

EIR

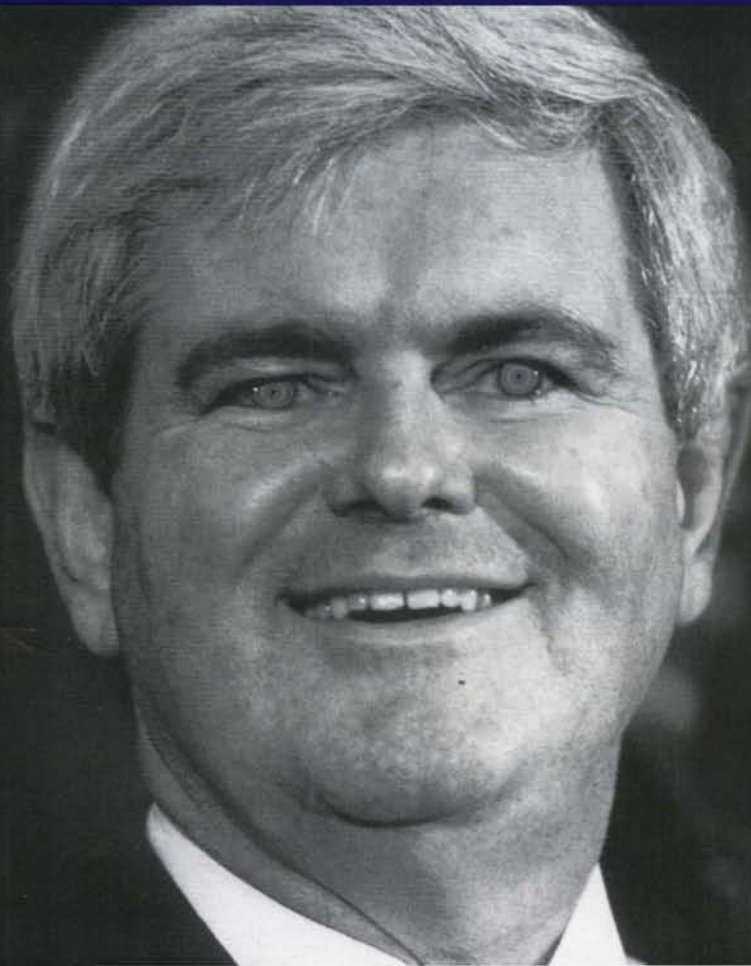
Executive Intelligence Review

January 12, 1996 • Vol. 23 No. 3

\$10.00

France is poised for renewed mass strikes
Insurgents assault the U.S. Constitution
Nelson Mandela's 'long walk to freedom'

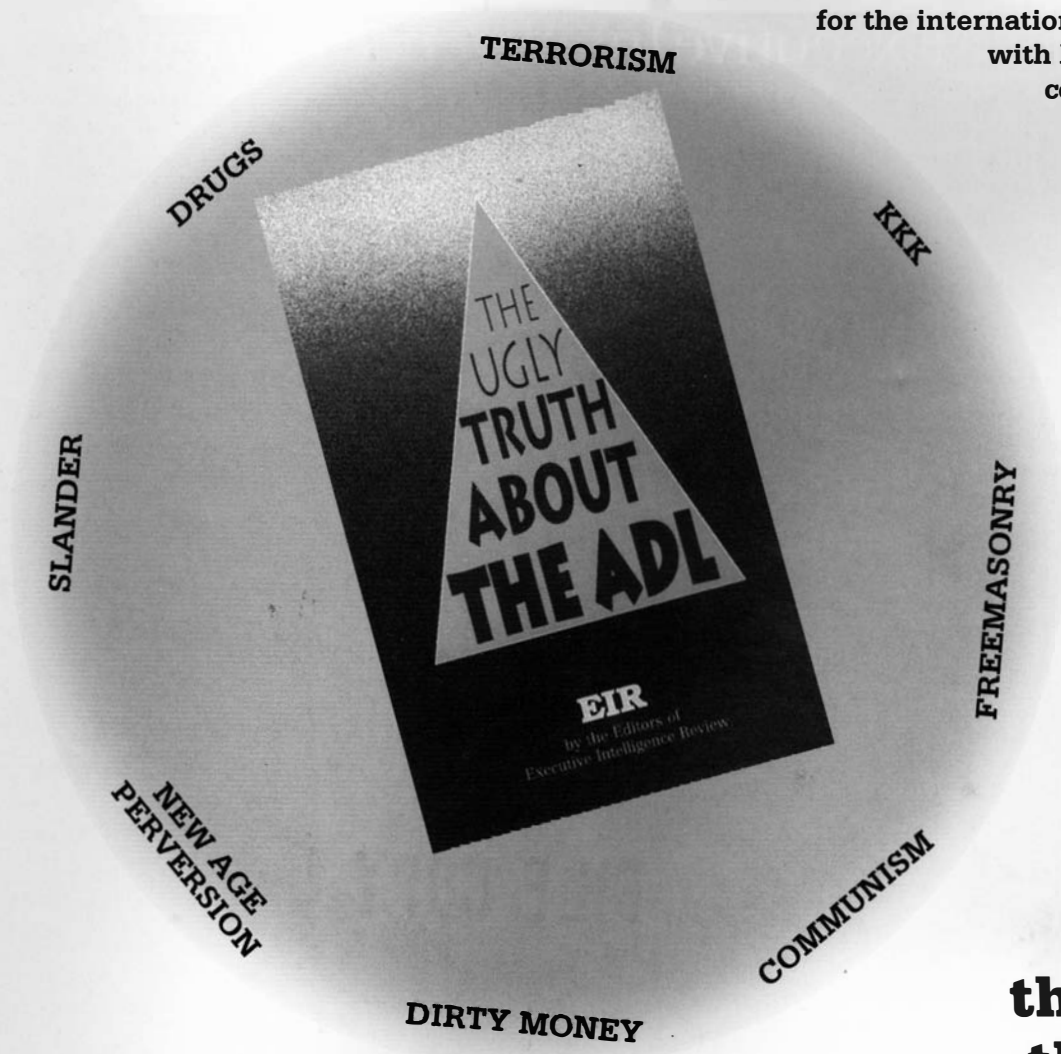
Newt Gingrich
looks at the future



The story EVERYBODY'S
been too frightened to publish:

The Ugly Truth about the Anti-Defamation League

The ADL—the crowd that tars its enemies
with the “anti-Semite” brush—is a front
for the international dope lobby,
with links to former
communist bloc
intelligence
services and
international
terrorist
organizations.



**Read
the book
that has
Capitol Hill
buzzing!**

**By the Editors of
Executive Intelligence Review**

\$7.00

Send checks or money orders to:

Ben Franklin Booksellers, Inc.

107 South King St. Leesburg, VA 22075

phone 1-800-453-4108 (toll free) or 1-703-777-3661

Shipping and handling charges: Add \$4 for
the first book and \$.50 for each additional
book. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax.
We accept MasterCard, Visa, American
Express, and Discover.

EIR

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editorial Board: Melvin Klenetsky, Antony Papert, Gerald Rose, Dennis Small, Edward Spannaus, Nancy Spannaus, Jeffrey Steinberg, Webster Tarpley, Carol White, Christopher White

Senior Editor: Nora Hamerman

Associate Editor: Susan Welsh

Managing Editors: John Sigerson, Ronald Kokinda

Science and Technology: Carol White

Special Projects: Mark Burdman

Book Editor: Katherine Notley

Advertising Director: Marsha Freeman

Circulation Manager: Stanley Ezrol

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Agriculture: Marcia Merry

Asia and Africa: Linda de Hoyos

Counterintelligence: Jeffrey Steinberg, Paul Goldstein

Economics: Christopher White

European Economics: William Engdahl

Ibero-America: Robyn Quijano, Dennis Small

Law: Edward Spannaus

Russia and Eastern Europe:

Rachel Douglas, Konstantin George

United States: Kathleen Klenetsky

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bangkok: Pakdee Tanapura, Sophie Tanapura

Bogotá: José Restrepo

Bonn: George Gregory, Rainer Apel

Buenos Aires: Gerardo Terán

Caracas: David Ramonet

Copenhagen: Poul Rasmussen

Houston: Harley Schlanger

Lima: Sara Madueño

Mexico City: Hugo López Ochoa

Milan: Leonardo Servadio

New Delhi: Susan Maitra

Paris: Christine Bierre

Rio de Janeiro: Silvia Palacios

Stockholm: Michael Ericson

Washington, D.C.: William Jones

Wiesbaden: Göran Haglund

EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July, and the last week of December by EIR News Service Inc., 317 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010. For subscriptions: (703) 777-9451.

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-65013 Wiesbaden, Otto von Guericke Ring 3, D-65205 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: (6122) 9160. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE, Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: EIR, Río Tiber No. 87, 5o piso, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, México, DF, CP 06500. Tel: 208-3016 y 533-26-43.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

Copyright © 1996 EIR News Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited. Second-class postage paid at Washington D.C., and at an additional mailing offices. Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Associate Editor

President Clinton emphasized on Jan. 3 that the shutdown of the U.S. government was not caused by the lack of agreement on a balanced budget plan. "In fact," he said, "it is part of an explicit strategy by Republicans to shut the government down, to get their way on budget and tax issues. This has never been done before. It is not a natural disaster. It is an unnatural disaster, born of a cynical political strategy."

Just how "unnatural" this disaster is, you will learn from this week's *Feature* documentary on Newt Gingrich and his fascist mentors.

We do not use the word *fascist* lightly. In our issue of Feb. 17, 1995, we published a *Special Report* on "Phil Gramm's 'Conservative Revolution in America.'" Lyndon LaRouche presented a rigorous analysis of *fascist ideology*, proving the fascist essence of the rage-filled irrationalism of Gingrich and company—those who would throw millions of elderly, sick, and poor onto the streets in the dead of winter, in order to "make a point."

In the current issue, we fill out this picture with the truly amazing story of how the Gingrich "conservatives" emerged out of the New Left swamp, were brainwashed by experts from the London Tavistock Institute, and were turned loose on the U.S. political system, with lavish funding, to further London's project of destroying the American nation-state. Read, in their own words, their cynical strategies to build support among credulous, enraged citizens by, as Gingrich's GOPAC puts it, "expanding on our rhetorical foothold."

How can these creatures be stopped? You can't argue with them or negotiate with them, any more than you can with a terrorist holding a hostage at gunpoint. From President Clinton's side, there must be no softness, no back-and-forth about a seven-year plan to eliminate the budget deficit. As *EIR* has shown in recent studies of the economic and financial breakdown, such discussions are meaningless! They are based on assumptions about the economy that have no correspondence with reality.

For those of us who are not in the President's shoes, the issue is mobilizing to clean out the Congress. For this purpose, we urge our readers to help ensure the widest possible circulation of this issue of *EIR*.

Susan Welsh

EIR Contents

Interviews

53 Charles Quincy Troupe

A member of the Missouri House of Representatives, Troupe was appointed by President Clinton to the Presidential Council on HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

Photo and graphic credits: Cover design, Alan Yue. Cover photo, pages 15, 17, 26, 30, 31, 44, 58, EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 10, EIRNS/John Sigerson. Page 24, WWD/Guy Delort. Page 53, courtesy of Charles Quincy Troupe. Pages 64, 66-68, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Correction: In our Jan. 5 issue, "Ukraine's Opposition Has an Economic Program to Avert National Catastrophe," p. 6, the official minimum wage in Ukraine has remained, for two years now, at 30¢ per month, not per hour.

Reviews

43 Mandela's 'long walk,' from prison to the Presidency of South Africa

Donald Phau reviews *A Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela*.

63 'Companion of joy, balm for sorrow': the paintings of Johannes Vermeer

A review of *Johannes Vermeer* at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., and its exhibition catalogue.

Departments

11 Report from Bonn

At the end of their economic wisdom.

72 Editorial

"Arbeit macht frei."

Economics

4 Rising commodities prices confound the financial gurus

Don't look for the cause of higher prices for precious metals and hydrocarbons in mere seasonal or local processes, Marcia Merry Baker warns.

6 'Safe drinking water' law features unsafe anti-chlorine measure

Why the legislation before Congress threatens a public health disaster.

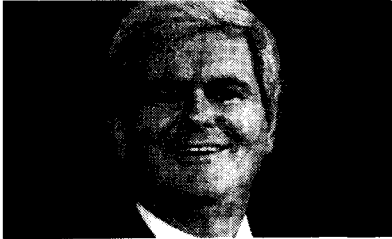
8 Currency Rates

9 IMF policy spreads flu across Russia

Russia is becoming a nation unable to reproduce itself, physically.

12 Business Briefs

Feature



Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich.

14 **Newt Gingrich looks into the future**

Today's House of Windsor/Club of the Isles apparatus is steering the "New Age Conservatives" to tear down the the American republic.

16 **'Anticipatory democracy': Britain's Tavistock Institute brainwashed Newt**

18 **Gingrich patron promotes Genghis Khan**

23 **The Tavistock roots of the 'Aquarian Conspiracy'**

28 **Tavistock's 'anticipatory democracy' in action: Newtzi's GOPAC**

A review of the GOPAC documents reveals not simply a sleazy political action committee bending and breaking the law—but something even worse.

34 **Du Pont formed GOPAC in the service of London**

International

38 **Gulf widens between French elites and striking workers**

Strikers were not able to force Prime Minister Juppé to withdraw his social security "reform," and so the fight over the Maastricht Treaty and neo-liberal economic policies is still on.

40 **Israel: Safra and friends are under pressure**

41 **Kidnap plot on Peru Congress foiled, global narco-terror net exposed**

Implications of the capture of a terrorist cell of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement in Lima.

48 **International Intelligence**

National

50 **Gingrich foments insurrection against the U.S. Constitution**

An appraisal of the constitutional issues at work in the budget showdown, by Edward Spannaus.

52 **LaRouche Presidential campaign will exert decisive influence**

53 **Fight against AIDS is a public health priority**

57 **Clinton's War on Drugs wins victories, despite congressional sabotage** A retrospective look at 1995.

70 **National News**

Rising commodities prices confound the financial gurus

by Marcia Merry Baker

The first week of the New Year saw dramatic price run-ups of several commodities on trade exchanges, that fed crystal ball commentary about what is ahead in 1996. The London gold price rose to an eight-month high. The Chicago corn price rose to the highest level since 1974. Natural gas and crude oil shot up.

The usual commentary is that some local, immediate cause lies behind each increase or decline. For example, the third winter snow storm has moved into the U.S. Midwest and Northeast—this is to explain the fuel price rises. Or, for the corn price rise, fingers point to the U.S. Agriculture Department's Dec. 28 report "finding" a larger than expected national swine herd, constituting a larger than expected demand for livestock feed.

In fact, such factors may have a transitory effect on commodity prices. But the defining influences on commodities supplies and their use in the economy, not just on commodities exchange speculation prices, are coming from two larger, related sources.

First, the world physical economy is in a breakdown process, worsening by the day. This is most clearly seen in the present, historic shortages of such commodities as agricultural staples, which are in short supply because production itself is breaking down. Strategic and precious metals output capacity, and fuels production are likewise becoming more limited.

Second, there is a rush of "smart" money flows *out* of derivatives, exchange positions, and exotic "financial products" of all kinds, and into hoarding of commodities, and control positions in production and distribution of commodities: strategic metals, minerals, precious metals, fuels, agricultural goods.

During 1995, many big money investors, mostly tied into

the House of Windsor financial and political circles, began stampeding from financial investments into hard physical assets. Their motivations run from making a killing off shortages, to surviving the oncoming economic debacle—the rest of the world be damned.

This journal issued a report on this process, "The Big Commodities Hoarding Crunch of 1995" (*EIR*, Sept. 15, 1995). An additional *Special Report* was released on food shortages, agriculture commodities, and who controls them, called "Food Control as a Strategic Policy" (Dec. 8, 1995).

A sign of economic collapse

This is the only context in which to view events on the commodity markets, and to evaluate prospects for commodities supplies. Reflecting the shortages, economic decline, and hoarding stampede, last year saw an overall rise in the Commodity Research Bureau (CRB) commodities price index from 236.64 (December 1994) up to 243.18 (December 1995), with the most striking moves in agriculture commodities. The grains CRB index went from 185.5 to 274.01; the oilseeds from 269.27 to 303.12; and livestock/meats from 184.64 to 210.90. Relatively, fuels and precious metals rose less. Energy moved from 173.79 to 190.01, and precious metals from 269.62 to 270.20.

Now we have the New Year price jumps. On Jan. 3, the London gold price was fixed at \$393.40 a troy ounce, its highest fixing since April 19, 1995, when it was \$396.95. Silver and platinum also rose.

On Jan. 2, West Texas Intermediate crude oil jumped up to \$19.83 a barrel (compared to \$17.45 a year ago), up 26¢. Heating oil went up 1.31¢ to 59.93¢ a gallon. Natural gas went up 24¢ to \$2.859 per million British Thermal Units.

The most dramatic price rises appeared on the Chicago

agriculture exchanges the first week of the year. Soybeans rose 13.5¢ up to \$7.58 per bushel; and soybean meal rose likewise, up \$4.50 a ton to \$241.10. Corn shot up 4¢ to \$3.73 a bushel, after gaining 46¢ in the previous six weeks, and over 50% during the year.

By historical standards, these commodity prices are still dirt cheap. For decades, farmers and Third World producers have been forced to sell at prices below the minimum return they needed to maintain ability to produce. The corn and soybean prices are still below historic highs, and below parity.

A look at the World Bank price index for all food and non-fuel commodities, pegging 1990 as 100, shows that we have come nowhere near the 1970s, the last heyday of commodities-price rises. The price levels of today, though showing an upturn since 1993, are a fraction of their 1970s high point.

What then is in store for 1996?

The way *not* to predict the future, is provided by the market prognosticators. Take a couple for comparison: The Jan. 4 London *Financial Times* "Commodities and Agriculture" column is headlined, "Downbeat Year Forecast for Commodity Markets," and begins, "The world commodity markets' bubble appears to have burst, with forecasters who had been trumpeting rising prices in previous years now taking a decidedly downbeat view of the outlook for 1996." The *Financial Times* cites London broker GNI, which released a report opining that commodity-price inflation will be delayed until 1998 or the end of the century.

In contrast, the "Commodities Corner" of the Jan. 1 *Barons* predicts that commodities will rise, and focuses on precious metals markets, in a forecast called, "Alluring Metals—Gold, Silver, and Copper Seen Climbing in '96."

Profile of the commodities lock-up

The way to understand what is happening with commodities in the real world, is to understand the profile of control over vital supplies exerted by an interlock of mostly London-connected companies and groups. The relevant point about any significant commodities markets price movements, is that any price increases, or strategic declines, redound to the advantage of these private interests—best known as the House of Windsor "Club of the Isles" network. Whatever other whiz-kid betting that goes on in the markets is also part of the parasitism killing the economy, but does not warrant analysis. (And the outright market-rigging that goes on in Chicago and other exchanges, we will report in upcoming issues.)

