Mena, is that a long series of extremely dirty and illegal covert operations was run out of George Bush's office while Ronald Reagan was President; the "Contra" operation—guns and drugs—was run out of the vice president's office supervised by Bush's national security adviser, and former CIA official, Donald Gregg.

Mena was only one of many locations used for Contra-related drug-running; Miami and New Orleans were others. The Mena-Contra apparatus was what Larry Nichols, who is now going around the country threatening Clinton and peddling Whitewater stories, was actually working for when Clinton fired him from an Arkansas state job because he was spending state time and money working with Oliver North and the Contras.

## What the Post won't print

It has become common knowledge in Washington that the *Washington Post* has, for many weeks, been sitting on an explosive article on Mena which has been scheduled to run in its Sunday "Outlook" section. The article, drafts of which have been discreetly circulated, was co-authored by former National Security Council official Roger Morris and investigative reporter Sally Denton.

The Morris-Denton story is based on more than 2,000 documents concerning Adler Berriman "Barry" Seal, a major drug-runner and Drug Enforcement Administration-CIA informant who was shot to death in 1986. Seal operated out of the Mena airfield in western Arkansas from 1981 to 1986, flying guns out, and drugs in. The documents utilized by Morris and Denton include Seal's bank records, telephone records, personal correspondence and diaries, and extensive law-enforcement records.

The Seal records confirm what is already well known: that Mena was being used to fly weapons into Central America, and that drugs were brought back on the return flights. Numerous efforts to investigate the Mena operation during the Reagan and Bush administrations were all blocked on "national security" grounds.

According to Evans-Pritchard, the Morris-Denton article ran 4,000 words in length and would have taken up several pages of the *Washington Post*'s "Outlook" section. According to Evans-Pritchard, as well as other sources, the *Post*'s lawyers had spent many weeks going over the story line by line, and it was finally scheduled to run on Sunday, Jan. 29, when it was killed for good a few days before. Evans-Pritchard's spin on the story, of course, is that the paper is protecting President Clinton. Anyone who is honest about the *Washington Post* would know that Clinton is not their concern. The Mena story is much bigger than that.

## Bush and the 'secret government'

Mena was simply one piece of an operation which was run out of Bush's office under the nominal authority of National Security Decision Directives Nos. 2 and 3. NSDD-2 created the National Security Council structure, including that covering Central America. NSDD-3, entitled "Crisis Management," created the Special Situation Group (SSG), headed by the vice president; soon after, the Crisis Pre-Planning Group was created under the SSG, as an inter-agency coordinating body whose staff coordinator was Oliver North. Under NSDD-2 and -3, taken together with Executive Order 12333, (which gave the National Security Council staff, i.e., the White House, direction of all covert operations, as well as "privatizing" certain intelligence operations), George Bush was in charge of the entire "secret government" apparatus.

The Iran and Contra scandals were just two of the many dirty operations run by the Bush apparatus. This involved a worldwide gun-running and drug-smuggling apparatus, and a myriad of foreign and domestic covert operations—including those directed against U.S. citizens.

This was the true story of "Iran-Contra" which was never investigated either by Congress or by Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh. For example, as *EIR* showed (Nov. 18, 1994, p. 73), Walsh's office was in possession of large amounts of evidence concerning drug-smuggling carried out by operatives involved in the Contra operation, but which Walsh concedes he never investigated. During North's failed Virginia campaign for U.S. Senate, the story of North's (and Bush's) complicity in drug-running began to seep into the public consciousness.

With the *Washington Post* dropping the story, other national publications are known to be sniffing around the Mena revelations. A new round of exposés about the Arkansas Contra scandal will undoubtedly add fuel to the demand for a full investigation of the crimes of George Bush and his flunky Oliver North.

# Organize opposition to Conservative Revolution

by Marianna Wertz

A Presidents' Day weekend semi-annual conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees will cap a three-month series of regional conferences on global economic development, and on winning exoneration for statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche, the Schiller Institute announced on Feb. 1. The regional conferences have launched a growing and unprecedented movement to reverse the "Conservative Revolution" which has captured Congress. "Reason versus the Conservative Revolution: Thermidor for Newt Gingrich" is therefore the title of the Feb. 18 and 19 international conference, to be held in northern Virginia; and its main subject, according to a conference invitation, will be to "mobilize the American population against the jacobin mobs of the Conservative Revolution."

Lyndon LaRouche, whose exoneration from his illegal railroading into prison in 1989 is now the subject of a worldwide battle, launched the series of conferences with a speech in Washington on Nov. 30, 1994, attended by more than 100 political, religious, and constituency leaders from around the world. LaRouche used *EIR's* expanded map and graphics capabilities to broadly outline proposals for global infrastructure development, based on his life's work in the science of physical economy. Only by implementing these projects, LaRouche said, can we pull the world back from the brink of a new Dark Age.