This is the current summary picture, in three main commodities categories (energy, food, metals and minerals):

- **Energy.** British, and Anglo-Dutch companies dominate the world for oil distribution. While the major oil producers in the world are State-run companies such as those of Saudi Arabia (the largest OPEC producer, accounting for 8 million barrels a day, or 11% of world output), Nigeria,

Mexico, Iran, and Venezuela, it is British-linked companies that dominate the distribution market. For example, about 67 million barrels of oil are sold each day. Heading the list, with 5.5 million barrels of oil marketed per day, is Royal Dutch Shell, most of whose oil sold, is not produced by the company. The number-three oil marketer is British Petroleum Corp.

Rumors now coming from the Middle East and other locations, are that the oil cartels hope to pull off a repeat of the 1970s oil price/oil shortage hoax, one of the "coups" of the Henry Kissinger era in foreign policy. The growing instabilities in the Middle East, furthered by covert British intervention, are leading to that potentiality.

- **Food.** Both international and U.S. domestic markets for key staples, such as cereals, edible oils, meats, and dairy foods, are controlled by a tight cartel of mostly Anglo-Dutch companies. The "Big Six" grain cartel companies are: Minneapolis- and Geneva-based Cargill; New York-based Continental; Paris-based Louis Dreyfus; Brazil and Netherlands Antilles-based Bunge and Born; Switzerland-based André; and Illinois- and Hamburg-based Archer Daniels Midland/Töpfer. Just two of the companies, Cargill and Continental, control 45-50% of the world's grain trade.

Domestically, the main grain companies control over 70% of all U.S. flour milling; 57% of the dry milling of U.S. corn; 74% of the wet milling of U.S. corn; and 76% of the crushing of U.S. soybeans.

At present, federal grand juries are still weighing evidence of global price- and supply-rigging by two of these companies, Cargill and ADM/Töpfer, along with London-based Tate and Lyle (owner of A.E. Staley in Illinois) and CPC, for wet corn-milled products including lysine (feed additive) and citric acid.

These same firms are part of the cartel of companies that also dominate meat processing and distribution, and are to be the subject of monopoly investigation by a special commission due to be established this month by the Agriculture Department, in response to demands from U.S. farmers, now being wiped out by deliberate low payments for cattle and other commodities.

- **Metals.** The high degree of London- and British Commonwealth-based control over metals makes the above two categories of commodities control look "fair and open." Start with precious metals: London- and Commonwealth-based firms and nations control 59.5% of world production of gold. The top three gold-mining companies of the world, all British-controlled—Anglo-American Corp. and Consolidated Goldfields, both of South Africa, and Barrick Gold of Canada—alone control 20% of total production.

The total amount of annual world gold production in recent years, around 2,300 tons by the time it reaches the market, is worth about \$29 billion a year. The British have 60% of the take. The London- and British Commonwealth-based group controls 29% of silver production and 78% of platinum production.

'Safe drinking water' law features unsafe anti-chlorine measure

by David Cherry and Marcia Merry Baker

In the Safe Drinking Water reauthorization legislation now before Congress, is a new, anti-chlorination measure, that, given the decrepit condition of much of the U.S. water supply systems, along with the increase in waterborne disease vectors, is a prescription for public health disaster. The Senate voted up the proposed legislation by 99-0 on Nov. 29, 1995. A House version of the bill is in the House Commerce Committee for work-up.

Don't they know any better? The answer to that question, we leave to other pages in our journal. Here, we concentrate on the lies about dangers from chlorination, and who is spreading the lies. We also provide documentation from local municipalities and water districts around the country, about the immediate dangers in banning chlorination water treatment.

The dirty truth about dirty water

The New York City-based Natural Resources Defense Council has been spearheading a drive to force the use of drinking water disinfection methods that are less effective than chlorine, under the guise of protecting the public from minuscule quantities of chlorine by-products formed in the water. The NRDC (a creation of the Ford Foundation, using Yale Law School whiz kids) is the hit squad that fabricated the Alar scare and was a leader in getting DDT banned.

Before looking at the chlorine scare lie, look first at the pedigree of the NRDC.

During the 1995 deliberation over reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the NRDC conducted a nationwide "Clean Water Media Campaign," involving TV and multimedia spots on various topics, under the theme, "Let's make every drop count." Almost every propaganda point the NRDC makes on water—in particular, the chlorine scare—is scientifically unfounded.

The NRDC was created in the latter 1960s as part of a phalanx of foundation-funded "save-the-environment" agencies, backed by international financial and political interests centered mostly in London, and deployed for the purpose of demoralizing public opinion to accept "post-industrial" economic decline. Since the 1970s, these political networks—best identified with Britain's House of Windsor—

and financial and commodities cartels, have acted to make vast gains off speculation and control, while obstructing development and maintenance of vital infrastructure, and other economic measures in the national interest.

Allies of the NRDC include the World Wide Fund for Nature (formerly, the World Wildlife Fund), the Conservation Foundation, the Earth Project, etc. Among other similarities, the NRDC and these agencies all denounce large-scale infrastructure (dams, water treatment facilities) and advanced technology such as nuclear power and desalination, as detrimental to the environment.

The NRDC claims credit for the enactment in 1972 of the U.S. Clean Water Act, which stated the goal of eliminating pollution from U.S. rivers, lakes, and coasts. In fact, this law marks the point when the level of U.S. investment into upkeep and expansion of waterworks infrastructure—which is what would prevent pollution and provide safe water in needed volumes—started to fall below even minimum maintenance levels.

Decrepit U.S. water infrastructure

What did the Clean Water Act, and subsequent legislation do? They mandated goals, but mobilized no resources to achieve them. The Clean Water Act mandated sewage treatment, and the Environmental Protection Agency's Water Enforcement Division monitors compliance. There are additional federal mandates, such as the Ocean Dumping Ban Act, which also requires monitoring. But there has been no mobilization of funding for infrastructure. When pollution is found in a locality, it is put under court orders, by federal mandate, to clean up.

Therefore, as the economy declined, the infrastructure rotted out more and more each year. By the 1990s, water supply problems were worsening throughout all the 18 hydrologic regions of the United States. Nationwide, there are about 59,000 separate water districts, ranging in size from those serving 25 people (the minimum to be defined as a water district) up to millions of customers, such as the Metropolitan Water District of southern California. In thousands of these districts, repairs and replacement facilities are long overdue.

In this century, most treatment facilities have been built

with an intended lifespan of 50 years, and with a built-in projection for serving two to three times the number of users served when first opened. However, these constraints have been exceeded in thousands of locations. Many water systems plants are in disrepair, and breakdowns are common. Among those prominent in recent years:

- San Diego: The city's sewage treatment system was built in 1963, to serve a population of 250,000. It now operates near or above capacity every day, serving 1.7 million people, and breakdowns are frequent.

- New York City: Most of the city's 14 treatment plants are operating over capacity, and break down.

- Pennsylvania: In the mid-1980s, the aged municipal water systems of Scranton and McKeesport were struck by outbreaks of *giardia lamblia* parasite contamination, and had to be shut down. Water was provided by National Guard tank trucks.

Ban chlorine, get disease

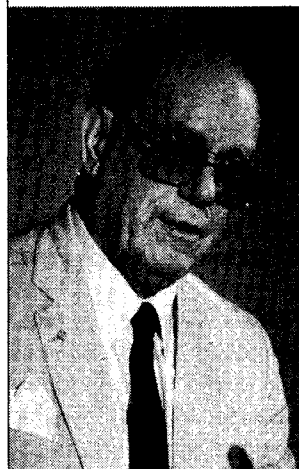
In the context of this infrastructure breakdown, any relaxation of water disinfection standards and practices in the United States could lead to epidemics of cholera, typhoid fever, and other waterborne diseases. Public health studies even indicate that current U.S. chlorination levels are actually too low to prevent many cases of some of these illnesses.

The NRDC methodology is to include low Maximum Contaminant Levels for chlorine by-products in the Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization bill. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that the cost across the country for equipment to remove these by-products would be nearly \$4.5 billion, and another \$500 million for operation and maintenance in the first stage of implementation.

Because of the high and often prohibitive costs, many municipalities would be forced to abandon chlorine in favor of some less effective method, such as ozonation. Chlorination is the only inexpensive, well-developed method that remains effective from the point of treatment all the way to the tap. With poorly maintained water delivery systems—and that means almost all systems in the United States today—water can become recontaminated after treatment. Ozone dissolved in the water can break down before it reaches the tap.

The NRDC has managed to include in the draft legislation an exemption from otherwise mandatory cost-benefit analysis. And no wonder. There is no established cause and effect relationship between the by-products (organochlorides) and cancer, only a "suggestion of a positive association" (the authors' own words) as a result of "meta-analysis" in a paper that was rejected by *Science*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and the *American Journal*

LISTEN TO LAROUCHE ON RADIO



*Frequent Interviews with
Lyndon LaRouche on the
Weekly Broadcast "EIR Talks"*

ON SATELLITE

Thursdays, 1600 Hours
(4 p.m.) ET
C-1, 137 Degrees West
Reverse Polarity
Audio Mono, Narrow Band
7.56 MHz Audio
Transponder 15

SHORTWAVE RADIO

Sundays, 1700 Hrs
(5 p.m. ET)
WWCR 12.160 MHz

**Cassettes Available to
Radio Stations**

**Transcripts Available to
Print Media**

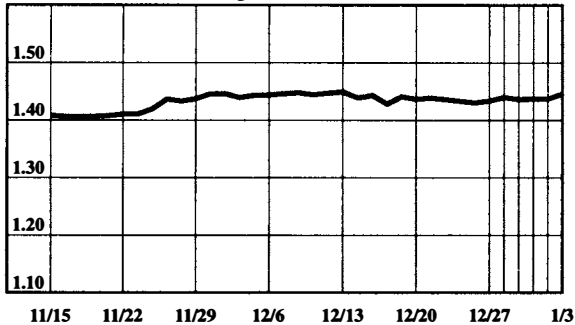
Local Times for "EIR Talks" Sunday Shortwave Broadcast on WWCR 12.160 MHz

Adis Ababa	0100*	Little Rock	1600
Amsterdam	2300	London	2200
Anchorage	1300	Los Angeles	1400
Athens	2400	Madrid	2300
Atlanta	1700	Manila	0600*
Auckland	1000*	Mecca	0100*
Baghdad	0100*	Melbourne	0800*
Baltimore	1700	Mexico City	1600
Bangkok	0500*	Milan	2300
Beijing	0600*	Minneapolis	1600
Belfast	2200	Montreal	1700
Berlin	2300	Moscow	0100*
Bohemian Grove	1400	New Delhi	0330*
Bogota	1700	New York	1700
Bonn	2300	Nogales	1500
Bombay	0330*	Norfolk	1700
Boston	1700	Oslo	2300
Bretton Woods	1700	Paris	2300
Bucharest	2400	Philadelphia	1700
Buenos Aires	1900	Pittsburgh	1700
Buffalo	1700	Prague	2300
Cairo	2400	Rangoon	0430*
Calcutta	0330*	Richmond	1700
Caracas	1800	Rio de Janeiro	1900
Casablanca	2200	Rome	2300
Chattanooga	1700	St. Louis	1600
Chicago	1600	St. Petersburg	0100*
Copenhagen	2300	San Francisco	1400
Denver	1500	Santiago	1800
Detroit	1700	Sarajevo	2300
Dublin	2200	Seattle	1400
Gdansk	2300	Seoul	0700*
Guadalajara	1600	Shanghai	0600*
Havana	1700	Singapore	0530*
Helsinki	2400	Stockholm	2300
Ho Chi Minh City	0600*	Sydney	0800*
Honolulu	1200	Teheran	0130*
Hong Kong	0600*	Tel Aviv	2400
Houston	1600	Tokyo	0700*
Istanbul	2400	Toronto	1700
Jakarta	0500*	Vancouver	1400
Jerusalem	2400	Vladivostok	0800*
Johannesburg	2400	Venice	2300
Karachi	0300*	Warsaw	2300
Kennebunkport	1700	Washington	1700
Kiev	2400	Wellington	1000*
Khartoum	2400	Wiesbaden	2300
Lagos	2300	Winnipeg	1700
Lima	1700	Yokohama	0700*
Lincoln	1600	Yorktown	1700
Lisbon	2300		* Mondays

Currency Rates

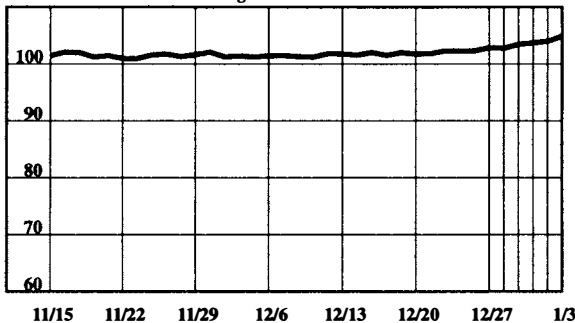
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



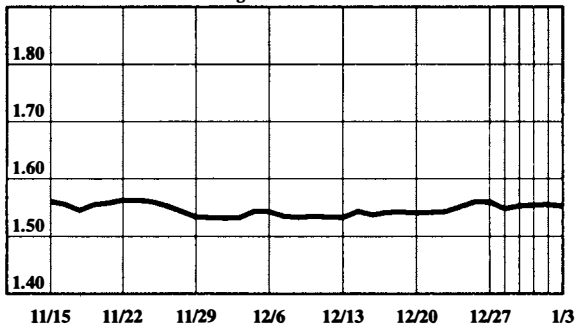
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



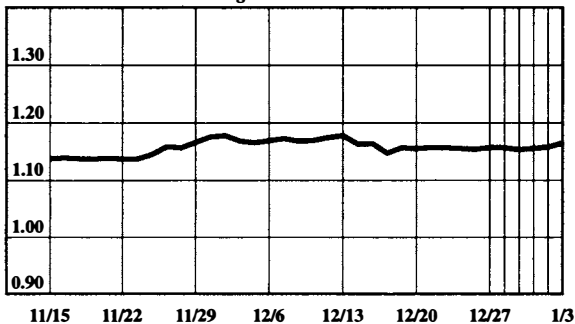
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



of *Public Health*, before being published in the latter journal after a change of editor ("Chlorination, Chlorination By-products, and Cancer: A Meta-analysis," by Robert D. Morris et al., *AJPH*, Vol. 82, No. 7, July 1992, p. 955). The analysis was also rejected by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Even assuming a cause and effect relation between chlorine by-products and cancer, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the average expenditure involved for each avoided case of cancer lies in a range between \$867,000 and \$19 billion!

No wonder that even the EPA's own scientists question the need for this legislation. A fact sheet issued by the EPA in July 1992 reiterated that "this study does not demonstrate a causal association between chlorinated drinking water and cancer." But there is more to the EPA than its scientists. In order to respond to political pressures, the EPA permits a "regulation negotiation," in which the technical experts are no match for the NRDC's slick, high-priced lawyers.

So, in an otherwise necessary and satisfactory Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization bill, a so-called Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) rule, has been inserted, with the NRDC's deliberate intention of causing tens of thousands of deaths annually, as one contribution to its not exactly secret vision of a North America without cities. "But hey," they lie, "it's good for the environment!"

Documentation

What the mayors and water engineers say

During the comment period on the proposed Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) rule, mayors and municipal water managers from around the country submitted many letters to the Environmental Protection Agency, which are compiled in the Drinking Water Docket (MC 4101). The following are excerpts from a few of these publicly available letters.

From P.L. Montgomery, R.S., Environmental Health Supervisor, Richmond County Health Department, Rockingham, North Carolina:

Upon reading a summary of EPA's proposed . . . rule, the Environmental Health staff wonders, "Have you gone NUTS?". . . To us, chlorination is one of the foundations of sanitation; public health; and perhaps, arguably, western civilization as we know it today.

From Wilbur J. Brown, mayor, Gilbert, Arizona:

This is a travesty, especially when considering there are no documented deaths attributed to the use of chlorine in a water supply, but a history full of murderous epidemics directly attributed to the non-use of chlorine. . . . Chlorine has proven itself to be a very effective disinfectant. Many of the alternate disinfectants are more potent. . . . What makes chlorine the best available disinfectant are other considerations: availability, cost per dosage, efficient measurement of dosage, ease of application, reliability of analytical methods to determine demand for and remaining chlorine residual. And last and perhaps the most telling, is the substantiated track record chlorine usage has in the water industry.

From Carolyn S. Armstrong, city manager, Colby, Kansas:

If EPA elects to implement this rule, many small communities will be forced into bankruptcy or will be forced to destroy the tenuous profitability of businesses within the community through increased utility rates.

From William J. Buckley, Jr., P.E., superintendent of Public Utilities, Danbury, Connecticut:

The proposed rule is not based on sound science. EPA's . . . backstop proposal for chlorination by-products is that chlorine is no longer an acceptable disinfectant, that chlorination by-products above the 40/30 levels pose a significant threat to public health. Epidemiological and toxicological evidence does not support this contention. Current disinfection by-product regulations control the *hypothetical* health risks within EPA regulatory requirements.

From George P. Fulton, P.E., district engineer, First District Water Department, Norwalk, Connecticut:

How can the EPA establish Maximum Contaminant Level limits for THMs and HAA5 when no direct connection has been established between these DBP levels and cancer? The implication that there are 10,000 new cases of colorectal cancer a year due to the drinking of water with elevated DBP levels is almost capricious. A check with cancer "professionals" should show that the causes of most such cancers are known and there is little room for such high numbers.

From David L. Rich, water production superintendent, Public Works Department, Battle Creek, Michigan:

In these days of shrinking financial resources, spending such huge sums with so much uncertainty on the benefits is irresponsible. To try to set levels, as proposed in stage 2, without finishing the research needed, is just plain stupid. The benefits of chlorine as a disinfectant have been proven over nearly 100 years of use. To radically change our disinfection process without extensive research into the need and benefits, as opposed to the risks of microbial contamination, is like playing Russian roulette with the public health.

IMF policy spreads flu across Russia

by Denise M. Henderson

A serious flu epidemic is sweeping across Russia, Ukraine, and other parts of the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe. While many health experts are alarmed over the epidemic, which is more serious than the Spanish flu that killed 100,000-plus people after World War I, few in official circles are willing to admit that its chief cause is the constantly falling standard of living in the CIS countries and eastern Europe. Budget cuts and rampant poverty have created the conditions for the spread of the flu epidemic in these areas.

According to *International Herald Tribune* reporter Michael Specter, writing on Dec. 29, "The health systems of virtually all the former republics of the Soviet Union have fared badly in the past several years. The Russian budget, for example, provides only a small fraction of the funds for preventive medicine that it once allocated. Poverty is more apparent than ever, particularly in big cities, where viruses spread most easily." And a researcher from Moscow's epidemiological center, Yuri Solodnikov, is quoted: "Viruses that used to pass by almost unnoticed now provoke serious epidemics."

The flu would not have gotten out of hand, had it not been for the fact that, for over four years now, Russia has been carrying out the prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. Though the faces behind the policy may have changed, the policy has been constant. Russia is facing its worst harvest since the 1960s. The country's industrial base has also continued to collapse, reaching critically low levels throughout the nation. Immediately after the Russian Duma elections in December 1995, Boris Nemtsov, the governor of Nizhny Novgorod, stated that his biggest concern was the 38% collapse this year alone in the *oblast's* heavy industry base. And in Russia overall, the drop in industrial production this year was 51%.

Latest unemployment figures show that official unemployment has risen by 40% this year and now stands at 2.2 million, or 3% of the labor force. But the unofficial unemployment figure is at least twice that much.

On Nov. 17, 1995, the business magazine *Delovoy Mir* (*Business World*) ran a report by Sergei Tsukhlo, head of Marketing Survey Lab of the Institute of Economic Problems in the Transition Period. Tsukhlo's report on the decline in industry from September to November alone, was staggering.

According to Tsukhlo, "the actual *rate of industrial decline*" in November 1995, "rose to -18%, as compared to

-9% in September. The reduction of output reached -43% in the petrochemical industry (-39% in Sept.), -42% in light industry (-20%), and -37% in the woodworking industry (-17%). Continued production growth was recorded only in the construction industry and metallurgy."

Tsukhlo continued: "The shortage of working capital is still impeding production at most enterprises (79%). Nonpayments were still the second item on this list (71%), followed by internal effective demand (55%, as compared to a low figure for export demand—8%)." In other words, most industries were also facing less of a market for their goods inside Russia, as well as outside.

Population decline breeds disease

The demographic situation in Russia is not much better. Prior to the Dec. 17, 1995 Duma elections, several candidates, including Viktor Ilyukhin, chairman of the committee on national security of the Russian State Duma and a Communist Party candidate, had discussed the decline of the Russian population. By now, these figures are well known in Russia.

For the first time since World War II, Ilyukhin said, "the population of Russia is beginning to fall. Deaths are twice as high as births. Last year the population fell by a million. It is not just us—the opposition—who are saying this. The United

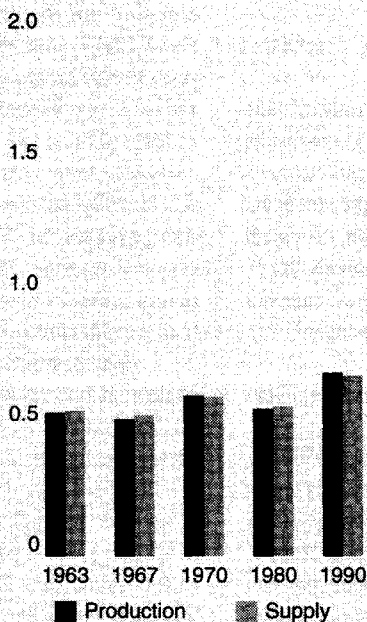
Nations is now saying that if things continue this way in Russia, the population will fall by almost 15 million by the start of the next century. Who will be responsible for this?"

Ilyukhin added, "Today only 17-20% of all young people of school age are still physically and mentally healthy. Today it appears that our nation is unable to reproduce itself. Who is responsible for this?" Ilyukhin continued, "Today Russia is basically being turned into a raw materials appendage. Russia has been handed over for looting. Over \$20 billion are being exported from Russia annually and left to sit in foreign banks. . . . Who is responsible for the fact that the flight of capital has now reached huge proportions. . . .?"

A minority in the Clinton administration appears to be waking up, albeit slowly. Asked on Dec. 19, immediately after the Russian elections, what he thought of the results, a senior U.S. administration official said, "I would say that the vote very much expresses frustration, fear of the future, anger, and pain that a lot of people are experiencing in the course of this reform. One Russian official said to me that the Russians are only now understanding that reform is really going to have a cost." The official added that "The candidates that the [U.S.] embassy talked to, and I had a chance to talk to, basically said: 'It's the economy, stupid,' is essentially the message."

FIGURE 22
India food production and supply

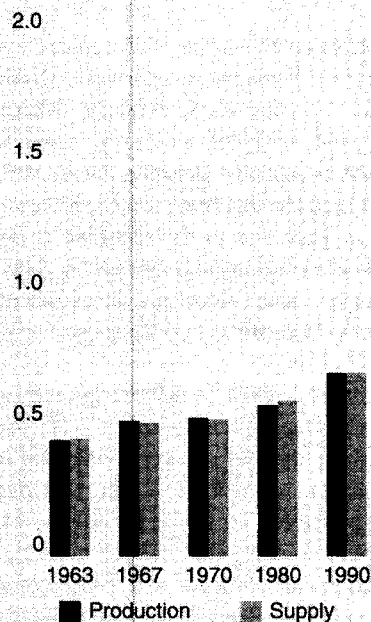
metric tons per capita



Source: FAO Agrostats.

FIGURE 23
China food production and supply

metric tons per capita



Source: FAO Agrostats.

Correction

In our issue of Dec. 8, 1995, the article "Who Is Responsible for the World Food Shortage" contained an error in the graphs of Indian and Chinese production and supply of food. We print the correct graphs here.

At the end of their economic wisdom

Year-end debates in Germany show the prevalence of pro-austerity views among the "elites."

The delusion that budgets can be balanced without an economic recovery, which Newt Gingrich has championed in U.S. budget debates, has spilled into Germany, as the year-end addresses and statements by prominent German banking, political, and industrial figures show.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl dedicated half of his five-minute televised New Year's message to the alleged benefits of the planned European Monetary Union (or rather, "monetarist" union), but only one sentence to the "need to improve Germany as a production site, to make it more attractive for investors and to create more jobs." He added a vague appeal to industry and labor to continue discussing the problem.

At a time when forecasts for 1996 are for a jobless rate of 4 million, and of 6 or 7 million by the year 2000, Kohl's non-message showed that he has arrived at the end of his economic wisdom. Kohl does not know much about economics, but he has no scruples about discussing the "social character of the German model," while at the same time seeking advice from free-market advocates. One should not be fooled by his references to "Christian-social" concepts: In reality, he believes in the same, allegedly "beneficial" free market as do Margaret Thatcher or Gingrich.

More direct were statements from the world of banking. Hans Tietmeyer, the central bank governor, voiced "concern about the possibility of continuing to provide funding to our expensive social services system," in an interview in the Jan. 3 *Bildzeitung*,

the nation's biggest circulation daily. "We must now begin the restructuring of our social welfare state. . . . The explosion of health care costs must be stopped." One has to keep in mind that what Tietmeyer attacked, is the core element of the "German model" of guaranteed state welfare.

Even more brutal were remarks by Hilmar Kopper, chairman of Deutsche Bank, the biggest private-sector bank. In an interview with the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Dec. 31, he defended job-outsourcing to low-income production sites abroad, such as the Czech Republic or India, presenting this job-killing practice as "an actual subsidy to labor" in Germany.

Kopper demanded "a debate about the price and the deregulation of labor," which, he said, "could result in paying less, two years from now, for certain categories of work, than today." It came as no big surprise that he presented the United States as the model, as "the only country that has had lasting success," that has "solved its employment problems to a great extent." Kopper sympathized with the Gingrichites, praising the "commitment with which the Congress is discussing the problem of budgetary restrictions," and expressed regret that a Gingrich-style debate about a balanced budget "can for the time being not be expected in Europe and [Germany]."

Kopper dismissed a statement by the interviewer that 80% of Americans have not seen a wage increase in the last 20 years, saying that "these people have a job." He said that tradi-

tions of labor policies in Germany do not permit approaches like those in the United States, that it will take more time in Germany, but that a "worsening of living conditions" will help to change things. "We have not yet arrived at the point where the pressure begins to hurt. But this point will come. And the discussions and consequences will become tougher."

Hans-Olaf Henkel, president of the German Industrial Association, attacked the "octopus-like social welfare state," in an interview with the daily *Die Welt* on Dec. 31.

The year-end issue of *Bildzeitung* published an interview with Roman Herzog, the Federal President of Germany, under the headline, "We Have to Slaughter Archaic Sacred Cows." Expressing his support for the chancellor's views, Herzog added his firm belief that average weekly working hours were "a sacred cow" that needed to be slaughtered, in order to introduce job-sharing and other such tricks to "create more jobs." Proposals like this one have been made over and over again, but Herzog's point about why job-sharing should be considered an alternative to the existing labor market system, was surprising: "The Germans today are a nation of heirs. Nearly DM 100 billion are inherited every year. I am quite sure there are many workers that would make a living from renting flats or from stock-dividend revenues and would therefore work only a few days and less hours per week."

With 10 million poor, those who have been without jobs for a long time and others who depend on social welfare, to talk about Germany as "a nation of heirs" who can lead a life of rentiers, like Herzog did, is virtual reality at its worst. He, and the rest of the German elite, seem to be at the very end of their wisdom. This is not a good omen for 1996.

Business Briefs

Ukraine

IMF official demands more blood from nation

The Ukrainian 1996 budget is unacceptable to the International Monetary Fund, said the head of the IMF mission in Ukraine, Graeme Justice, in an interview with the German economic daily *Handelsblatt* on Dec. 18. He attacked the Kiev government for not fulfilling crucial aspects of the signed standby agreement.

The list of priorities assigned by the IMF has not materialized, he said. The extension of State guarantees for energy sales in Russia and Turkmenistan, a life-and-death question for Ukrainian households this winter, are, according to the misnamed Mr. Justice, a "blatant violation" of agreements with the IMF. This will cause another hole in the State budget, while the budget deficit was already beyond IMF instructions, he charged. Debt payments have not taken place. The liberalization of foreign trade is "extremely slow," and the Ukrainian privatization program is the slowest among all successor States of the former Soviet Union. For all these reasons, warns Justice, all the scheduled IMF credits for Ukraine have now been put in doubt.

Eurasia

China government paper boosts landbridge

The *Renmin Ribao*, a newspaper of the Chinese government, published an enthusiastic appraisal of the Eurasian landbridge on Oct. 25, 1995, according to a translation by the U.S. government Foreign Broadcast Information Service. Entitled "Strategic Ideas on the Development and Opening Up of a New Eurasian Continental Bridge," the article declares that "the new Eurasian continental bridge heralds the gradual entry of the world economy into a new era—the continental bridge era."

The article points to the potential for maglev rail technology: "The rapid development of science and technology, and the modernization and speeding up of trains, ships, and other

means of transport, particularly the successful trial-running of magnetic suspension trains which can run at speeds of over 500 kilometers per hour, will give an inestimable impetus to transport via the continental bridge, with trains as the principal means of transport."

It also emphasizes the creation of "industrial chains" which will "speed up the development of urban economies and regional economies . . . with large and medium-sized cities along the line as supporting points. . . . The reputation of the Silk Road will be restored following the formation of this giant economic corridor where the economies and cultures of east and west meet and integrate."

The authors point out that the landbridge is 2,500 km shorter than the Siberian railroad, costs 20-25% less than ocean transport, is one month faster, and passes through 30 countries and regions with 75% of the world's population.

Health

German doctors say, 'Don't panic,' on flu

The German Doctors Association is advising people "not to panic," and not to jump to the conclusion that the influenza epidemic in Germany is like that spreading throughout Russia, a commentator on the "Today's Journal" show on the ZDF television network stated on Dec. 28. Epidemiologists at various institutes in Europe are warning that the present influenza wave could become as deadly as the 1968 epidemic, which claimed 40,000 lives.

As many as 200,000 people were falling ill from influenza each day in Russia, as of late December, according to Russian health officials. Galina F. Lavikova, chief of the department for infectious diseases for the Russian Ministry of Health, said, "We were getting as many as 50,000 new cases a day in Moscow alone the past two weeks," where nearly 1 million people had been infected.

In Ukraine, at least 2 million people have already gotten sick, and officials there have said the number could triple in the next two weeks.

Yuri Solodovnikov, researcher at Mos-

cow's epidemiological center, recently told *Moscow News*, "The deterioration of living conditions have lowered the general resistance of the nation. Viruses that used to pass by almost unnoticed now provoke serious epidemics."

The Doctors Association is stressing that Germany doesn't have the rampant malnutrition, that old people receive better treatment, and that the weather is not as cold as in Russia.

Finance

Club of Rome prepares new austerity approach

The Club of Rome, the same people responsible for destroying the world's physical-industrial base, are now crying that there is a "decoupling" of "financial speculation" from "economic reality," and are launching a study on this theme, according to sources.

A leading Club of Rome figure told a source in late December that one crucial feature of the "global problematic" is that "financial anarchy has become incredible. . . . Can we accept much longer, that financial speculation has no relation to realities of the economy? We are launching a study on this subject. We are doing it in cooperation with the Fondation de Finance, in Paris, of [former French Prime Minister] Raymond Barre."

It was the Club of Rome, with its neomalthusian "limits to growth" fanaticism, that was instrumental in expediting the collapse of the world economy, beginning in the late 1960s.

The Club of Rome told a source, "It is impossible for us to accept much longer, that somebody like George Soros can put in danger entire countries, with his currency speculation. We must limit this kind of power." Soros, however, has been a cat's paw for leading financial interests which back the Club of Rome.

The newly restructured executive committee of the Club of Rome will be meeting in Brussels in mid-February. Executive committee members include Bertrand Schneider, general secretary of the organization; Ruud Lubbers, former prime minister of the Netherlands; New Age physicist Ilya Prigogine; Eberhard von Korber, chief executive of

Briefly

● **MEXICO** raised milk prices 15% on Dec. 28, and is set to phase out subsidies for tortillas, the nation's most basic food, in January, which could more than double prices, the Dec. 29 London *Financial Times* reported. Malnutrition rates in Mexico are already as high as in countries of extreme poverty, according to a Unicef report.

● **COLOMBIAN** life expectancy for the 25-29 age group is under 47 years of age, because of narco-terrorism, which has cost 17,000 lives and \$12.5 billion in economic losses in 1990-94, according to a report issued in December by the National Planning Department.

● **INDIA** is facing a balance of payments crisis, the *Hindustan Times* reported on Dec. 14. The government estimates that it may spend at least \$7 billion of its \$17 billion in reserves by June in order to maintain the 35-1 rupee-dollar rate. Experts say things may get as bad as in 1991, when India was "brought to its knees" before the IMF.

● **CHINA AND RUSSIA** plan to sign a framework accord on a project to pump Russian oil and gas from Irkutsk in Siberia and Sakhalin and Yakutia in Russia's Far East, to China, via Mongolia, Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Panov announced on Dec. 28, Agence France Presse reported.

● **NORTH KOREA'S** grain harvest in 1995 was 3.49 million tons, less than half that in 1994. Japanese Prof. Yasuhiko Yoshida, who had just returned from Pyongyang, said, "With a severe winter coming, it would not come as a surprise if a number of people starve to death," Kyodo news service reported on Dec. 31.

● **TURKEY'S** economic crisis has become severe under the Thatcherite cabinet of Tansu Ciller. At the end of 1995, foreign debt was \$75 billion, domestic debt \$24 billion, inflation close to 84%, and interest on new loans 170%, precluding long-term industrial investment.

the ABB company, and Fuji-Xerox Chairman Yotaro Kobayashi of Japan.

Indicative of the real state of mind of this crew, the latter was cited in the Dec. 23 London *Financial Times*, complaining that the Japanese population "has not suffered enough to force politicians to undertake the radical economic deregulation needed to unlock growth [sic]." He believes the population must experience more "pain."

Africa

South Africa to help regional agriculture

The government of South Africa is planning to assist South African farmers who wish to resettle in neighboring African countries, in the form of providing agricultural infrastructure, according to President Nelson Mandela. "What we would like to do is to create jobs in the neighboring areas so that these people could get jobs in their countries and not come to our country. I welcome this initiative, and I immediately phoned President Chissano of Mozambique, and he was over the moon!" Mandela said, SABCTV reported on Dec. 14, according to the U.S. Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

South African farmers are preparing to help Congo restart its agro-industrial sector, by rescuing bankrupt State companies, the official ACI news agency reported on Dec. 27. The South Africans, operating in the Niari Valley, the Congo's main farming area, would take over factories making cooking oil and cattle-feed, a cotton company, and an agro-industrial complex producing manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, and potatoes. The South Africans, Congolese private investors, and the Congo government have set up a joint company, the Agro-Industrial Co. of the Niari Valley, to promote the project. It has capital of \$2.4 million. The South Africans have a 60% stake, private Congolese investors 30%, and the State 10%.

Agreements will be finalized in mid-January to settle the first group of farmers in Mozambique, the South African Chamber for Agricultural Development in Africa announced Dec. 14. A spokesman said it had prioritized

soliciting start-up finance to enable the settlement of farmers as soon as possible. The areas for settlement were Niassa and Zambezi, north of Beira, where water is plentiful.

Science

Ozone layer determined by meteorology

Kjell Henriksen, from the University of Tromsø in Norway, and Valentin Roldugin, from the Polar Geophysical Institute in Russia, demonstrated that the thickness of the ozone layer over Russia is determined by meteorology, not chemistry, in a paper in the Dec. 1, 1995 *Geophysical Research Letters*. The findings further discredit the ozone depletion theory that stratospheric chemical reactions determine the thickness of the ozone layer, i.e., that man-made chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are causing the ozone hole.

After analyzing one year of daily samples from six Soviet ozone measuring stations at two different altitudes in middle Asia, they discovered that changes in the ozone layer were directly caused by the horizontal and vertical movement of air masses (i.e., wind dynamics).

Henriksen and Roldugin state: "The question of so-called 'ozone depletion' has to be investigated from the point of view of long-term variation of general circulation in the atmosphere. Models of 'the depletion,' as summarized in [reports from the World Meteorological Organization], must realize that the meteorological conditions have significant effects on the ozone layer, being the main cause of seasonal as well as most of the shorter and apparently arbitrary density and thermal variations."

The study corroborates the recent discoveries of the German Cristas Spas satellite, which show that the ozone layer is composed of complex vortical and filamentary structures that resemble thunderstorms at the surface. The ozone depletion models falsely assume that the ozone layer is linear and homogeneous with the exception of its chemical composition.