Since that initial conference, followup meetings of similar scope were sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Pennsylvania, California, Nebraska, Texas, Alabama, and Illinois, and a second, special conference in Washington, D.C. in commemoration of Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday. These conferences had an unprecedented level of official government and political participation, demonstrating the seriousness with which the solutions offered by the Schiller Institute to the ongoing economic collapse are being taken.

The latest regional conference, held in Birmingham, Alabama on Jan. 28, was attended by 60 elected officials and community leaders, including city councilmen, labor leaders, former state legislators, mayors, and leaders of the Urban League and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The first speaker was 50-year civil rights veteran Amelia Boynton Robinson (see *EIR*, Feb. 3, p. 17), vice chairwoman of the Schiller Institute, who was known to many of the

participants from her leadership in the 1965 Selma, Alabama right to vote campaign.

## LaRouche must be exonerated

Mrs. Robinson told the gathering that the financial oligarchy's policy is to "eliminate 4 billion of the 5.2 billion people on this planet. . . . The question is, are we going to let them?" As opposed to this policy of genocide, she described the decades-long fight of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates to develop the Third World. She called for LaRouche's exoneration, and insisted that people overcome their fears to follow his leadership. She likened LaRouche to Dr. Martin Luther King, since both were "chosen by God," she said.

The Birmingham conference, like those in the other states, also featured visual presentations of *EIR's* global infrastructure development proposals, as well as discussion of the historical and philosophical basis for creating a global renaissance out of the ashes of the new Dark Age which the "Conservative Revolution" is attempting to usher in.

## Many endorsements

Another regional conference, in Omaha, Nebraska on Jan. 14, was also remarkable for the high level of its attendees. The conference invitation had been endorsed by former Nebraska State Senator Don Eret; Msgr. Robert P. Hupp, the executive director emeritus of Boys Town; the Rev. Thomas M. Rollerson, chairman of the Ministers for Change; and Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska's beloved Heissman Trophy winner who is president of the Malcolm X Foundation, all of whom participated in the conference, in addition to Melvin X, the leader of the Nation of Islam in Nebraska. Former Governor Frank B. Morrison circulated a press release urging every citizen of the state to attend the conference, at a time when the political leaders have "failed to address the real basic problems facing our country."

In his greeting to the Omaha conference, Monsignor Hupp told the audience that his father had told him, when he was growing up on a farm, "to always shut the barn door before the horse gets out." He asked, "Why can't we anticipate the world's crises and do something in advance? My boss Paul VI said that 'development is the new name for peace.' Mr. LaRouche and the Schiller Institute have worked on these crises from the standpoint of development, so let's shut the barn door before the horse gets out!"

Former Governor Morrison, in his opening remarks, said that "we as human beings can do better. The enduring and immortal thing about Dr. King was his policy of peaceful resolution of horrible conflicts. . . . We are the trustees of the universe, and no political or religious figure can pompously strut across the pages of history, when most of the children of the world will never have the ability to face one year of life. The Schiller Institute talks about the full development of our material resources to elevate our standard of living and that of the entire world."

## **Making the District a 'horrible example'**

*Gingrich's Conservative Revolution crowd is sharpening the knife to dismantle the city.*

**U**nder the gun of the "Conservative Revolution" of House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and his "Contract on America," Washington, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry and the city's 10-member City Council have begun a budget-slashing process that aims at balancing the city's budget by cutting into the flesh and bone of the city's poor and elderly.

Because the U.S. Congress has direct oversight of the District of Columbia's finances, Gingrich's gang has the opportunity to supervise the dismantling of the city's "safety net" for the poor, thereby making the city a bloody example for the rest of the nation. The City Council has announced a preliminary outline of \$230 million in cuts to go into effect immediately, with the goal of detailing another \$300 million in cuts within the next few months, all of which comes out of a total budget of only \$3.2 billion.

An initial \$22 million is now being cut out of this year's \$900 million budget for general welfare benefits, which will eliminate a variety of programs for the homeless, pregnant women, Medicaid recipients, and those who need assistance for rent and utility payments. Even larger cuts have been mandated by Congress in welfare, and are now being debated by the City Council.

The Metro transportation system for the District is being slashed in a way which hits the poorest the hardest. While the subway, which services primarily Virginia and Maryland commuters, remains intact, 20 of the inner-city bus lines are being eli-

minated, and fares for elderly and handicapped bus passes are being doubled.

A cut of \$32 million has been mandated for the city's school system, at a time when the School Board had just made an emergency request to the City Council for a special grant of an additional \$200 million which is needed to meet a fire and safety code upgrading required to keep several schools open past a March deadline. Several members of the School Board have made such a show of resistance to any cuts in their budget, that a mayoral "transition team" task force came up with a proposal, released on Jan. 20, recommending that the entire elected school board be eliminated and replaced with an appointed commission under the jurisdiction of the office of the mayor.