Newt Gingrich looks into the future

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Ever since the “Conservative Revolution” wing of the Republican Party seized control of the House of Representatives in the November 1994 mid-term elections, Britain’s most outspoken oligarchical propagandist, Lord William Rees-Mogg, has been carrying on a non-stop love affair with Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich. In a January 1995 column in the London *Times*, the flagship publication of the House of Windsor and the British Foreign Office, Lord Rees-Mogg wrote that “Gingrich has inspired a generation of Republicans, and shifted U.S. politics.” He then added, prophetically:

“Newt Gingrich, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is an intriguing American political figure, half-populist and half-intellectual, the creator of a great electoral victory who is nonetheless rather disliked by many of the Americans one meets. He has changed the history of American politics, but his own political future is by no means certain. He has great power in this Congress; that will last for the next two years, but after that, no one can tell. He looks more like a Prophet than like a King.”

Rees-Mogg shares more in common with Gingrich than his extremist rhetoric. Lord Rees-Mogg has emerged in recent years as Britain’s leading propagandist for the same insane Third Wave, post-industrial dogma peddled by Newt. Rees-Mogg describes the Third Wave as “electronic feudalism.” Permanently perched in the House of Lords, he can afford to be even more blunt than Speaker Newt, who takes great care to lace his post-industrial rhetoric with doses of Norman Rockwell imagery about “family values,” “the opportunity society,” and “American civilization.” But scratch Newt’s frequently refurbished surface, and you find the same screaming lunacy that gushes more freely from the pen of Lord Rees-Mogg.

In one recent book, *The Great Reckoning*, Rees-Mogg wrote of the Gingrich “Information Revolution”:

“Like all true revolutions, the Information Revolution is also a revolution of power. Miniaturized technologies miniaturize institutions. In time, the microchip will destroy the nation-state. It will give small groups and even individuals the



Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich addresses a rally on the 50th day of the Republican "Contract with America," Feb. 22, 1995. Gingrich is the creation of Britain's Tavistock Institute, and is being boosted by Lord William Rees-Mogg, the top propagandist for the House of Windsor.

capacity to employ violence in ways that could overturn governments and destroy large organizations. . . . Over the longer term, the megapolitical impact of microtechnologies will be devolutionary in the extreme. . . . Invisible machines programmed through artificial intelligence could literally force anyone to behave any way the ultimate programmer wished. . . . You could have robots with human characteristics collect garbage. Or humans with robot characteristics. They could be programmed to love garbage and derive great happiness from dusting antique window sills. . . . Slavery could return. . . . Slaves will be anyone without control of nanotechnology, and they will do anything that might have been asked by Aladdin when he rubbed his lamp."

Just as Britain's imperial East India Company unleashed the Jacobin mobs to destroy the French nation-state during the closing years of the eighteenth century, today's House of Windsor/Club of the Isles apparatus—typified by Rees-Mogg—has unleashed Newt Gingrich and a gaggle of brainwashed "New Age Conservatives" to tear down the very foundations of the American constitutional republic.

After spending a year failing to pass the Contract with America through the full Congress and past the President's veto, Gingrich is now leading his Jacobin hordes, the "Gingrich Kindergarten" of House Republican freshmen, in an all-out drive to dismantle the federal government. The recipe for this takedown was put together before Bill Clinton ever took office, by a group of Mont Pelerin Society free market fanatics who want the federal government to be prevented from ever again playing a dirigist role in reviving America's

and the world's crippled economy. The balanced budget hoax is being used by the "Newtzis" to discredit the entire constitutional system—not to reach some "compromise" on balancing the budget in seven years or seven generations!

After a month of political jousting over the fate of the Fiscal Year 1996 federal budget and the ludicrous seven-year balanced budget, President Clinton has finally awakened to the fact that he is facing a criminal insurrection, led by Chairman Newt.

But, whose revolution is Gingrich leading?

A careful, several month-long review of Newt Gingrich's political career, including his major political writings and over 6,000 pages of internal documents from his political action committee, GOPAC, has produced some rather startling findings: Gingrich owes his political career to an "invisible college" of predominantly British, evil Fabian social engineers, who have micro-managed every twist and turn of his political odyssey since no later than 1965, when he was a left-wing undergraduate at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, suffering from delusions of grandeur and an overactive libido. His "army" of self-described "new conservatives" in the House of Representatives, likewise, was hand-picked through methods designed by the same British social engineers, and literally brainwashed to carry out their kamikaze mission in the halls of Congress.

The "Gingrich Revolution" was designed from the outset to be a short, brutal affair, a "take no prisoners" assault on America's most precious institutions. A soft-headed response could be fatal.

'Anticipatory democracy': Britain's Tavistock Institute brainwashed Newt

by Jeffrey Steinberg

In January 1995, Newt Gingrich took time out of his busy schedule as newly installed Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives to write the foreword to Alvin and Heidi Toffler's new book, *The Politics of the Third Wave: Creating a New Civilization*. An initial version of the book was published by Gingrich's own think-tank, the Progress and Freedom Foundation. A second, more widely advertised edition, was published by New Age billionaire Ted Turner's Turner Broadcasting Company.

In his essay, Gingrich was full of praise for the Tofflers: "I first began working with the Tofflers in the early 1970s on a concept called anticipatory democracy. I was then a young assistant professor at West Georgia State College, and I was fascinated with the intersection of history and the future which is the essence of politics and government at its best. For 20 years we have worked to develop a future-conscious politics and popular understanding that would make it easier for America to make the transition from the Second Wave civilization—which is clearly dying—to the emerging, but in many ways undefined and not fully understood Third Wave civilization."

According to the Tofflers, and Gingrich, the Second Wave—industrial society, with its political expression in representative self-government—is dead. According to their wacky theories, it is being rapidly replaced by the Third Wave—a post-industrial, decentralized society dominated by "information" and by non-governmental organizations. In the Third Wave, the nation-state is no longer an "appropriate political technology," to use the Tofflers' own fractured lingo. In the Third Wave, the vast majority of human beings are relegated to the scrap heap, barely surviving on menial labor, while an elite, comprising no more than 10% of society, concentrates all the wealth and political power in its own hands. Michael Vlahos, a strategic adviser to Gingrich at the Progress and Freedom Foundation, branded this Third Wave elite the "Brain Lords." He categorized the vast majority of human beings in a futuristic Third Wave civilization he labeled "Byte City," as "The Lost."

On Jan. 10, 1995, Alvin and Heidi Toffler were brought in to keynote a Washington, D.C. conference of the Progress and Freedom Foundation. The conference was called "Democracy in Virtual America." Gingrich made a triumphant appearance at the end of the day, and embraced the Tofflers

at the podium. He told the audience of several hundred cyberspace yuppies, in his typical stream-of-consciousness style:

"In the mid- to late-'60s, I read Drucker's *The Age of Discontinuities*, Boulding's *The Meaning of the Twentieth Century*, Bell's *Beyond Post-Industrial Society*—all of which were precursors to the first popularizer of this notion, which was *Future Shock*, which was written basically a quarter of a century ago. Now, those four books described everything we're living through for all practical purposes . . . and nothing has changed for a quarter of a century. . . . I've worked with the Tofflers for 20 years in trying to figure out this interesting question. Since this is all intellectually obvious, why can't we break through?"

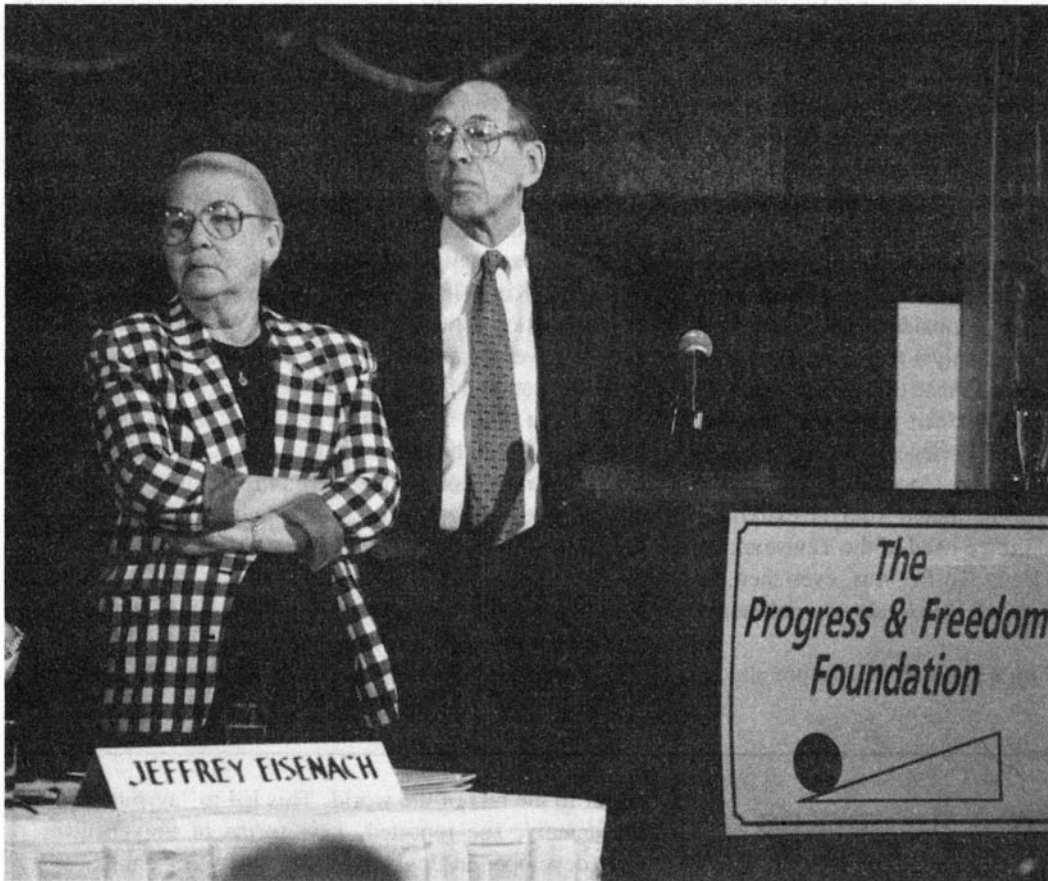
Gingrich's remarks were a startling confession. While masquerading as a "conservative" out to defend "traditional American family values" against "the Left," "the imperial Congress," and "the bureaucratic welfare State," Speaker Newt is, in fact, an over-aged New Leftist, dedicated to bringing about the revolutionary collapse of industrial society, the American constitutional system of representative self-government, and everything associated with western Judeo-Christian morality!

As a true believer in the Tofflerian theory of the Third Wave, Newt is devoted to the idea that the U.S. Constitution is an outmoded document, and that the nation-state itself is obsolete and ready for the scrap heap of history.

Gingrich's brand of "conservatism" is precisely what Lyndon LaRouche first wrote about in 1968, when he penned a prophetic essay, "The New Left, Local Control, and Fascism," which warned that the student radicals of the 1960s counterculture would be the fascist stormtroopers of the late twentieth century, unless the majority of Americans woke up to the danger. It is the "conservatism" of the 1790s Jacobin mobs, sent out into the streets of Paris by their British East India Company paymasters, to lynch and guillotine the leading scientists and republicans in France, that we see today in Newt Gingrich, Phil Gramm, Dick Arme, and Newt's band of "merry freshmen."

What is anticipatory democracy?

Newt Gingrich is not a victim of some counterculture sociological phenomenon or an overdose of LSD. A careful review of his career—based on a review of a dozen biographi-



Heidi and Alvin Toffler address a meeting of Newt Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation, Jan. 10, 1995, on the theme of "Democracy in Virtual America." Alvin Toffler is a protégé of Kenneth Boulding, one of the Tavistock Institute's principal "social engineers" in the United States.

cal accounts, speeches, interviews, and eyewitness reports—reveals that, by no later than 1970, Gingrich was brought into the very center of a social engineering program, run out of London, aimed precisely at wrecking the United States and bringing about the destruction of constituency politics and representative self-rule.

Gingrich all but gave away the game, when, in his introduction to the Toffler book, he cited the "anticipatory democracy" project. "A/D," as it was known to its initiates, was one of a series of social engineering programs launched in the mid- to late-1960s under the sponsorship of the London Tavistock Institute, aimed at forcing a "paradigm shift" toward the New Age (see article, p. 23).

Some of the very people involved in A/D would also help launch the Club of Rome, a radical Malthusian movement sponsored by the European-based Club of the Isles; and would be pivotal in the Jimmy Carter administration's Global 2000 project, another one-world Malthusian effort, run directly out of the White House.

One of Gingrich's most important New Age mentors, his friend Alvin Toffler, was a guru of the A/D effort.

In 1965, Toffler, then a lecturer at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, wrote an essay in a British intelligence-sponsored publication, *Horizon* magazine, titled "The Future

as a Way of Life." Written as a review of a recent book by Oxford University economist-turned-sociologist Kenneth Boulding, Toffler argued that the only way humanity could cope with the "future shock" caused by the rapid transformation of modern society, was by launching a study of "the future," and introducing futurism into all policy deliberations and educational programs.

Toffler was a protégé of Boulding, who had replaced the late Dr. Kurt Lewin as one of the leading Tavistock agents-in-residence in the United States. Along with his wife Elise, Boulding had established the Center for Research on Conflict Resolution at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. In 1961-62, according to Elise Boulding's recent account, she and her husband founded the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at their home. She would chair the radical feminist Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) during the height of the 1960s anti-war frenzy. During the same period, the Bouldings launched the "peace research" movement in Europe and the Americas, which would establish a bridge between the Fabian social engineers of Tavistock, and the New Left insurgents who tore up the streets of the West in the late 1960s and spawned the environmentalist, New Age, and terrorist undergrounds of the 1970s and '80s.

Boulding described his network as “invisible colleges,” borrowing directly from early twentieth-century British intelligence chief H.G. Wells. In a Dec. 12, 1964 *Esquire* magazine article, also touting Boulding, Toffler described the phenomenon: “For many years I have been aware of a special kind of unorganized intellectual underground in America. Its members are to be found here and there on the campus, on the advanced planning staffs of giant corporations, among science fiction writers, and only occasionally in government. As a subterranean society these people have no formal contact, no rituals of membership, no insider’s handclasp. Yet they recognize one another after only a few minutes of conversation. The key is their shared sense of living at the brink of the vastly different future.” Sixteen years later, another young member of the “invisible colleges,” Marilyn Ferguson, described this as the “Aquarian Conspiracy.”

In his *Horizon* article, Toffler quoted from the extremely important, but generally unknown head of the Tavistock Institute, Dr. John Rawlings Rees. Toffler was, even then, no outsider to the upper echelons of British secret intelligence and psychological warfare.

But Toffler and Boulding’s hype of the “future shock”

syndrome was purely a psy-war hoax. At the same time that Toffler was being touted as a public spokesman for the notion of post-industrial society, and the “changing image of man,” more serious and less widely publicized Tavistock studies were telling a different story.

The real “shocks” of the 1960s, particularly in America, were the Cuban missile crisis, which brought the world to the brink of thermonuclear destruction; the sequence of brutal political assassinations (John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Kennedy); McGeorge Bundy’s escalation of the Vietnam War following the JFK murder and its coverup; and the urban riots and student riots that were orchestrated following these earlier cataclysmic events.

Back in 1957, Dr. William Sargant of the Tavistock Institute, who was at the time working in the United States on the MK-Ultra mind control and psychotropic drug program, let the cat out of the bag in a little-known book, *Battle for the Mind—A Physiology of Conversion and Brain-Washing*. Sargant had a different explanation for the “shock” that Americans were being put through, one that perfectly described the string of horrifying events of 1961-69:

“Various types of beliefs can be implanted in many peo-

Gingrich patron promotes Genghis Khan

According to Gingrich patron Elise Boulding, Genghis Khan and his genocidal hordes are the precedent and model for what must be accomplished in the 1990s.

Speaking at a Tavistock Institute conference in Cleveland, Ohio in 1989, Boulding called for ushering in what she termed an “Axial age,” “when peoples, ideas, and cultural traditions from widely different regions come together in a great flowering of human creativity.” Conference organizers stressed that their objective in calling the conference was to devise strategies to bring the era of the nation-state to a close by the end of the century. Bringing in a new Axial age, Boulding reported, was essential to accomplish that.

Boulding has a strange idea of the flowering of human creativity. She reported that the last such “Axial age,” was in the 13th century, when “the great nomadic empires of Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan were reorganizing the social face of Asia.” To get rid of the nation-state today, she emphasized, required no less such a social reorganization.

Boulding claimed that the great flowering ushered in by Genghis Khan, was later aborted by European colonists and Christian evangelists, who saw their culture as su-

perior to the rest of the world. This led to “asymmetry.” Fortunately, she reported, new forms of universalism were developed in England among the “peace churches,” which began building “international networks” based on world brotherhood. In 1780, British philosopher (and intelligence chieftain) Jeremy Bentham coined the words “international” and “international law,” wherein, she said, one finds the origin of the concept of “world citizen,” the concept that must replace that of national identity today.

As a result of such efforts, creating an “international civil society” is now within reach. But to do that requires an “instrument of change,” such as was earlier embodied by Genghis Khan. The instrument of change today, she emphasized, is the non-governmental organization. “Future oriented, their members highly mobile and highly interactive, NGOs fulfill the triad of conditions for contributing to an Axial age.”

Boulding’s latest initiative in this Genghis Khan project, is a so-called international Interfaith Peace Council, founded at Windsor Castle in November 1995, and dedicated to implementing the Global 2000 genocide program. As *EIR* detailed in its Jan. 5, 1996 issue, Boulding’s Peace Council, formed by, among others, Prince Philip’s agent, the Dalai Lama of Tibet; Costa Rica’s Oscar Arias; and the leader of the Mexican Zapatista narco-terrorist insurgency, Bishop Samuel Ruiz, took up the defense of the Zapatistas as its first major cause.—*Joseph Brewda*

ple,” he wrote, “after brain function has been sufficiently disturbed by accidentally or deliberately induced fear, anger, or excitement. Of the results caused by such disturbances, the most common one is temporarily impaired judgment and heightened suggestibility. Its various group manifestations are sometimes classed under the heading of ‘herd instinct,’ and appear most spectacularly in wartime, during severe epidemics, and in all similar periods of common danger, which increase anxiety and so individual and mass suggestibility.”

‘Ad Hoc Committee on A/D’

In consultation with Boulding, on the eve of the 1972 Presidential elections, Alvin Toffler hosted a secret planning meeting at his Ridgefield, Connecticut home. Among the participants were Joseph Slater and Amos Jordan, both of the Bertrand Russell-linked Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, and several representatives of the British media and the British Labour Party. At the meeting, they formally launched the “anticipatory democracy” movement. A few months later, Aspen sponsored, and Toffler ran, the “Post-Election Conference on Anticipatory Democracy.”

Out of that conference, Toffler and others formed the Ad Hoc Committee on Anticipatory Democracy, which would play a major role in subverting the U.S. Congress.

Toffler had coined the term “anticipatory democracy” in his 1970 book *Future Shock*, a popularization of early work by Boulding, including an important 1956 book, *The Image: Knowledge in Life and Society*, which Boulding wrote while on a Ford Foundation Fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. That 1956 book also formed the basis for a decade-long project at Stanford Research Institute, headed by Willis Harman, called “The Changing Images of Man.” Along with Toffler’s writings, this too helped popularize the Aquarian Conspiracy.

In 1978, the Ad Hoc Committee published a book of essays touting its accomplishments, *Anticipatory Democracy—People in the Politics of the Future* (edited by Clement Bezold, New York: Random House, 1978). Toffler wrote the introduction to the book, and gave a round-about definition of anticipatory democracy.

“My own espousal of A/D sprang from the recognition that our political institutions and processes, the mechanics of representative government, the entire apparatus of ‘democracy’ as we know it—including voting, elections, parties, parliaments and the like—are expressions not of some undying mystical human commitment to freedom but of the spread of industrial civilization that began in England 200 to 300 years ago.”

Toffler continued, “This industrial civilization took the idea of representation and merchandised it around the planet as the latest, most efficient, most humane form of government imaginable. As the industrial way of life spread, representative government, denatured or otherwise, spread with it. In fact, using shorthand, one might declare representative

government—whether ‘capitalist’ or ‘socialist’ in form—to be the key political technology of the industrial era.

“This era is now screeching to a halt. Industrial civilization is now in a state of terminal crisis, and a new, radically different civilization is emerging to take its place on the world stage. . . . We are swiftly entering a new, more sophisticated state of evolutionary development based on far more advanced yet more appropriate technologies than any known so far. This leap to a new phase of history is bringing with it new energy patterns, new geopolitical arrangements, new social institutions, new communications and information networks, new belief systems, symbols, and cultural assumptions.

“Thus it must generate wholly new political structures and processes. I fail to see how it is possible for us to have a technological revolution, a social revolution, an information revolution, moral, sexual, and epistemological revolutions, and not a political revolution as well. . . . In this sense the breakdown of government as we have known it—which is to say representative government . . . —is chiefly a consequence of obsolescence. Simply put, the political technology of the industrial age is no longer appropriate technology for the new civilization taking form around us. Our politics are obsolete.”

Toffler proposed an alternative political process, which he dubbed anticipatory democracy; ostensibly a blend of grass-roots citizens participation with future-planning. In reality, Toffler was calling for the elimination of the nation-state and the creation of Russellite one-world supranational agencies to regulate the world economy, control global resources, and control the workforce. To create the appearance of popular participation, he called for the proliferating of local “feedback” groups that would stifle dissent by drawing numbers of people into brainwashing environments in which they would appear to participate in decision-making. In the Ad Hoc Committee report, he cynically said, “The essence of A/D is not the goal, but the process by which we arrive at it.” Way back in the mid-1970s, Toffler and the other A/D advocates were already peddling the idea of using talk radio and TV as a “feedback” mechanism for manipulating large numbers of people into accepting the diktats of the social engineers; of encouraging the spread of religious fundamentalism as a new form of “communalism”; and replacing representative government with such easily manipulated “direct democracy” mechanisms as “focus groups,” public opinion polls, and referenda.

He spelled out his one-world schema in a 1975 book, *The Eco-Spasm Report*.

In 1975, the Ad Hoc Committee on Anticipatory Democracy launched an all-out offensive upon the U.S. Congress. Rep. John Culver, an Iowa Democrat (later a senator), was one of the first converts to A/D. Culver engineered a reworking of the House Rules, mandating that all standing committees periodically conduct studies of “the future.” That

Gingrich and Carter are still bonding

Among the materials released by the Federal Election Commission in its ongoing probe of GOPAC, are tape recordings of meetings of GOPAC's Charter Members. At the April 24-25, 1994 meeting, Newt Gingrich told his followers that his political partnership with former President Jimmy Carter, which began back in the early 1970s in Georgia, continues to this day.

"A little to my own surprise," Newt confessed, "we're now working with President Carter's Atlanta Project, looking at some very, very innovative replacement models for the welfare state, including a cable television program, which would basically be 'create your own job.' In which we would have groups like Mary Kay Cosmetic and Amway and others, with people who are of the right ethnic backgrounds explaining how they are earning a living by actually creating their own income. . . ."

"The Carter people are now excited enough—many of you have heard me talk about 'Earning by Learning'—where we go into public housing with volunteers, and pay poor children to read in the summertime. We now have money that President Carter is raising to pay for 'Earning by Learning' in Atlanta. That's a total change in their whole approach to how they're dealing with the problems, and we're a long way from complete, but it's the kind of bipartisanship which leads to total confusion at the *Atlanta Constitution*. And it's bipartisanship on our terms, with our values, doing projects we believe in."

innocuous-sounding phrase opened a door wide enough for a herd of elephants to pass through.

Into the Congress

On April 28, 1975, the Ad Hoc Committee drafted a letter to Congress proposing a number of ways that the House could implement the new rules. Toffler was the engineer of the Ad Hoc Committee, but it contained a number of heavy-hitters from the Tavistock environment. Among the 55 signatories on the letter were: Elise Boulding; Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute; Amitai Etzioni of the Center for Policy Research; feminist Betty Friedan; R. Buckminster Fuller; Willis Harman of the Stanford Research Institute (SRI); Hazel Henderson of the Princeton Center for Alternative Futures; anthropologist Dame Margaret Mead; former Environmental Protection Agency chief William Ruckelshaus; and

Alvin Toffler. An obscure assistant professor from West Georgia State College, Newt Gingrich, was also a signator.

In September 1975, Culver, along with Reps. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.) and John Heinz (R-Pa.), sponsored a day-long seminar on Capitol Hill titled "Outsmarting Crisis: Futures Thinking in Congress," attended by 400 congressmen and staffers. The speakers were Alvin Toffler and Hazel Henderson. In February 1976, Culver and Rose sponsored a dinner for select congressmen and senators, with Toffler and another Ad Hoc futurist, Ted Gordon, of the Futures Group, to discuss how Congress could be transformed into an "instrument for the paradigm shift." Two months later, the Ad Hoc Committee's efforts resulted in the founding of the Congressional Clearinghouse for the Future, another important foot-in-the-door for the Tavistock futurists. The Clearinghouse financed a newsletter, *What's Next*, which was disseminated to every congressional office. It created a resource bank of prominent futurists who could be called upon as paid consultants and expert witnesses for Congress.

Most important, it sponsored a series of sensitivity sessions, dubbed "Dialogue on America's Future," in which members of Congress, in small dinner sessions, were indoctrinated by such leading "change agents" as Toffler; anthropologist Margaret Mead; E.F. Schumacher, author of *Small is Beautiful*; lunatic Herman Kahn, the Hudson Institute's limited nuclear war planner; Jay Forrester, co-author of the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* Malthusian blueprint; New Age priestess Barbara Marx Hubbard; Willis Harman; and Kenneth and Elise Boulding.

At the Library of Congress, a Futures Research Group of the Congressional Research Service was established as a permanent outpost for the Tavistock futurists. Another outpost was at the Office of Technology Assessment, an important congressional research arm that became a center for some of the most rabid anti-science kooks and hoaxsters. OTA became a bulwark in the effort to sabotage President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which he based on strategic policy studies by Lyndon LaRouche.

By 1978, five hundred out of the 535 congressional offices were regularly receiving briefings and other inputs from the Ad Hoc Committee; and over 200 congressmen and senators had been put through "light rinse" T-group dinner sessions with the futurists.

In 1979, the year that Newt Gingrich joined the U.S. Congress, having defeated a local Georgia state senator for the seat vacated by the retirement of longtime Dixiecrat Jack Flynt, the Congressional Clearinghouse had 23 congressmen and four senators on board. It was a cause that Newt Gingrich was well prepared to join.

Newt and Jimmy's fabulous adventure

According to his own accounts, Newt Gingrich was drawn into the world of Tavistockian futurology in 1965, when a professor at Georgia Tech (he was attending Emory

University as an undergraduate at the time) “turned him on” to the writings of Boulding, Toffler, et al. After completing a Ph.D. at Tulane in European history, Gingrich accepted a teaching post at West Georgia State College in Carrollton, on the outskirts of Atlanta.

While at Tulane, Gingrich had dabbled in liberal Republican Party politics, running the 1968 statewide Presidential campaign for New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. It is one of a number of episodes from his political past that has disappeared from Newt’s curriculum vitae.

While Gingrich claims that he chose to accept the teaching post at West Georgia because he was already planning a career in politics and considered it a viable Congressional District, other factors also entered into his decision. West Georgia State College is known by a very small circle of Tavistockian social engineers as the East Coast headquarters of the “humanist psychology movement,” associated with Abraham Maslow, Fritz Perl, and others. At the time Gingrich arrived at Carrollton in 1970, Maslow was at Esalen Institute in Big Sur, California, which was an important center of psychedelic drug experimentation. In fact, Esalen and SRI, home of Boulding protégé and Ad Hoc Committee member Willis Harman, were the West Coast counterparts to West Georgia State.

As soon as he hit campus, Gingrich began sponsoring lectures for Alvin Toffler. Professor Newt gathered around him a collection of counterculturalists, radical environmentalists, and other leftovers from the New Left. They would form the core of his 1974, 1976, and 1978 congressional campaign committees.

And, as a demonstration of his own commitment to “humanist psychology,” Professor Newt apparently started sleeping with some of his students and campaign workers. According to an account of Gingrich’s sexual escapades by Gail Sheehy that appeared in the September 1995 edition of *Vanity Fair* magazine, Newt preferred oral sex. That way, according to one campaign volunteer, the wife of a fellow professor who slept with Gingrich, “he could say, ‘I never slept with her.’ ” Gingrich was still married to his high school geometry teacher, the mother of their two children, at the time.

Eighteen months after he was elected to Congress, Gingrich dumped his wife, Jackie. He confided in his longtime friend and campaign worker Kip Carter: “She’s not young enough or pretty enough to be the wife of a President. And besides, she has cancer.”

Shortly after his arrival back in Georgia, Gingrich also “bonded” with the state’s New South governor, Jimmy Carter. Governor Carter placed Gingrich in charge of one of the early pilot projects in A/D and a precursor to later President Jimmy Carter’s 1979 *Global 2000 Report*, calling for world government and drastic population reduction. The Georgia state government-sponsored project was called Goals for Georgia. This was one of a dozen pilot projects in A/D social engineering—all conducted under the watchful eyes of Tof-

fler, Boulding, Harman, and the other Tavistock “psychiatric shock troops.”

Gingrich wrote a chapter on Goals for Georgia that was published in the 1978 A/D promotional book. The chapter, “The Goals for Georgia Program,” was a glowing endorsement of Governor Carter. Gingrich wrote: “The 1971-72 Goals for Georgia Program was one of the earliest state-level anticipatory democracy efforts—it pioneered state participatory activities in the South. It deserves examination as an innovative program developed at a crucial point in Georgia’s history. It also has particular importance because it was a key part of Jimmy Carter’s governorship and offers some insights into what his operating style may continue to be as President.”

Newt’s praise for Jimmy Carter was personal, not just an endorsement of Carter’s role in A/D. Quoting a Carter interview in *Atlanta* magazine espousing pure democracy, Gingrich wrote of Carter: “He blends the technocrat’s trust in planning, the historical beliefs and roots of a southern Democrat quoting a populist hero, and the Jeffersonian belief in trusting people to make decisions about their own lives. . . . When Carter moved into national politics, he left behind a legacy of innovation and creativity that is a watershed in Georgia politics.”

These words of praise for the Trilateral Commission’s favorite New South “outsider” sold well on the West Georgia State campus—particularly among the counterculture students who gathered around Professor Newt. Gingrich also joined Carter in fostering the Georgia Conservancy, a statewide branch of the Sierra Club; he tried unsuccessfully to launch a Future Studies curriculum at West Georgia, and succeeded in launching an Environmental Studies curriculum.

But Gingrich managed to burn more bridges than he was able to build. A dismal failure in academia, Gingrich found himself in deep trouble by 1977. He was broke, from having run two unsuccessful congressional campaigns; his marriage was in shambles; and he was certain of being rejected for tenure when his seven years as assistant professor ran out in 1978. Gingrich had nowhere to go but into the U.S. Congress.

Fortunately for him, some of Gingrich’s A/D sponsors also had bigger plans for the ambitious, and now slightly desperate young man.

In 1975, while at the height of his New Left antics with Jimmy Carter and his coterie of campus pot-heads and sexual liberationists, Gingrich had traveled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin to attend a series of political training classes given by Paul Weyrich, a Uniate priest and Conservative Revolution guru who had helped launch the Heritage Foundation as an outpost for British intelligence’s Mont Pelerin Society.

According to the Dec. 25, 1995 *Time* magazine “Man of the Year” profile of Newt Gingrich, “In December 1975, Gingrich sat in the front row of a conference room at the

Marc Plaza hotel in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for Paul Weyrich's class on how to run a winning campaign. Weyrich would become Gingrich's political godfather; he was the founder of NET-Political NewsTalk Television and the guru of the New Right. Weyrich quickly saw in Newt a useful if somewhat comic instrument to achieve his ends. Though Weyrich was in charge, Newt quickly took over the meeting. Voice chiming, arms waving, Gingrich 'began to lecture me about how we should run as a team,' Weyrich recalls, 'and how all of the people that were there, if they all ran with the same theme, they would be far better off than if they ran singly, and that it was my responsibility to put together a theme for all these candidates.' Almost 20 years later, that strategy produced the Contract with America. At the time, all Weyrich remembers thinking was, 'Where do you come from?'

By the time he got ready for his 1978 congressional race, Gingrich had linked up with Weyrich, and with Wilma Goldstein, survey research director of the Republican National Committee.

To get past the first hurdle of surviving the loss of his teaching job (Gingrich quit West Georgia's faculty rather than suffer the embarrassment of being rejected for tenure), and setting his campaign in motion, Gingrich set up a thinly disguised campaign finance scam—the first of many. He got a longtime financial backer, Chester Roush, to set up a \$13,000 "fund" to pay for Gingrich to spend the summer of 1977 in Europe, "researching" a book on the Soviet threat to Europe and NATO. The book was never published, and the only copy is closely held by Gingrich, who claims that "one day" he may release it for publication.

With backing from the Weyrich "Radical Right" and from his eco-freak student followers at West Georgia, Gingrich won the 1978 congressional race against State Sen. Virginia Shepard. Gingrich attacked her for planning to leave her family behind in Georgia if she won the seat. Newt's cynical slogan was: "When elected, Newt will keep his family together."

Once he arrived in Washington, Gingrich had no problem "squaring the circle" of his New Age patrons and his Conservative Revolution profile. He founded the Conservative Opportunity Society, a New Right caucus of pranksters who assailed the Republican House leadership for playing "politics as usual" with the Democrats. Bob Walker of Pennsylvania and Vin Weber of Minnesota joined him in the COS, and Newt obliged by bringing in the Tofflers, John Naisbit (author of *Megatrends*, another futurist propaganda tract widely touted by the liberal press), and other Tavistock social engineers to "train them" to "think about the future."

Back then, the same *Time* magazine that recently named Gingrich "Man of the Year," described the COS, a prototype of the current freshman Republican crew, as "a noisy, buffoonish fraternity of outcasts and troublemakers." *Time* should have stuck with its original analysis.

Royal Dutch Shell game

Stripping away the New Right rhetoric, Newt Gingrich remains as devoted to the Tavistock Third Wave paradigm today as he was when he penned his mid-1970s endorsements of Jimmy Carter.

In August 1995, Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation held a conference in Aspen, Colorado dubbed "Cyberspace and the American Dream II." The "vision" of the conference was spelled out in a document circulated on the Internet. It stated: "People who live in an age of revolution, and who seek to shape its course, must do more than proclaim it as good. . . . People are open now to the new wave and the Big Change. But few believe that it will well up like a gentle eventide. Most expect a Tsunami, a rushing wall of change that sweeps their old world away. . . . We can show what needs to be done now to make Big Change work for the good. All the way through this age of revolution."

And who did Newt gather under his tax-exempt banner to plan out the revolution? He brought in his old mentor Alvin Toffler, and he brought in a crew of counterculture refugees who had pioneered the MK-Ultra project of the 1960s—led by Grateful Dead "acid" rock band lyricist John Perry Barlow, and Stewart Brand.

Brand, in the late 1960s, was the chief publicist for MK-Ultra victim Ken Kesey and his "Merry Pranksters" LSD traffickers. He founded the *Whole Earth Catalogue*, an early propaganda outlet for the radical zero-growth ecology movement, which today exists as the WELL ("Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link"). According to Brand's biography, published in the literature of the "Cyberspace and the American Dream II" Aspen conference, throughout his New Age adventures, Brand has been employed as a fulltime consultant by the Royal Dutch Shell Corp.'s strategic planning staff. In fact, Royal Dutch Shell strategic planning spawned its own anticipatory democracy apparatus, called the Global Business Network, publisher of *WIRED* magazine, and adviser to 60 of the Club of the Isles' multinational corporations.

At the time that Royal Dutch Shell was launching its Global Business Network, the corporate president was John Loudon, who also sat on the governing board of the Tavistock Institute, and served as president of the World Wildlife Fund of Britain's Prince Philip.

—Jeffrey Steinberg

The Tavistock roots of the 'Aquarian Conspiracy'

by L. Wolfe

In June 1980, the Democratic Presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche issued a 64-page manual intended to inoculate the American population against the psychological warfare operations of a far-reaching conspiracy directed at the behest of the British Crown. The pamphlet described the origins of the so-called Aquarian Conspiracy which, in creating a New Age paradigm of post-industrial Malthusianism with a rock-drug-sex culture, threatened the very existence of the nation and western Judeo-Christian civilization. "The problem goes deeper than simply changing policies," LaRouche wrote in the introduction to the report. "Powerful forces are deeply committed to the neo-Malthusian policies, and these policies have become so deeply embedded in our nation's life that a change in policy requires a massive upheaval in our political parties leadership merely to get back to the policy outlook of the mid-1960s."

The report identified the Carter administration as an organizing center for Tavistock's New Age, which itself was the test-tube creation of networks associated with the Crown's psychological warfare capability centered in London's Tavistock Institute for Human Relations. But despite the crushing election defeat of Carter by voters in 1980, the Aquarian Conspiracy, as LaRouche had warned, was not defeated. It continued to operate within the Democratic Party, and, in the Reagan-Bush era, New Age Republicans rose to prominence. Newt Gingrich is one of these GOP Aquarians, spouting the same "futurist" babble and with the same policies aimed at destroying the United States, as the New Agers on the other side of the political spectrum.

The assault on reason

EIR researches have traced the approximate point at which the Aquarian Conspiracy and its New Age paradigm was launched, to the November 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy.