This proposal, of course, echoes the threats coming from the new Republican-controlled House Appropriations Subcommittee for the District, against the D.C. government itself, which proposes to take away the city's 20-year-old "Home Rule" agreement that has allowed it to have an elected mayor and city council, and instead return the District to the jurisdiction of a commission appointed by Congress. If Barry and the City Council do not slice the budget according to Congress' satisfaction, there may well be no more mayor or city council to further debate the subject.

Perhaps the area of budget-cutting which will most immediately result in loss of life in the District is that aimed at D.C. General Hospital and the city's system of clinics. The city's

population is highly dependent on the government for medical help, with approximately 120,000 of its 570,000 residents currently on Medicaid, and 100,000 uninsured.

Five of the District's 15 neighborhood clinics are scheduled to be shut down by mid-February, provoking protests. One doctor servicing one of the clinics in the poorest area of northeast Washington, for example, is working with clergy in the area to try to keep the clinic open. Leaflets are being handed out at church services and elsewhere.

"We serve a lot of elderly people who don't have access to transportation," the doctor told *EIR*. "They are forced to go to far southeast or far northeast for treatment. . . . A lot of people just won't go."

D.C. General Hospital will be forced to lay off one-third of its doctors by April 1, and will eliminate 250 of its 750 beds. This comes on top of the elimination of 250 beds over the last year. Also, Howard University Hospital, which in the past has shared the burden with D.C. General in serving poor and uninsured patients, has suffered its first major cutbacks functioning since its establishment 100 years ago as America's premier African-American medical school.

While Gingrich has expressed his concern that Mayor Barry and the City Council seem to be stalling on the budget cutting, he has nothing but praise for D.C.'s "shadow" representative to Congress, Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton. Norton insists that D.C. politicians must stay ahead of Congress in their zeal to balance budgets, and when the Republicans voted to strip her of even the nominal vote granted to her in House committee sessions, she responded by saying, "What's more important than my vote, is Newt's attitude toward the District. He is cool. He is cool."

## Craig demands currency board for Mexico

Larry Craig (R-Id.) demanded that a currency board be set up in Mexico to guarantee a "sound monetary policy," in remarks on the Senate floor on Jan. 27. Craig is one of several conservative Republicans who want to impose a currency board on Mexico which would peg the peso at a fixed rate to the U.S. dollar as a prerequisite for any loan guarantees. The currency board idea is a tool of British imperialism.

Craig proposed other conditions, including guarantees that tax policy will be "pro-growth," that wage and price controls be eliminated, and that there be reasonable and adequate collateral and full disclosure of how monies raised under the guarantee are disbursed.

"If the United States provides Mexico with the \$40 billion in loan guarantees and allows the current policies there to continue, we will be financing bigger government and government-controlled responses to the monetary problems there. Raising taxes and implementing wage and price controls were not part of our electorate's message last year, and I am not supportive of financing those problems in other countries," he concluded.

## GOPers draw bead on Ron Brown

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown failed to disclose on his federal financial disclosure forms \$135,000 in partnership fees he received in 1993, William F. Clinger (R-Pa.), chairman of the House Committee on Reform and Oversight, alleged on Jan. 27. Earlier that week, 14 Republican senators, led by Commerce Committee

Chairman Larry Pressler (S.D.) and Lauch Faircloth (N.C.), asked Attorney General Janet Reno to look into allegations that Brown's failure to correctly report his finances was part of an effort to avoid paying taxes.

Reno said on Jan. 26 that the Justice Department would review the request "to determine what would be the appropriate response."

Brown has become a key target in the campaign of conservative Republicans to implement "government by subpoena." In statements on the House floor, Dan Burton (R-Ind.) called for an independent prosecutor to investigate the commercial dealings by Brown and his law firm.

Commerce Department spokeswoman Carol Hamilton called the Clinger charges "politically motivated" and part of "a well-orchestrated smear campaign." She said that Brown was a target since he had been considered by White House officials as the most likely choice to run President Clinton's 1996 reelection campaign.

## Independent probe sought of Gingrich's GOPAC

Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.), Rosa DeLauro (D-Conn.), and Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) renewed their call on the House floor on Jan. 30, for an outside independent counsel to investigate what DeLauro referred to as House Speaker Newt Gingrich's (R-Ga.) "financial empire."

DeLauro pointed specifically to Gingrich's meeting with Rupert Murdoch a few months back which "raised questions because Mr. Murdoch has billions of dollars of business before the Congress." She dismissed Gingrich's denials that the meeting was important, pointing out that he has a history of doing favors and getting

contributions in return.

In his comments, Bonior referred to a story in the *Los Angeles Times* on the funding of GOPAC, an entity controlled by Gingrich, that said that "the size of the contributions solely to GOPAC from corporate donors with important interests before the federal government raises questions about prospects of preferential treatment."

Ben Jones, Gingrich's opponent for Congress in 1994, has filed an amended ethics complaint against the Speaker, charging that Gingrich will earn more than "the usual and customary value" in his book deal than that permitted by House rules. In his latest complaint, Jones said that Gingrich improperly solicited business representatives to buy videotapes of his college course and that he improperly intervened in a federal regulatory matter by writing to White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta urging that the Food and Drug Administration approve a home-testing kit for AIDS.

## Privateers salivate over privatization windfall

So much ink has flowed during the last couple of weeks over the future of "public broadcasting" that one tends to lose sight of the motive behind attempts by conservative Republicans to "discard" the so-called "public trough," namely, to provide profitable outlets for those clever entrepreneurs for whom House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and company hope to cut taxes (and increase profits). The Public Broadcasting System (PBS) is being offered as the first victim by Gingrich and his henchmen.

The alleged aim of the privatization measure is to get the federal government out of the "subsidy business." As details become public,

however, the real agenda of the Republican "anti-statist" rhetoric becomes clearer. It was recently reported, for example, that Bell Atlantic Corp. and other telecommunications companies held discussions with Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, on how they could become "primary funders" for the more popular (and therefore more profitable) PBS programs. In the legislation which established public broadcasting stations, Congress had explicitly prohibited profit-making companies from owning them.

In response to questions regarding the meetings, Pressler, anxious to avoid any allegations of conflict of interest, nevertheless admitted to the *Washington Post* that legislation to change the restrictions was a possibility. There are currently 650 public radio and 351 public TV stations in the United States. Bell Atlantic could well use an "inside track" like PBS, because it is preparing to go head-to-head against the cable television systems, offering television programming over its phone lines. Bell Atlantic recently joined up with two other regional telephone companies plus Hollywood mogul Michael Ovitz.

## Tussle developing over national security policy

Secretary of Defense William Perry and Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, opposed Republican efforts to take over control of national security policy, in comments before the House National Security Committee on H.R. 7, the National Security Revitalization Act, on Jan. 24. The bill was later passed by the committee in a 41-13 vote, with 11 Democrats voting with Re-

publicans.

Perry attacked the claim in House Speaker Newt Gingrich's (R-Ga.) "Contract with America" that U.S. forces are "hollow." It is "a dangerous statement that misleads the American people and may confuse potential aggressors against the United States," he said.

Shalikashvili agreed with Perry, saying that both he and the other members of the Joint Chiefs object to that characterization of the state of U.S. forces.

Perry also contested GOP claims that the Pentagon was facing a \$150 billion shortfall in its five-year budget. "You may very well question whether the programs are the right programs," he said, "but my assertion to you is that they are adequately funded." He particularly objected to a provision in the bill which would set up a special commission to revamp strategy, warning that such a measure "usurps the responsibilities of the secretary of defense." If members find "that I'm incapable or unwilling to meet those responsibilities . . . you should ask me to step down," he said. He called the legislation "deeply disturbing."

Perry also objected to Republican moves to create a national missile defense system that would cost "tens of billions of dollars."

Committee Chairman Floyd Spence (R-S.C.) said that there was no "hard-and-fast commitment" to spend \$25 billion on a new system, but that the amount would depend on what figure could rally a majority of the House. GOPers later changed the language to read: to develop a national missile system at the "earliest *practical* date," rather than their previous formulation of "earliest *possible* date."

Perry and Shalikashvili objected to a provision to allow Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia to

join the NATO alliance by early 1999. "We should neither cajole nor legislate the other members of the alliance into making decisions that so strongly affect the national security," Shalikashvili said. In their only successful amendment to the bill, Democrats eliminated the 1999 deadline for offering membership in NATO to Poland and other eastern European nations.

## Young declares war on Endangered Species Act

Don Young (R-Alaska), chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, attacked the environmentalist movement for practicing deceit, accused some federal agencies of committing outrageous actions, and promised a major overhaul of the system, in an interview with the Bureau of National Affairs, a private news agency, on Jan. 3. Young said that his agenda will focus on three issues: reforming the Endangered Species Act, wetlands regulations, and defense of private property rights.

Young said that Congress makes the laws, and that the only role of federal agencies should be, and with his legislation would be, to administer those laws.

Discussing the new wetlands regulations he is proposing, Young said that any federal agency can administer them. However, under the new rules, "they can't go beyond the law. . . . There won't be any regulation after we get done. . . . Any bill that comes out of my committee is going to have the provision that this is the law. If the agency can't implement the law, they come back to us, and we will change the law. No longer can a non-elected official change the policy of the Congress, the elected representatives of the people."

# National News

## 'Exonerate LaRouche,' ex-prisoners urge Clinton

The delegates to the Jan. 21-22 Budapest conference of the International Association of Former Political Prisoners and Victims of Communism sent the following resolution to President Clinton, asking for Lyndon LaRouche's exoneration. The resolution was approved by acclamation by the participants of the conference.

"Dear President Clinton,

"We, participants of the Fourth International Congress of the Associations of Former Political Prisoners, meeting in Budapest, Hungary, on Jan. 21-22, 1995, address to you the following urgent appeal:

"As former political prisoners in communist dictatorships, we know the importance of inseparability of justice and the state of law. We, who in part are still fighting for our own exoneration, are convinced, that these principles may not be violated in any country.