Roughly coincidental with Kennedy's assassination, a key operative of the Tavistock Institute was given a government grant to study the effects of the space program on the American population. Only a portion of that study, which was conducted during 1964-66, was published, in Tavistock's journal *Human Relations*. Under the direction of Ronald Rapoport, who, along with his wife, was directly affiliated with the Institute, the report found that the space

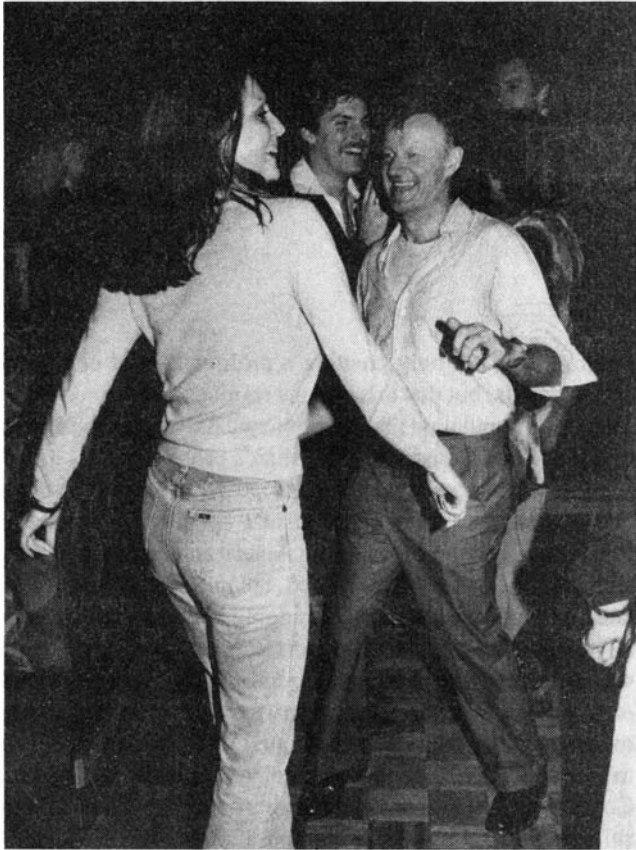
program was not only creating a proliferation of engineers and scientists, but that this was the result of a perceived value shift in the population that strengthened its belief in the ability of science and industry to solve man's problems.

The full report, which was supposed to be published as one of a series of books published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the American Academy of Arts and Science, was never published, but its findings were circulated within Tavistock's wide-ranging networks internationally. While the so-called Rapoport Report, a portion of which was published under the title *Social Change: Space Impact on Communities and Social Groups*, made no specific recommendations, the networks associated with Tavistock moved to both shut down the space program and launch the Aquarian Conspiracy, a massive long-term brainwashing campaign to shift the underlying values and moral outlook of the American people. To accomplish this, an assault was launched on that quality which defines man in the image of the Creator and distinguishes him from the beast—his capacity for creative reason.

Tavistock had a long history of perfecting brainwashing techniques. Known as the "Freud Hilton," the Tavistock Clinic, created and funded by networks directly linked to the British royal family, was the leading repository for Freudian quackery, inclusive of the work of Anna Freud. During World War II, its operatives, under the direction of the clinic's founder and head, Brig. Gen. John Rawlings Rees, served as the leadership of the British Psychological Warfare Directorate and allied offshoots in the United States. Tavistock studied the effects of war-inflicted terror on both enemy and allied populations, while applying the results of such studies in small-group-brainwashing environments.

Tavistock's Kurt Lewin, based in the United States and one of the founders of the National Training Laboratories, laid out a basic premise for mass brainwashing: If terror could be used to induce the breakdown of moral and social capacity in an individual, then the same could be done, under circumstances controlled or manipulated from the outside, with a large group. Rees, writing at the war's end, called for the creation of "psychological shock troops," which, through the use of mass brainwashing techniques, would be the real controllers of society.

Eric Trist, in 1963 the chairman of Tavistock's governing



Carter administration National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski at the opening of the musical "Hair" in 1979. Brzezinski was a top propagandist for the "post-industrial society."

council, was perfecting a theory of brainwashing on a societal scale, known as "social turbulence," based on the work of Lewin and William Sargant. Trist, who later became the editor of *Human Relations*, was then based at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania. He stated in his 1963 paper, presented with his co-thinker Fred Emery to a select audience at Tavistock, and later published in a short book, *A Choice of Futures*, that a series of sharp and universal, cathartic shocks would destabilize a targeted population, plunging a whole society into a form of managed psychosis. If the shocks were repeated over a period of years, there would be a shift in mental capacity to more infantile forms of reasoning. Under such conditions, the psychotic adaptations of values would become "normative" or accepted; what was once thought to be abnormal would become normal. Trist boldly "predicted" in late 1963 that society had entered into a period of *permanent social turbulence*, which would usher society into a new paradigm.

In *Futures We Are In*, a book published in 1975, by Trist's associate Fred Emery, the three stages of societal disintegration of Trist's paradigm shift are laid out. The first stage is called *superficiality*, in which people start to break

the bonds with the societal values of the past, the values of Judeo-Christian civilization. *Superficiality* results in the collapse of moral judgment, says Emery. The next, lower stage of societal disintegration is called *segmentation*, in which the larger institutions of society start to disintegrate, and the focus moves from the nation-state to the local community, then to the block and even to the family; people, says Emery, retreat into small and increasingly more paranoid groups, whose interests are pitted against each other. *Segmentation* gives rise to potential fascism of the Nazi type, writes Emery, which, he said, was built on the ability to control "paranoid rage."

But Tavistock knew that such a model is inherently unstable, relying too much on terror applied by organized government to maintain control. They, therefore, proposed instead to plunge society to yet a deeper level of degradation and bestialization, called *disassociation*. The individual *becomes the societal unit*, withdrawing from society into a "world in which fantasy and reality are indistinguishable," and in which the difference between fantasy and reality, according to Emery, hardly matters. Man is reduced to a worldview dominated by "fantasy and superstition," in which he trusts no one. Government-by-reason is impossible, thus it and all its institutions must give way to "direct decisionmaking," with decisions made by "feeling states."

Emery uses the term "Clockwork Orange," from the Anthony Burgess novel of the same name, as a descriptive metaphor for this type of society gone completely insane, in which habituated, random violence committed by gangs of youth is the order of the day, while the adults retreat into their television and other entertainments.

Trist later writes that the so-called "wired society," with individuals hooked together by cable television, personal computers, and other interactive electronics, is a more "popular" metaphor for this same disassociated, totally controlled social order. A "new order" was coming into being, he proclaimed, the dawning of the "Information Age." This is precisely the brainwashing paradigm now being promoted by Gingrich and his ilk.

The Malthusian ethic

In May 1967, a "war council" in Tavistock's battle against western civilization was convened in Deauville, France under the auspices of the Scientific and Technological Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly and the U.S.-based Foreign Policy Research Institute, headed by U.S. NATO Ambassador Robert Straus-Hupé. With the title "Conference on Transatlantic Technological Imbalance and Collaboration," it featured the participation of Harland Cleveland, a future NATO ambassador and leading coordinator of Tavistock's futurist networks; Willis Harman, of the Tavistock-connected Stanford Research Institute (SRI); and Trist collaborator Fred Emery. Also participating were Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the future Carter national security ad-

viser then working out of the State Department Policy Planning Council, and Dr. Aurelio Peccei, the future head of the Club of Rome, the leading Malthusian organization, and then-chairman of NATO's most important think-tank, the Economic Committee of the Atlantic Institute. Sir Solly Zuckerman and Sir Alexander King, top advisers to the British Crown, were also reported to be active participants.

According to participants who were interviewed later, the conference served to update the Tavistock network on various "works in progress," and to help further define them. Emery reported on the work of Trist and himself on "social turbulence" theories. Harman discussed the ongoing SRI-Tavistock "The Images of Man" project, which sought to define the new paradigm in terms and methods developed by Kenneth and Elise Boulding a decade earlier. A general consensus reportedly was achieved on certain "principles":

1) The promotion of the rock-drug-sex counterculture would, over a span of little more than a generation, lead to its becoming the dominant global culture; this would mark the end of western Christian civilization, ending what was referred to as the "Age of Pisces" and ushering in the "Age of Aquarius."

2) "Scientific progress," as defined by man's successive mastery of ever-higher laws of the universe, giving him dominion over nature, was to give way to man reduced to being *part* of nature, whose laws were unchangeable and unknowable.

3) The term "science" was to be substituted with the loosely defined term "technology," which was to be given a meaning separated from physical economy. Hence, Harman and Emery both spoke of "science" creating a new "technological age," in which man was no longer bound to the production of material goods, but in which "information" and "ideas" were the new "commodities."

4) Systems of government, founded for the previous, industrial and pre-industrial paradigms, would no longer function in this "post-industrial" New Age. Government would have to give way, nation-states fall aside, as man found new, more "empathetic ways" to deal with each other.

Taken as a whole, the reports from participants and the conference documents are a statement of a new "ethic" for the post-industrial age, or, as Boulding and Harman referred to it, an "image" for the coming Age of Aquarius. Under the psychological pressure of the terror of the Cuban missile crisis, the Kennedy assassination and its coverup, the Vietnam War, and the assault by the rock-drug-sex counterculture, the shift to this new paradigm was already well under way.

In a 1980 article in *Futures* magazine, Trist looks back on the previous two decades of imposed chaos and confusion, beginning with the Kennedy assassination, through the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Bobby Kennedy, the inability of the United States to "win" the Vietnam War, the oil embargoes and subsequent energy rationing crises,

the collapse of the Bretton Woods monetary system, Watergate, the Iranian hostage crisis, the Volcker measures, and so forth. He concludes that the successive waves of "turbulence" were sufficient to force people to give up closely held values about society: "All of these events, and there are many others, came as surprises. They were not predicted. They are not understood. For this reason they create bewilderment, raising levels of anxiety and suspicion. Such is the experience of turbulence and loss of the stable state."

Aquarian fascism

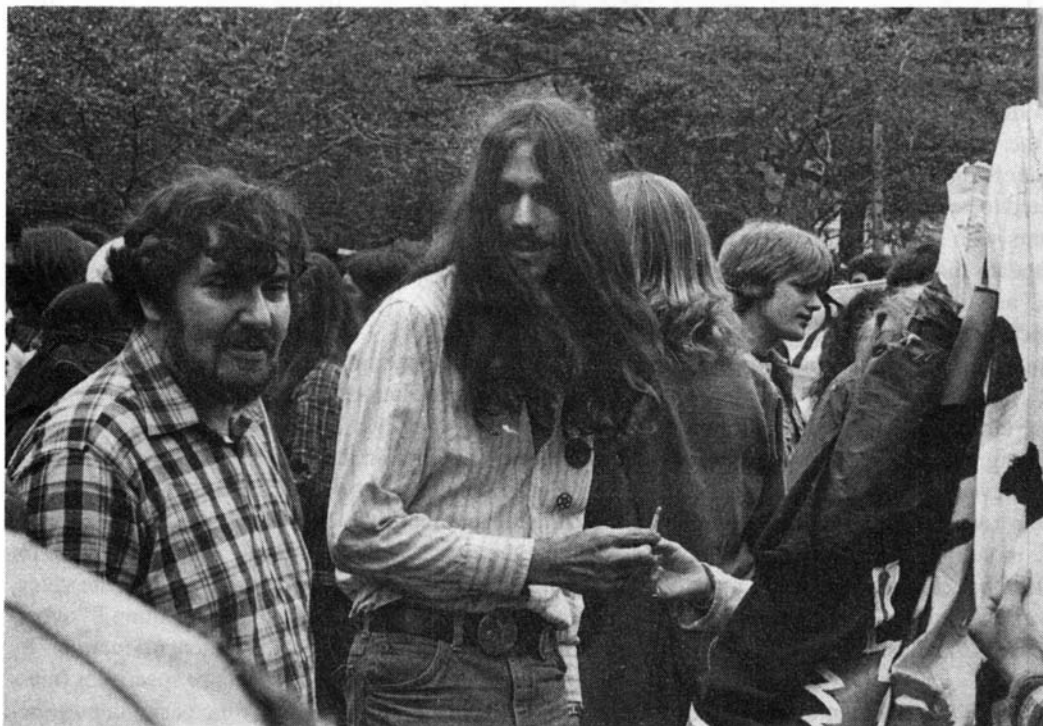
The 1967 conference and a series of similar NATO-sponsored events, were the launching pad for other developments, of which we will highlight a few seminal ones relevant to Newt Gingrich's Aquarian ideology.

In 1968, Brzezinski published *The Technetronic Age*, an almost unreadable work which, in its more lucid passages, argues that the new "technetronic age" will lay the basis for a benevolent dictatorship by a world elite. Society, he states, will be characterized by an "information revolution," "cybernetics," and the replacement of "achievement orientation" by an "amusement focus," based on "spectator spectacles (mass sports and TV) providing an opiate for increasingly purposeless masses. . . . New forms of social control may be needed to limit the indiscriminate exercise by the individual of their new powers. The possibility of extensive chemical mind control . . . will call for a social definition of the common criteria of restraint as well as of utilization."

Presaging Gingrich's "anticipatory democracy" (A/D) movement, and echoing Boulding, Trist, and Emery, Brzezinski declares that the post-industrial era "is prompting subtle and still undefinable changes in the American psyche. . . . What makes America unique is that it is the first society to experience the future . . . be it pop art or LSD. . . . Today, America is the creative society; the others, consciously or unconsciously, are emulative." He concludes with a call for a new form of government, based on a society "wired" together, and with the ability to respond to crises before they occur. However, this form of government, while providing certain availability of "inputs," could encourage tendencies toward a "technocratic dictatorship" which would leave "less and less room for political procedures as we now know them."

These are not the ravings of some unknown fascist nut, but the professed beliefs of the man who was to head the United States national security establishment as national security adviser to President James Earl Carter.

Brzezinski's declarations are echoed in *The Chasm Ahead*, a book by Aurelio Peccei, the man assigned by Tavistock to create the Club of Rome, the super-organization for the worldwide promotion of Malthusianism. Peccei had met with former National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy, then coordinating funding for the various components of the Aquarian project through his position as head of the Ford



Smoking marijuana in New York City's Washington Square Park, 1981. The Tavistock mind-benders promoted the counterculture as a powerful weapon against Christian civilization and the belief in scientific progress.

Foundation, as well as Brzezinski and others, before spending time at Tavistock to discuss the new organization. The Club of Rome was created in late 1968.

The "New Age," the "IBM Age," is upon us, writes Peccei. It will require dramatic shifts in the way man governs himself, as well as his relationship to nature. What is required, he states, is a new form of "crisis management" and planning, which is global in nature, which existing governments are going to resist. The choices that such new forms of government will have to make are difficult, and even horrible, he says, and it were important that "consensus" be created to support them. But even absent that consensus, declares Peccei, the decisions will have to be made and enforced.

In another ideological document for the Club of Rome, titled *The Human Quality*, Peccei argues in the same vein as does Prince Philip, that man has too high an opinion of himself. Man is part of nature, and but an animal, who, through his arrogance, places all of nature in danger. Man, says Peccei, is "the enemy or tyrant of most forms of life. . . . Man invented the story of the bad dragon, but if ever there was a bad dragon on earth, it is man himself." Man must reject "technology" as a solution, since it is technology that has created this "problem"; he must find new systems, new ways of understanding himself, and must accept his subservience to "nature."

The publication of Alvin Toffler's 1970 *Future Shock*, is of one piece with the above-cited works and thinking, which are themselves products of the Aquarian project. The Toffler book is intended to popularize the "post-industrial" thesis.

The 1972 Club of Rome report *Limits to Growth* is merely a more extreme presentation of the same general thesis of the consequences of the end of the Christian paradigm, and the rise of the Malthusian Age of Aquarius to take its place. *Limits to Growth* is a scientific fraud, based on systems analysis models; its promulgators have rejected the fundamental concept of science itself.

In 1974, the *Changing Images of Man*, the result of the Willis Harman-directed SRI study, was published. It asserts that there are 19 dominant "images of man"—the brainwashers' shorthand for popular opinion "axioms" that govern human behavior and organization—throughout arbitrarily defined historical periods. Those assertions are then used to put forward the study's "big lie," that the present "image of industrial and technological man" is obsolete and must be discarded. In particular, says the team of SRI researchers and Tavistock-related contractors, the image of man that emerged from the Renaissance, "the economic man" with his belief in "scientific and technological progress," is inappropriate.

In its stead, the SRI gaggle proposes to substitute the ethos and ethics of the countercultural swamp, and worse, as the "new image." Among its "generative forces" are included: "Youth rebellion against societal wrongs. . . . The generation gap implying a changing paradigm. . . . The anti-technological bias of young people. . . . Experimentation with new family structures and interpersonal relationships. . . . The emergence of the conservation/ecology movement. . . . A surge in interest in Eastern religions and philosophical perspectives. . . . A renewed interest in 'fundamentalist'

Christianity. . . . The increasing importance of 'self-realization' processes. . . .

"These disparate trends do not when taken individually signify the emergence of a new image of a human being; yet, when they are considered collectively, they suggest the substantial societal stirrings which may eventually emerge into a new and guiding image."

The Aquarian Conspiracy

In publishing the SRI report, the Tavistock network made no mention of its work, through political and other means, to bring about the "observed" transformation factors. Six years later, in February 1980, Willis Harman had the *Images of Man* report reworked into a popularized form and published under the name of his assistant, Marilyn Ferguson, under the title *The Aquarian Conspiracy*. The book, heavily promoted by the media, became a bestseller; it openly boasted that what had been occurring over the last two decades was the work of a deliberate "open conspiracy" of the type discussed by former director of the British intelligence service and novelist H.G. Wells:

"A leaderless but powerful network is working to bring about radical change in the United States. Its members have broken with certain key elements of Western thought. . . . This network is the Aquarian Conspiracy. . . . The great shuddering, irrevocable shift overtaking us is not a new political, religious or philosophical system. It is a new mind, the ascendance of a startling worldview."

These statements came after four years of an administration led by President James Earl Carter, who once claimed to have seen an alien spaceship, who was noted for his "Tavistock grin" and his "new paradigm" ethics, and whose psychiatrist was the Tavistock-linked Dr. Peter Bourne. That administration was run by Tavistock Aquarians from top to bottom, with a blueprint handed to it for the disintegration of the economy and global order—the New York Council on Foreign Relations "Project 1980s" report. After putting the population through a series of continuous and degrading political and economic shocks, promoting British policy interests globally and establishing the genocidal planning apparatus of Global 2000 within the government, it was discarded in the 1980 elections, having outlived its usefulness.