"Therefore, we urgently appeal to you and Attorney General Janet Reno, to immediately take all appropriate measures necessary for the full exoneration of American politician and economist Lyndon LaRouche, who was released on parole from a U.S. prison on Jan. 26, 1994."

## Arizona reinstates use of CFCs

Arizona's House Environment Committee has passed a bill that would "allow the possession, use, manufacture, transportation or sale of CFCs in Arizona" after the federal ban on production of takes effect, according to an Associated Press wire. Chlorofluorocarbons, such as freon, are most known for their uses as refrigerants and in fire extinguishers; they are set to be banned in the United States, under the aegis of the 1987 Montreal Protocol, which codified the unsubstantiated claim that man-made chlorine products are depleting atmospheric ozone.

The AP wire noted that the state committee decided on Jan. 27 that "Arizona should

defy the federal government and much of the rest of the world" in taking this action. "I am essentially making an effort here to get the attention of Congress," said the Republican sponsor of the bill, Rep. Jean McGrath.

Federal bills to take the United States out of the Montreal Protocol are expected to be introduced into the House and Senate this year.

## Neo-cons choose name of 'New Federalists'

A study group of neo-conservative freshman congressmen proclaimed themselves the "New Federalists," after House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) recommended that colleagues read *The Federalist Papers*. According to *Roll Call*, a semi-weekly distributed on Capitol Hill, they are using *The Federalist Papers* as their text.

Rep. Joe Scarborough (R-Fla.) told *Roll Call* that he would personally "look into tearing down the entire federal education bureaucracy," which, of course, is counter to the intent of the constitutional framers who wrote *The Federalist Papers*.

A commentary in *Roll Call* by Washington and Lee University professors William F. Connelly, Jr. and Robert A. Strong adds their own unique corrective:

"What they have in mind, however, may actually make them the 'New Anti-Federalists' . . . The proponents of the Constitution called themselves Federalists. That was a misnomer. They were, in fact, nationalists who wanted to create a powerful central government to replace the weak one under the Articles of Confederation. Their opponents were left with the awkward and inaccurate label of Anti-Federalists. . . .

"Opponents of the Constitution were the real friends of federalism. They thought that most political problems, other than foreign policy and defense, were best handled at levels of government closest to the people. They questioned the wisdom of granting the new Congress broad powers over taxation, regulation of commerce, and printing of money that were at the heart of Article I. . . .

"In the 1780s, the Anti-Federalists lost

their debate over the Constitution, in part because the two sides of their attack on the Federalists—the suspicion of government power and the demand that government take responsibility for nurturing republican virtues—were in conflict with each other. But tensions are often present in complicated political positions and may be inherent in any 'conservative revolution.' "

## High court turns back in death penalty case

The Supreme Court's recent march toward hell in its *habeas corpus* and death penalty rulings took a slight turn back toward truth on Jan. 23, when it ruled that Missouri death row inmate Lloyd Schlup was free to present new evidence of his innocence. Schlup had been granted a reprieve by Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan in November 1993, just nine hours before execution, because a videotape was produced—which had never been brought to trial—showing that he was in a prison cafeteria food line just minutes after the murder for which he was convicted had been committed.

His original trial was a textbook study in how a lawyer can throw a case: virtually no evidence was presented, no witnesses interrogated.

The majority of the court, with Chief Justice Rehnquist in sharp dissent, ruled that the lower courts had misapplied Supreme Court precedent in setting an extremely high standard for Schlup to meet before he could even get a hearing to present his evidence to a federal judge. The lower courts had ruled that Schlup must show "by clear and convincing evidence" that "no reasonable juror" would have found him guilty except for a constitutional error at his trial.

The majority opinion, written by Justice John Paul Stevens, said that, in order to gain a hearing before a federal court, Schlup should be required to show that "a constitutional violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is actually innocent." "Probably" is a less severe standard than "clear and convincing evidence."

Just to make clear that they are not giving up their march to hell, the majority also wrote that this case differs from the 1993



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*Herrera* decision. In that case, Texas inmate Leonel Herrera, who was executed, didn't claim that his trial had been constitutionally defective, but rather that it would be unconstitutional to execute an innocent person. As long as you get a "fair trial," if you're found guilty, you can be executed, no matter how innocent you may be.

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## Say budget amendment must spell out cuts

Senate Democrats introduced a "right-to-know" resolution to require an accounting that spells out cuts and tax increases necessary to balance the budget, before a balanced budget amendment is passed. Forty Democrats made the same demand in a letter to Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole. "Without the 'Right to Know' I think that it would be very, very difficult to pass" the amendment in the Senate, said Sen. John Breaux (D-La.), who as chief deputy whip counts votes for Democrats. The amendment needs 67 votes to pass and there are only 53 Republicans.