The call in the *Aquarian Conspiracy*, for a movement based neither on political parties nor philosophy, but on a new paradigm, was therefore "non-political." Thus, paradigm shifts proposed by Ferguson and her ghostwriters could be embraced by Aquarians of the Carter-Democratic stripe, or Republicans such as Gingrich. A sample of "power and politics" paradigm shifts outlined in the book, from "old assumptions" to "new assumptions," is illustrative:

"Change is imposed by authority," to "Change grows out of consensus and/or is inspired by leadership";

"Institutionalization of help, services, etc.," to "Encouragement of individual help, voluntarism, as complement to

government role. Reinforces self help mutual help networks";

"Impetus toward strong central government," to "Reversing trend, decentralizing government wherever feasible; horizontal distribution of power. Small focussed central government would serve as clearinghouse";

"Government as monolithic institution," to "Government as consensus of individuals, subject to change";

"Aggressive leaders, passive followers," to "Leaders and followers engaged in dynamic relationship, affecting each other";

"Party- or issue-oriented," to "Paradigm oriented. Politics determined by worldview, perspective of reality";

"Either pragmatic or visionary," to "Pragmatic and visionary";

"Emphasis on freedom from certain types of interference," to "Emphasis on freedom for positive, creative action, self-expression, self-knowledge";

"Left vs. Right," to "'Radical Center'—a synthesis of conservative and liberal traditions. Transcendence of old polarities, quarrels";

"Humankind as the conqueror of nature; exploitive view of resources," to "Humankind in partnership with nature. Emphasis on conservation, ecological sanity";

"Quick-fix or pay-as-you-go programs," to "Emphasis on foresight, long-range repercussions, ethics and flexibility";

"Entrenched agencies, programs, departments," to "Experimentation encouraged. Favor frequent evaluation, flexibility, ad hoc committees, self-terminating programs."

Wrote Ferguson: "Our crises show us the way in which we have betrayed nature. We have equated the good life with material consumption, we have dehumanized work and made it needlessly competitive. . . . Our support system is breaking at every stress point. . . .

". . . We can intentionally realign ourselves with nature for a rapid remaking of ourselves and our collapsing institutions.

"The paradigm of the Aquarian Conspiracy see humankind embedded in nature. It promotes the autonomous individual in decentralized society. It sees us as stewards of all our resources, inner and outer. . . . Only through a new mind can humanity remake itself."

The 1980 LaRouche campaign pamphlet warned that what the Aquarians were proposing was to rob mankind of its sacred soul, man's inner sense of true human identity, his belief in his powers of creative reason, and to replace it with an artificial "pseudo soul"—the Aquarian paradigm.

"The very existence of our nation—perhaps all of western civilization—stands in immediate jeopardy unless we rid ourselves of the Malthusian forces reflected in Zbigniew Brzezinski's 'technetronic' obsessions," wrote LaRouche at the conclusion of the pamphlet's introduction. Substituting the Aquarian Newt Gingrich's name would make that warning just as timely today.

Tavistock's 'anticipatory democracy' in action: Newtzi's GOPAC

by Suzanne Rose and Mark Sonnenblick

In May 1994, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) filed a lawsuit against GOPAC, a federally registered political action committee devoted to electing a gaggle of New Age and Conservative Revolution ideologues and brainwashed dupes into the U.S. Congress. Since 1986, GOPAC has been run as the personal fiefdom of the self-described "New Age Reaganite," Newt Gingrich.

The lawsuit covers the period from 1989-90, when GOPAC was not yet registered to participate in congressional and other federal elections, but when, according to the FEC suit, it illegally poured money into the 1990 congressional campaigns of a number of Republicans, including members of its own "farm team" of candidates-in-training. By GOPAC's own account, 13 Republican freshmen were elected to the U.S. Congress in 1990 thanks to GOPAC's largesse. And according to the FEC suit, piles of money went directly into the re-election campaign of the group's general chairman, Newt Gingrich. Gingrich barely won that 1990 re-election campaign, and it is not unreasonable to presume that, without the illegal funds and services provided by GOPAC, "Chairman Newt" would have been out of a job in January 1991.

On Nov. 30, 1995, the FEC released over 3,000 pages of internal GOPAC documents under the Freedom of Information Act. Through a separate FOIA lawsuit filed by the *Wall Street Journal*, several thousand additional GOPAC papers have also been made public. Further evidence of GOPAC's illegal manipulation of the electoral process is expected to surface during the course of a special prosecutor's probe of Speaker Gingrich, which was recently launched by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Although chaired by a Gingrich-GOPAC ally, Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), the House ethics panel could no longer ignore the public evidence of corrupt fundraising practices by Gingrich, through GOPAC and a string of tax exempt foundations and GOPAC-allied media corporations, and in December 1995, the panel unanimously voted to hire an independent counsel to probe the charges.

The story that unfolds from a careful review of the GOPAC documents is not simply one of a sleazy political action committee run amok, bending and breaking the law to place its handpicked candidates into the U.S. Congress. Laws were, in fact, bent and broken. But the real GOPAC

scandal, like the real story of Newt Gingrich's political odyssey, is much more ominous.

Psychological warfare

GOPAC—at least from 1986, when former Delaware Gov. Pierre "Pete" du Pont turned the reins of power over to Gingrich—has been an instrument for a psychological-warfare experiment aimed at wrecking the American constitutional system of representative self-government. It has worked in league with a string of illegally interconnected tax exempt foundations, well-heeled lobbying groups, and New Age and Mont Pelerin Society-spawned radical free market think-tanks. At least one of the agencies involved directly in this effort, the Mont Pelerin Society, is an arm of the British intelligence services under the control of the House of Windsor.

The GOPAC project reached its zenith in January 1995, when 73 newly elected Republican congressmen marched, zombie-style, from the headquarters of the British intelligence-created Heritage Foundation to the Capitol Hill rotunda, and proclaimed their loyalty to the new Speaker of the House, Gingrich, and his "Contract with America," a fascist austerity blueprint that, if implemented, will thoroughly destroy what is left of the U.S. economy, and vastly increase the federal government debt.

The stunning GOP victory in the 1994 mid-term congressional elections, which gave the Republicans their first simultaneous majority in the House and Senate since 1948, was the fruit of an eight-year campaign, in which GOPAC, along with such other Newtzi fronts as the Conservative Opportunity Society and the Progress and Freedom Foundation, sought out, profiled, and manufactured a slate of "non-political" candidates, who were perfect empty vessels for GOPAC's slick Madison Avenue double-speak campaign. According to the GOPAC documents, the "farm team" of prospective congressmen and congresswomen was drawn from the 30-40% of the American electorate, ages 18-40, who were dropouts from the electoral process because they were too cynical to vote. These were people who could be manipulated on the basis of their cynicism and by crass appeals to their self-interest. Whether nominally liberal or conservative, these were people who, in most instances, had passed through the drug-rock-sex counterculture, devoted to the belief in "me first."

GOPAC used every Tavistock Institute "anticipatory de-

mocracy" technique in the book to pull off the Great Election Heist of 1994. Voters were profiled by teams of pollsters and social engineers trained in the Tavistock method. A lexicon of "good" and "bad" words was assembled—all based on focus groups, public opinion surveys, and similar techniques, aimed at drawing out voter rage, prejudice, and cynicism. Candidates were themselves screened through elaborate profiling methods, then put through behavior modification sessions, and outfitted with slogans and campaign literature aimed at drawing out the rage and frustration of their constituents. Via GOPAC and a string of political action committees, tax-exempt foundations, and corporations, the candidates were amply bankrolled, often pouring millions of dollars into finely tuned, 11th-hour media blitzes, like the \$1.8 million one-week advertising campaign that won Enid Waldholtz the congressional seat from Salt Lake City, Utah, and that now may land her and her husband in federal prison. In the final hours of the 1994 election campaign, funds flowed fast and loose, and the House ethics panel, the FEC, and federal grand juries are just beginning to play catch-up on these shenanigans.

GOPAC's efforts not only focussed on profiling the rage-vulnerabilities of the American voter, and matching them with local "candidates" who would use packaged buzzwords to elicit their temporary, election day support. The candidates were all the while being closeted in "training sessions" where they were indoctrinated by such Conservative Revolution gurus as Paul Weyrich, one of Gingrich's political mentors from 1975; Ed Feulner of the Mont Pelerin Society and the Heritage Foundation; and the crew of post-industrial "Third Wave" ideologues who had initially snatched Gingrich off the college campus in the mid-1960s. GOPAC documents show that by no later than 1989, all of the rudiments of the "100 day offensive" to pass the Contract with America (then known as "The Agenda Worth Voting For") had been worked out in a series of GOPAC "shirt-sleeve sessions" and executive board retreats.

According to the GOPAC documents, 13 freshmen Republicans were elected in 1990 on the basis of GOPAC's unregistered and illegal actions. In 1992, GOPAC was registered as a federal political action committee, and it claimed that 41 of the 48 newly elected Republican representatives were from the GOPAC "farm team." In the 1994 elections, 25 of the 73 freshman Republicans were recruited from GOPAC's farm team, but all 73 elected freshmen were controlled by GOPAC.

All the while, GOPAC's other main activity, according to the documents released by the FEC, was "reinventing Newt." Slick advertising teams, backed by armies of pollsters, kept a constant tab on what needed to be done to keep Gingrich in the news, and "on the side of the American people."

Over the next 11 months, in the run-up to the 1996 elections, Gingrich and GOPAC will undoubtedly be at the center

of attention. For one thing, GOPAC will be under ethics panel, FEC, and perhaps U.S. Justice Department scrutiny. To help our readers follow the ins and outs of this process, we present below a thumbnail sketch of GOPAC, based in large part on the FEC files, and our own cross-gridding of the GOPAC apparatus with our previously published database on the Conservative Revolution.

The GOPAC dossier

Name of group: GOPAC (not an acronym).

Headquarters: 440 First Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20001; Phone: 202-484-2282; Fax: 202-783-3306.

Founded: In 1979, at the initiative of then-Gov. Pierre du Pont of Delaware.

Location of operations: GOPAC carries out "grass-roots" operations in most states, has conducted "focus group" profiling sessions in six regions; holds leadership strategy sessions and retreats at North Pole Basin, Mount Crested Butte, Colorado.

Membership: Charter Members "buy into" GOPAC for \$10,000 per year. There were 100 in 1984 and 169 in 1990. Current number is unknown.

History: GOPAC was founded in 1979 by then-Delaware Gov. Pierre du Pont to provide funding and training for young Republicans running for state office. Although du Pont has remained an active supporter and still chairs the GOPAC policy advisory board, in 1986, he turned over control of the organization to Rep. Newt Gingrich, when du Pont decided to run against George Bush for the 1988 GOP Presidential nomination. Gingrich transformed GOPAC into an "anticipatory democracy" front group, using Tavistock "group dynamics" methods to profile, recruit, and modify the behavior of a collection of future candidates for the U.S. Congress.

In July 1986, Gingrich convened a meeting of GOPAC officials and Charter Members (financiers) in Denver, Colorado to launch a campaign against the U.S. Congress as a "corrupt, imperial" institution dominated by "the Left." His own campaign to drive Speaker of the House Jim Wright (D-Tex.) out of the Congress on grossly exaggerated, manufactured "corruption" charges, capped this first phase of the "new" GOPAC profile.

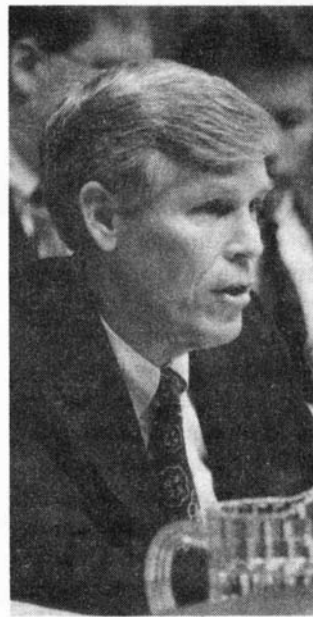
In 1987, Gingrich focussed GOPAC on devising "the agenda" for winning control of the Congress. At a speech in Grand Rapids, Michigan, before the secretive Council for National Policy, Gingrich called for Republicans to campaign on behalf of "The Agenda Worth Voting For," an early version of the Contract with America. In 1988, GOPAC focussed on detailing and propagandizing this agenda. Despite this overwhelming focus on capturing control of the U.S. Congress, GOPAC was still years away from registering with the FEC as a federal political action committee.



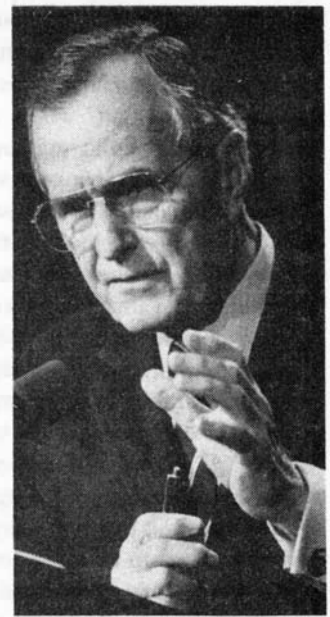
Alvin Toffler



Paul Weyrich



Sen. Connie Mack (Fla.)



George Bush

Also in 1988, GOPAC produced a series of videotapes, set up training seminars all over the country, and began to recruit and deploy an army of candidates for federal office. Ultimately, they claim, 5-10,000 activists received training tapes monthly. Videos employed sophisticated brainwashing methods, described in GOPAC literature: "repetition of concepts, utilizing certain themes and cues. . . . As the program reached increasing numbers of people, the themes and phrases would be reinforced through more frequent use, until they became part of the regular language." Thus, terms like "balanced budget," "defeat the bureaucratic welfare State," and "opportunity society" (replacing the idea of an increasing standard of living) became mantras for the "new" Republicans.

In February 1989, GOPAC sponsored a series of meetings at the University Club in New York City, bringing in Mont Pelerin Society and Heritage Foundation ideologues Ed Feulner, Paul Weyrich, and Burton Pines to help win support from the Republican Party national leadership for Gingrich's "Third Wave" program and scheme to take over Congress.

At an inner-circle planning meeting at North Pole Basin, Colorado in August 1989, Gingrich and the GOPAC leadership planned out a racist campaign against inner-city "welfare bums" and against federal entitlements programs. GOPAC literature featured extensive, favorable coverage of the works of Charles Murray, the racist sociologist and author of *The Bell Curve*, who gained notice in the early 1980s after being bankrolled by the Manhattan Institute.

By 1990, GOPAC, still not registered as a federal PAC, was holding "focus groups" in every part of the country, to profile the population's "rage" points, to fine-tune key

"words and themes." A GOPAC "Civics Primer" from this period asks prospective candidates: "Do you use liberal welfare state words to describe conservative, opportunity-oriented solutions? Or do you use our words to describe what we want to do? Words are everything. They can soothe or inflame. They can excite or pacify. When carefully crafted into great ideas, they can and have changed history. . . . Repetition is vital in breaking through the clutter. You must repeat and repeat and repeat and repeat and repeat! Words really are everything."

The main focus of GOPAC as it moved into illegal support for federal candidates in the 1990 elections, was to manipulate and provoke public "rage by proving there is a corrupt liberal welfare state sustained and protected by a selfish, entrenched Democratic machine." National television interactive conferences took place involving 550 locations, preparatory to launching ACTV, to be aired on the Family Channel.

In August 1990, at a North Pole Basin insiders planning session, a detailed Tavistockian social engineering strategy was elaborated by Gingrich and GOP consultant and leading Gingrich adviser Eddie Mahe: "The world environment and the proximity of the choice between these fundamentally different philosophies [the reemergence and primacy of the individual and the reduction of government intervention and control, versus continuance of the welfare state] define 1996 as a critical election. It is likely that a rapid societal 'freeze' will occur after the year 2000, and the governing philosophy and individuals in place at that time will exercise an inordinate amount of influence."

In open defiance of federal election laws, GOPAC targeted 170 congressional districts for active intervention. GOPAC Charter Members were instructed to set up their own



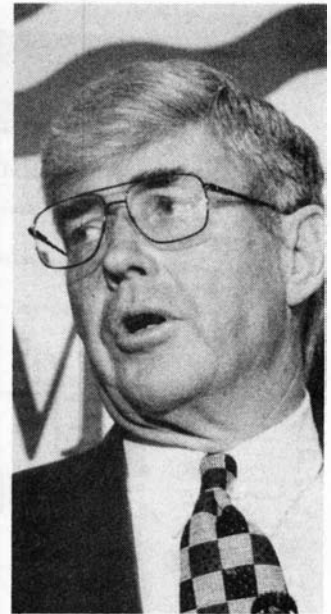
Dwayne Andreas



Rep. John Kasich (Ohio)



Rep. Dick Armey (Texas)



Jack Kemp

political action committees to expand the amount of funding disbursed to federal candidates through GOPAC. Additionally, GOPAC agents were urged to use their tax exempt foundations to sponsor “research” for the GOPAC-sponsored candidates—all so that GOPAC could evade filing with the FEC as a registered (and, therefore, scrutinized) PAC. During the 1990 election cycle, GOPAC directly trained 2,800 candidates and volunteers, at 61 seminars in 32 states, and through 36,000 copies of instructional tapes distributed to “farm team” candidates. Among the techniques adopted by GOPAC (later in evidence with the Contract with America), was to demand that candidates sign “loyalty” oaths to Chairman Gingrich and to specific programs, as a requirement for receiving GOPAC backing.

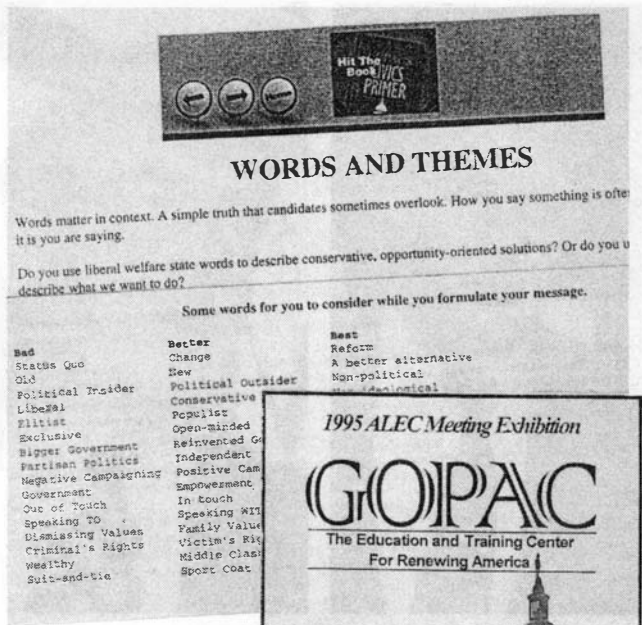
Allied groups: Progress and Freedom Foundation (Gingrich run, tax-exempt); Abraham Lincoln Opportunity Foundation (Gingrich run, tax-exempt); Monday PAC (Gingrich); Christian Coalition (Ralph Reed); National Taxpayers Union (James Dale Davidson); Americans for Tax Reform (Grover Norquist); American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC); American Association of Christian Schools (Connie Blanton); Free Congress Foundation (Paul Weyrich); *National Review* (William F. Buckley); National Federation of Independent Business; National Vietnam Veterans Coalition; Republican Congressional Campaign Committee; Republican National Committee; House Republican Policy Committee; House Republican Conference; National Republican Congressional Committee (including the Congressional Forum—150 corporations and PACs enrolled at \$15-20,000 apiece—and the House Council—225 members giving \$5,000 apiece—each offering private access sessions with House leadership at the Capital Hill Club); U.S. Chamber of Com-

merce; United States Business and Industry Council; Citizens Against Government Waste; Citizens for America; American Freedom Coalition; Organization of Chinese Americans; The Conservative Network; New York Conservative Party; Free America; Commonwealth Foundation; CORPAC; Global Freedom Foundation; Veterans for Life; Hill and Knowlton; American Campaign Academy; Partnership for Success; Council for National Policy; Future Congressmen Club; Republican Study Committee.