President Clinton added to the senators' demand: "Let the people know what is involved, both in the short run, what will have to be cut, and what if any down sides there are. . . . The people need more information about this before the [state] legislatures vote on it."

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## Perry: Budget amendment would mean defense cuts

A balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution would entail major defense cuts, Defense Secretary William Perry told Associated Press on Jan. 25. "If you imagine a balanced budget amendment would be accompanied by a resistance to increasing taxes and by resistance to cutting programs like Social Security, then you're led inevitably to an arithmetic which says there has to be very major cuts in the defense budget," Perry said.

He continued that he would prefer to

trim the number of Army divisions, Navy ships, or Air Force planes, rather than reduce funds used to keep the military trained and combat-ready. "I would rather have a highly ready small force, than a large force that is poorly equipped or poorly trained," he said. A smaller force, he argued, means that the nation would "not be able to take on as many commitments in the world as we're now taking on," nor would the Pentagon be able to carry out its strategy of being able to fight one major regional conflict and then immediately take on another.

Perry spoke after giving testimony on Capitol Hill, where he and Gen. John Shalikshvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, asked Congress to approve a \$2.5 billion emergency bill to prevent further erosion in the military's fighting capabilities. Flight training, Army field exercises, and ship maintenance will be cut sharply within months if Congress fails to quickly approve the money, they said.

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## Bundy: Test ban treaty should be permanent

McGeorge Bundy wrote that President Clinton must "fix his mistake" and make the nuclear test ban treaty permanent, rather than allowing it to come up for renewal every ten years as it does now, in a commentary in the Jan. 25 *Washington Post*. Former National Security Adviser Bundy, called the "Dean of the Eastern Establishment" and now listed as "Scholar in Residence at the Carnegie Corporation in New York," argued that a ten-year limit to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty fatally weakens the case for indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which is coming up for renewal this year.

"The United States wants an unlimited extension" of the NPT, said Bundy, "and so do most of its northern friends. But many others, led by a 'non-aligned group,' want a shorter extension so that they can hold the treaty hostage from time to time to advance whatever new positions they may favor. . . . American insistence on a 10-year exit clause for the CTB is now gravely damaging the campaign of Americans and others for unlimited extension of NPT."

## Briefly

● **DAN QUAYLE** was the featured speaker at an Amway convention of 35,000 in January. Amway in turn donated \$2.5 million to the Republican National Committee. *EIR* sources report that Amway makes its money by paying state taxes on its products based on their wholesale prices, but collects the taxes from distributors based on retail prices and pockets the difference, as much as \$1,200 in the case of one individual.

● **THE MAYOR OF CHESTER**, Pennsylvania is asking the state to declare the city "financially distressed." The city was over \$10 million in debt at the end of 1994. The city council has been unable to pass a budget, and expenses for 1995 are \$1 million over expected revenues. The school district, which has a \$5.8 million debt, has already been taken over by the state, which is directly managing it.

● **THE SMITHSONIAN** Institution's National Aeronautic and Space Museum has decided to cancel its exhibit of the Enola Gay, the bomber that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945. The exhibit became an object of controversy when its curator first planned to justify the bombing, and then reversed himself and admitted that Japan was known to be on the verge of surrender.

● **LAROCHE ALLY** Sheila Jones, who is running for mayor of Chicago in the Feb. 28 election, turned back an effort to challenge her petition signatures in January. Challengers gave up the attempt after scrutinizing only half of the signatures to place Jones's name on the ballot, when they realized they could not find sufficient invalid signatures to disqualify Jones.

● **A VIRGINIA** federal judge refused to accept the appeal on Jan. 23 of death row inmate Dana Ray Edmonds, although he admitted "this man did not receive effective assistance of counsel." As a result of the ruling, Edmonds became the first Virginian to die by lethal injection the next day.

## Editorial

### *Prince Philip cries ouch!*

The British royal family, in particular Royal Consort Prince Philip, may pretend not to notice the fact that its genocidal activities have been exposed to tens of thousands of influentials worldwide. But in early February, *EIR* received clear indication that the royals are beginning to feel the heat.

On Oct. 28, 1994, *EIR* released its bombshell *Special Report* entitled "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor." The report is a thorough documentary of the direct role played by Prince Philip in founding and directing a global movement for depopulation, run by an international elite calling themselves the Club of the Isles. The most detailed explication in the 40-page report involved devastating information on the role of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF, previously the World Wildlife Fund) in using its gameparks for fomenting terrorism and wars of extermination on the continent of Africa.

Through press conferences and circulation in capitals around the world, what became known as the "Windsor Report" became a very hot item. In Australia, one of many nations where Elizabeth II is still officially recognized as queen, a press event on it was threatened with cancellation when it became an issue in parliament. Around Ibero-America, the report drew press attention, as it intersected growing concern over WWF and "indigenist" assaults on national sovereignty. By now more than 30,000 copies of the *Special Report* have been circulated, and many victims of the WWF have been adding their own information to the growing dossier.

On Jan. 5, the prince apparently responded. We have in our possession the contents of a memorandum with that date, which advises WWF national organizations on how to handle the *EIR* exposé. It is written by Robert SanGeorge, communications director of WWF International, but the individual who passed on the memo reported that he had been told by a WWF insider in a position to know, that the memorandum had been "approved by Prince Philip personally."

The memorandum's subject is "the handling of an ongoing attack on WWF via a publication called, 'Exec-

utive Intelligence Review' (*EIR*)." The author notes that "I had not intended to fax a general advisory to all N.O.s [national organizations] about this. However, the publications continues to emerge in various N.O. countries."

The body of the memo contains a "Background" and a "Recommendations" section. In the background section, there are three points: first, the statement that *EIR* "makes a series of wild charges about WWF and the British royal family"; second, the identification of *EIR* with "an extremist group based in the U.S.A. and led by a man named Lyndon LaRouche"; and third, the assertion that "LaRouche and his organization have *not been taken seriously by virtually all news organizations in the U.S.A. for more than 20 years*" (emphasis in original).

Under Recommendations, SanGeorge urges that no national WWF organization issue any written public statement on the charges, and that they should dismiss them as "garbage," since "if you begin trying to explain why these ridiculous charges are not true, you will be giving credibility to them, which is exactly what the LaRouche people want."

SanGeorge is lying, of course. He knows that *EIR* and LaRouche have increasing credibility throughout the world, not only on economics but also on counterintelligence subjects such as terrorism, environmentalism, and the highest levels of oligarchical control. One wonders if all the WWF affiliates will feel as anxious as Mr. SanGeorge to protect "the royal family" from attack.

Prince Philip's lackey is also wrong about what *EIR* wants. Our explicit purpose in exposing the crimes of the House of Windsor is to *stop those crimes being committed*. We don't want to see more massacres like Rwanda, or deadly floods like those hitting central Europe, or safehousing of terrorists. The WWF acts like precisely the deadly virus which Prince Philip said he would like to be in his next life—and we say the virus must be stamped out.

The principle is like that in Hans Christian Andersen's fable: "The emperor has no clothes!" The more people are willing to openly state the truth about the WWF, the more likely it can be rendered harmless.

# SEE LAROUCHE ON CABLE TV

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted.

## ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE—ACTV Ch. 40  
Wednesdays—9 p.m.

## ARKANSAS

- FAYETTEVILLE—Ch. 8  
Wednesdays—12 Midnight

## ARIZONA

- PHOENIX—Dimension Ch. 22  
Wednesdays—1 p.m.

## CALIFORNIA

- DOWNEY—Conti. Ch. 51  
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.
- E. SAN FDO. VALLEY—Ch. 25  
Thursdays—4:30 p.m.
- LANC./PALMDALE—Ch. 3  
Sundays—1:30 p.m.
- MARIN COUNTY—Ch. 31  
Tuesdays—5 p.m.
- MODESTO—Access Ch. 5  
Fridays—3 p.m.
- MOUNTAIN VIEW—Ch. 30  
Tuesdays—11 p.m.
- ORANGE COUNTY—Ch. 3  
Fridays—evening
- PASADENA—Ch. 56  
Tuesdays—2 & 6 p.m.
- SACRAMENTO—Ch. 18  
2nd & 4th Weds.—10 p.m.
- SAN DIEGO—  
Cox Cable Ch. 24  
Saturdays—12 Noon
- SAN FRANCISCO—Ch. 53  
Fridays—6:30 p.m.
- SANTA ANA—Ch. 53  
Tuesdays—6:30 p.m.
- STA. CLARITA/TUJUNGA  
King VideoCable—Ch. 20  
Wednesdays—7:30 p.m.
- W. SAN FDO. VALLEY—Ch. 27  
Thursdays—6:30 p.m.

## COLORADO

- DENVER—DCTV Ch. 57  
Wednesdays—11 p.m.  
Fridays—7 p.m.

## CONNECTICUT

- BETHEL/DANBURY/  
RIDGEFIELD  
Comcast—Ch. 23  
Thursdays—5 p.m.
- NEWTOWN/NEW MILFORD  
Crown Cable—Ch. 21  
Tuesdays—7:30 p.m.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25  
Sundays—12 Noon

## IDAHO

- MOSCOW—Ch. 37  
(Check Readerboard)

## ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—CATN Ch. 21  
*Schiller Hotline-21*  
Wednesdays—5 p.m.  
*The LaRouche Connection*  
Fri., Feb. 17—10 p.m.  
Tue., Feb. 21—10 p.m.  
Mon., Feb. 27—10 p.m.

## INDIANA

- SOUTH BEND—Ch. 31  
Thursdays—10 p.m.

## LOUISIANA

- MONROE—Ch. 38  
Mon.—7 pm; Fri.—6 pm

## MARYLAND

- BALTIMORE—BCAC Ch. 42  
Mondays—9 p.m.
- MONTGOMERY—MCTV Ch. 49  
Tue.—11 pm, Thu.—2:30 pm

## MASSACHUSETTS

- BOSTON—BNN Ch. 3  
Saturdays—12 Noon

## MICHIGAN

- CENTERLINE—Ch. 34  
Tuesdays—7:30 p.m.
- TRENTON—TCI Ch. 44  
Wednesdays—2:30 p.m.

## MINNESOTA

- EDEN PRAIRIE—Ch. 33  
Wednesdays—5:30 pm  
Sundays—3:30 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS—Ch. 32  
*EIR World News*  
Saturdays—9:30 p.m.
- MINNEAPOLIS (NW Suburbs)  
Northwest Comm. TV—Ch. 33  
Mondays—7 pm  
Tuesdays—7 am & 2 pm
- ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33  
*EIR World News*  
Friday through Monday  
3 p.m., 11 p.m., 7 a.m.
- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33  
*EIR World News*  
Mondays—8 p.m.

## MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22  
Wednesdays—5 p.m.

## NEW JERSEY

- STATEWIDE—CTN  
Saturdays—5 a.m.

## NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM—TCI Ch. 11  
Thursdays—5 p.m.
- BRONX—BronxNet Ch. 70  
Saturdays—6 pm
- BROOKHAVEN—(E. Suffolk)  
TCI 1 Flash or Ch. 99  
Wednesdays—5 p.m.
- BROOKLYN  
Cablevision (BCAT)—Ch. 67  
Time-Warner B/Q—Ch. 34  
(call station for times)
- BUFFALO—BCAM Ch. 18  
Wednesdays—11 p.m.
- CATSKILL—Mid-Hudson  
Community Channel—Ch. 10  
Wednesdays—3 p.m.
- HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6  
2nd Sunday monthly—2 p.m.
- ITHACA—Pegasys  
Ch. 57: Tue.—8:15, Sat.—4:45  
Ch. 13: Thu.—6 p.m.
- MANHATTAN—MNN Ch. 34  
1st & 3rd Sun. monthly—9 am
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH—Ch. 14  
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.
- OSSINING—Continental  
Southern Westchester Ch. 19  
Rockland County Ch. 26  
1st & 3rd Sundays—4 p.m.
- POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 3  
1st & 2nd Fridays—4 p.m.
- ROCHESTER—GRC Ch. 15  
Fri.—11 p.m.; Sun.—11 a.m.
- ROCKLAND—P.A. Ch. 27  
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.
- SCHENECTADY—P.A. Ch. 11  
Fridays—5:30 p.m.
- STATEN ISL.—CTV Ch. 24  
Weds.—11 p.m., Sat.—8 a.m.
- SUFFOLK, L.I.—Ch. 25  
2nd & 4th Mondays—10 p.m.
- SYRACUSE—Adelphia Ch. 3  
Fridays—4 p.m.
- SYRACUSE (Suburbs)  
NewChannels Cable—Ch. 13  
1st & 2nd Sat. monthly—3 p.m.

## UTICA—Harron Ch. 3

- Thursdays—6:30 p.m.
- WEBSTER—GRC Ch. 12  
Wednesdays—9:30 p.m.
- W. SENECA—Adelphia Ch. 18  
Sundays—5:30 p.m.
- YONKERS—Ch. 37  
Fridays—4 p.m.

## OREGON

- PORTLAND—Access  
Tuesdays—6 p.m. (Ch. 27)  
Thursdays—3 p.m. (Ch. 33)

## PENNSYLVANIA

- PITTSBURGH—PCTV Ch. 21  
Mondays—7 p.m.

## TEXAS

- AUSTIN—ACTV Ch. 10 & 16  
(call station for times)
- DALLAS—Access Ch. 23-B  
Mon.—2 pm; Fri.—11:30 am
- EL PASO—Paragon Ch. 15  
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.
- HOUSTON—PAC  
Mon.—5 p.m.; Fri.—12 Noon

## VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON—ACT Ch. 33  
Sun.—1 pm, Mon.—6:30 pm  
Tuesdays—12 Midnight  
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY  
Comcast—Ch. 6  
Tuesdays—2 p.m.
- FAIRFAX—FCAC Ch. 10  
Tuesdays—12 Noon  
Thursdays—7 pm  
Saturdays—10 am
- LOUDOUN COUNTY—Ch. 3  
Thursdays—8 p.m.
- MANASSAS—Ch. 64  
Tuesdays—8 p.m.
- ROANOKE—Cox Ch. 9  
Wednesdays—2 p.m.
- YORKTOWN—Conti Ch. 38  
Mondays—4 p.m.

## WASHINGTON

- SEATTLE—Access Ch. 29  
Tuesdays—11:00 a.m.
- SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 25  
Saturdays—7:30 p.m.
- TRI-CITIES—TCI Ch. 13  
Mondays—11:30 a.m.  
Tue.—6:30 pm; Thu.—8:30 pm

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