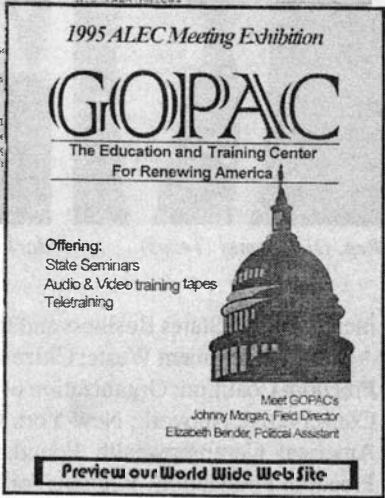
Affiliated think-tanks: Hudson Institute; Heritage Foundation; Cato Institute; American Enterprise Institute; Hoover Institute; Mont Pelerin Society; Conservative Opportunity Society; Manhattan Institute; Atlas Economic Research Foundation.

Controllers, theoreticians:

Dr. Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.: president 1977-, Heritage Foundation. Treasurer, Mont Pelerin Society; member, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, chairman 1982-91; member, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London; former director, House Republican Study Committee; Board of Trustees, Manhattan Institute; B.S., Regis College; M.B.A., University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School; Ph.D., University of Edinburgh. Author, *Conservatives Stalk the House—The Republican Study Committee 1970-1982*. Feulner, together with Paul Weyrich, helped to set up the Republican Study Committee (RSC), an insurgent group of House conservatives set up to function outside of the official committee structure and Republican Party structure. Feulner was at that time an aide to Rep. Phil Crane (R-Ill.). The idea was to build a faction within the Republican Party, and elect candidates, around a “conservative” agenda which would take over Congress. Orientation sessions were held in



Some GOPAC propaganda, taking a leaf from the Red Book of Mao. The flyer on "Words and Themes" reads, "To continue to be successful in both political and policy debates, we must continue to expand on our rhetorical foothold."



the heart of the British oligarchy's "Hunt Country," at the Red Fox Inn in Middleburg, Virginia. Feulner became the chairman of the new group. In 1977, he became chairman of the Heritage Foundation, an outpost for British intelligence in the United States. Feulner brought in Friedrich von Hayek, the fascist economic ideologue and Mont Pelerin Society founder, to lecture to RSC members.

Paul Weyrich: Conservative ideologue who was an early mentor to Newt Gingrich. He is a close friend of Ed Feulner, active in the Mont Pelerin Society and the Heritage Foundation. He was a founder of the Republican Study Committee, GOPAC's precursor, which planned a conservative takeover of the House. He is the president of the National Empowerment Television, which broadcasts Gingrich's college course, "Renewing American Civilization." He is also the president of the Free Congress Foundation, formed in the 1970s as the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, as a group to target "corrupt, imperial" congressmen. Weyrich attended the February 1989 GOPAC meetings at the University Club.

Alvin Toffler: Pop cult futurist and mentor to Newt Gingrich. Author of the major policy document for Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation, "A Magna Carta for the Knowledge Age." Toffler was involved in the Marxist move-

ment and reportedly was an active member of a Trotskyist organization in the 1950s. Writer for *New Republic*, 1957. Later hired by *Fortune* magazine. Author of *Future Shock*, in 1970; followed by *The Third Wave* and *War and Anti-War—Survival at the Dawn of the 21st Century*. Taught at the New School for Social Research. Popularizer of the fraudulent idea that civilization has moved beyond the industrial age to a post-industrial information society, free of government regulation and large industrial corporations.

Leading supporters, advocates:

Pierre S. "Pete" du Pont IV: Formed GOPAC in 1979. Passed general chairmanship to Newt Gingrich in 1986 (see box, p. 34). Policy chairman with National Center for Policy Analysis (a Mont Pelerin front), playing a key role in the formulation of the "Contract with America."

Newt Gingrich: General chairman from 1986 to May 1995.

John Shadegg: Freshman GOP congressman from Phoenix, Arizona. Stephen Shadegg, his father, managed Barry Goldwater's campaigns, starting in Arizona in 1952, and wrote *How to Win an Election*, a manual for conservatives, in 1964. John founded the Goldwater Institute for Public Policy (a Mont Pelerin front), to project Mont Pelerin Society policies into Arizona. After being elected to Congress in 1994, Shadegg was placed by Gingrich on the Budget Committee. Gingrich selected Shadegg to become general chairman of GOPAC, effective Sept. 28, 1995.

Howard "Bo" Callaway: GOPAC chairman, 1986-93. His family, wealthy Georgia textile factory owners, got him into West Point and provided the inheritance which helped him win a seat in Congress in 1964 as a Goldwater Republican. By contributing to and fundraising for the Republican Party, Callaway earned top positions on the Republican National Committee and the Colorado party. He was rewarded by President Gerald Ford with a brief stint as secretary of the Army in 1974. Gingrich, who had known Callaway from Georgia, brought him in with him as GOPAC chief executive officer in 1986. Callaway doubled the number of rich contributors, and cooled constant disputes between them and the unpredictable Newt.

Gay Hart Gaines: Chairman, November 1993 to the present. She and her husband, Stanley Noyes Gaines, contributed heavily to GOPAC during Newt's general chairmanship. Her money made her first chairman of William F. Buckley's National Review Institute, and finance committee member of "Pete du Pont for President" in 1988-89. She brought Lady Margaret Thatcher in to keynote GOPAC's 1994 spring meeting.

Kay Williams Riddle: Executive director, 1989-93. Callaway brought her in from his Colorado staff to run GOPAC's day-to-day office activities.

Jeffrey Eisenach: Executive director, 1993 to early 1995. He has a Ph.D. in economics and went to work for James C. Miller III, first at the American Enterprise Institute, then in

Reagan's Office of Management and Budget. (Eisenach is now managing Miller's 1996 campaign for the Senate from Virginia.) In 1986, he became the director of research for Pete du Pont's Presidential campaign, which operated out of the GOPAC office. Eisenach served as GOPAC's director until he got caught using tax-deductible contributions and resources of Gingrich's "non-partisan" Progress and Freedom Foundation for GOPAC's highly partisan political activities. This overlap is now being investigated by a special prosecutor. Eisenach, who claims to be Gingrich's "closest intellectual adviser," makes \$150,000 a year as president of Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation.

Steven Hanser: Gingrich's colleague at West Georgia State College, chairing its history department, and probably Gingrich's closest confidant over the past 25 years. An early guru for the Conservative Opportunity Society in Congress, Hanser has served as a director of GOPAC at various times.

Tom Morgan: Field director, 1987-91. Morgan was the only GOPAC staffer who actually worked with state and local candidates.

Eddie Mahe: Political strategist. In 1974, when he had worked his way up to executive director of the Republican National Committee, Mahe volunteered his advice to Gingrich's first, unsuccessful, bid for Congress. He was the key political consultant in setting up the Conservative Opportunity Society in 1984. When Newt took over GOPAC, Mahe was put on permanent retainer. He engineered the surprise 1994 victory of Utah Rep. Enid Waldholtz, with the help of over \$1 million in illegal funding. Now, he's getting paid to coordinate damage control for Mrs. Waldholtz, while also coordinating damage control for GOPAC.

Fred Steeper: Pollster. He was involved in the early 1980s in the formation of the Conservative Opportunity Society. In 1990, Steeper's Market Strategy, Inc. conducted "focus groups" for GOPAC to test, market, and improve packaging of the issues later to become the Contract with America.

Bob Teeter: George Bush's campaign chairman and Gingrich's entry point to the Bush circle after the death of Lee Atwater.

Frank Luntz: Political strategist. Gingrich picked him up as GOPAC's guru in 1993 for his adeptness at mobilizing the "post-partisan" voters (those angry at both parties), shown while Luntz was briefly running Ross Perot's and Pat Buchanan's campaigns in 1992.

Republican Party, Bush administration, and congressional assets: Gerald Ford—helped fundraising by being listed as honorary chairman until he asked to be removed in August 1990; Gov. Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.)—helped recruit contributors; Gov. Tommy Thompson (R-Wisc.); and current and former officeholders including Sen. Terry Consideine (R-Colo.); Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.); Rep. Vin Weber (R-Minn.), co-founder of Conservative Opportunity Society; Rep. Bob Walker (R-Pa.); Rep. Steve Gundersen (R-Wisc.); Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.); Sen. Jon Kyl

(R-Ariz.), head of the Conservative Opportunity Opposition until late 1990; Rep. Jim Bunning (R-Ky.), head of COS, starting 1991; Rep. Joe Barton (R-Tex.), "farm team," big fundraiser for GOPAC; Rep. Dick Armey (R-Tex.); Rep. Andy Ireland (R-Fla.); Rep. Scott Klug (R-Wisc.).

All 73 Republican freshmen voted with Newt Gingrich at least 83% of the time, according to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. They now count among their voting bloc six Democrats who defected over the past year. All the freshmen congressmen have ties to GOPAC, whether or not they were preselected to run from the "farm team" of state legislators. The liaison of the "freshman class" to Gingrich is Rep. Sue Myrick (R-N.C.).

Gingrich's top congressional allies are known as the Speakers Advisory Group, who operate above the official committee leadership to plan strategy and tactics with Gingrich. They are Rep. Tom DeLay (R-Tex., House Majority Whip, involved in setting up Americans for a Republican Majority PAC in 1995), Rep. Dick Armey (R-Tex., House Majority Leader, former distinguished fellow at the Fischer Institute, a Mont Pelerin front and forerunner to the National Center for Policy Analysis), Rep. John Kasich (R-Ohio, named chairman of the House Budget Committee), Rep. Robert Walker (R-Pa.), Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), Rep. Bill Paxon (R-N.Y., 1994-95 National Republican Congressional Committee, bankrolling candidates), Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.), Sen. Paul Coverdell (R-Ga).

The following Republican politicians spoke at GOPAC charter meetings in 1989-91: Gov. Thomas Kean (N.J.); Rep. Duke Cunningham (Calif.); Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (Md.); Rep. Frank Riggs (Calif.); Rep. Porter Goss (Fla.); Rep. Clay Shaw (Fla.); Rep. Ben Gilman (N.Y.); Rep. Dick Armey (Tex.); Rep. Herb Bateman (Va.); Rep. Howard Coble (N.C.); Rep. Bill Emerson (Mo.); Rep. Duncan Hunter (Calif.); Rep. Mel Hancock (Mo.); Rep. Robert Lagomarsino (Calif.); Rep. Bob Livingston (La.); Rep. Guy Vander Jagt (Mich.); Rep. Jan Meyers (Kans.); Rep. Bill Paxon (N.Y.); Rep. Matt Rinaldo (N.J.); Rep. Don Ritter (Pa.); Rep. Denny Smith (Or.); Rep. Bill Thomas (Calif.); Rep. Barbara Vucanovich (Nev.); Rep. Jay Rhodes (Ariz.); Rep. Larry Coughlin (Pa.); Sen. Mitch McConnell (Ky.); Sen. Hank Brown (Co.); Sen. Connie Mack (Fla.); Sen. Trent Lott (Miss.), seminal conservative insurgent of Feuler and Weyrich grouping, prior to 1974 formalization of the House Republican Study Committee; Sen. Rick Santorum (Pa.); Sen. James Inhofe (Okla.).

Other guest speakers and activists for GOPAC include: Jack Kemp, heading Weyrich's National Empowerment Television, who did the speakers circuit for Gingrich, helped out GOPAC contributors; Allen Keyes, who was used by GOPAC as a speaker and on its videos on the inner cities; Henry Kissinger, who spoke at GOPAC meetings.

Bush administration officials who spoke at GOPAC fundraising events: HUD Secretary Jack Kemp; Education Secretary Lamar Alexander; Defense Secretary Richard Cheney;

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady; Labor Secretary Lynn Martin; Special Trade Representative Bill Brock; and Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner. White House officials included: National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft; White House Policy Planner Jim Pinkerton; Austen Furse; J.J. Kirkpatrick. State Department Undersecretary Elliott Abrams also did public appearances for GOPAC.

Major funders: Over 90% of GOPAC's funding comes from "Charter Members," those who paid \$10,000 or more annually. Charter Members get exclusive access to GOPAC planning sessions and have regular access to Gingrich and once, at least, to President Bush. Pierre S. du Pont IV launched GOPAC in 1979 with his own money and that of a group of Wall Street bankers, such as C. Douglas Dillon. Dillon gave GOPAC \$90,000 before his death.

Jeremiah Murphy of Siemens Corp. gave GOPAC \$13,000.

Du Pont recruited a Wall Street covey called the Political Club for Growth. Its sole purpose was to quietly pour millions into the coffers of politicians who would eliminate taxation on capital gains, inheritance taxes, and regulations which obstructed the looting of America's industrial base by vulture capitalists. The club's treasurer, Lisa Britton Nelson, is now executive director of GOPAC.

The members of this Club included Richard Gilder, Jr., the ideologue who funds and directs the Manhattan Institute, a spawn of the Mont Pelerin Society's Atlas Institute; and K. Tucker Anderson. Anderson is a Libertarian who runs the \$700 million Cumberland Associates hedge fund. Another GOPAC hedge-funder is Charles C. Gates, of Hedged Investments Associates, Inc., who gave \$60,000 to GOPAC.

Gilder and Anderson, who were both very active in setting GOPAC policy, recruited investment bankers from Lazard Frères, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley into becoming GOPAC Charter Members. Goldman Sachs partner Thomas "Dusty" Rhodes and his wife also recruited in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. The Charter Member roster includes many of the sleaziest leverage buyout, graymail, and asset-stripper types, along with rentiers living off inherited wealth, and an occasional honest conservative.

When Gingrich took over in 1986, his chairman, Bo Callaway, brought in his own network of Colorado and Georgia Republican moneybags. Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander, Wisconsin overlords Terry and Mary Kohler, Missouri shopping mall owner Miller Nichols, and Alabaman Ollie Delchamps also recruited Charter Members.

GOPAC's income rose from \$1.4 million in 1984 to over \$3 billion in 1994. Until a list of top funders was leaked to the press in 1994, GOPAC's moneybags were hidden, even from GOPAC-supported candidates running in their districts.

Richard Mellon Scaife was listed as a trusted GOPAC political operative. Scaife gave GOPAC (through mid-1993) \$30,000. He gave more than \$5 million to the Free Congress Foundation, which founded National Empowerment Televi-

sion (the Paul Weyrich-run station that airs Gingrich's college course).

Another funder is Heather Richardson, a leading member of the North Carolina Richardson family, of the H. Smith Richardson Foundation. The foundation was set up by Prescott Bush as a Bush family-dictated private slush fund which was to be utilized by Vice President George Bush, for the conduct of his Iran-Contra adventures. In the 1950s, Smith Richardson created the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, and funded Harvard junior faculty member Henry Kissinger, enabling him to conduct a program for foreign leaders and to publish the journal *Confluence*. (FPRI advisers include Samuel Huntington, Bernard Lewis, and Richard Thornburg, with trustees Alexander Haig and ex-NATO Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupé, now a fellow at the Heritage Foundation.) The foundation had earlier

Du Pont formed GOPAC in the service of London

Former Delaware governor Pierre S. ("Pete") du Pont IV founded GOPAC in 1979 and chaired it until 1986, when he turned over the chairmanship to Newt Gingrich, who used GOPAC to organize a congressional takeover machine. As GOPAC's permanent honorary chairman, du Pont is an intermediary between the rarefied London oligarchy, with their Wall Street branch, and the populist rabble-rousers paid by GOPAC to whip up gullible Americans.

Pete du Pont is the grand-nephew of Pierre S. du Pont II, who seized personal control of the du Pont family's gunpowder and chemical enterprise after receiving over \$100 million in loans from the British government and its banking representative, J.P. Morgan, just prior to World War I. The dominant groupings in the du Pont family were henceforth always affiliated with London. Pete is not the richest du Pont, but he is the political leader of the billionaire clan's relations to the transatlantic axis of Margaret Thatcher, George Bush, and Henry Kissinger. In 1982, du Pont was invited by British Prime Minister Thatcher to consult with her on Britain's unemployment problem.

Pete du Pont currently chairs GOPAC's Strategic Advisory Committee, which regularly meets with and advises House Speaker Gingrich. He is the policy chairman of the National Center for Policy Analysis, one of the Mont Pelerin Society's string of front groups, spun out under Friedrich von Hayek and Sir Antony Fisher. He is a board member of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, traditionally the property of the Scottish Rite

funded psychological experiments at Bridgewater Hospital in Massachusetts, where some of the CIA's MK-Ultra brainwashing tortures were performed.

Heather Richardson gave GOPAC \$15,000 through the Randolph Foundation, which she runs out of her New York City apartment. Randolph reportedly gave \$50,000 to sponsor Gingrich's college course. She has been a senior fellow at Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation and has been Gingrich's co-host on his National Empowerment Network's "The Progress Report."

Carl Lindner, the Dope, Inc. financier, gave GOPAC \$55,000 after its 1994 election victory. Lindner, a Cincinnati billionaire, is chairman of American Financial Corp.

Another GOPAC Charter Member, Donald Engel, of Bear Stearns, advised Michael Milken on his looting operations and sat with Milken's family during his trial.

Terry and Mary Kohler of Windway Capital, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, are GOPAC's biggest contributors, with \$715,457. The Kohlers also gave \$9,000 to Gingrich for his last three campaigns, \$82,500 to the Republican Party before the 1994 elections, and an undisclosed amount to Gingrich's Progress and Freedom Foundation and related slush funds. No GOPAC projects are undertaken without their approval, which is usually enthusiastically given.

Robert Kriebel, a Mont Pelerin Society member, gave GOPAC \$172,624 and Gingrich's campaigns \$9,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Schwan gave \$279,905. Schwan provided \$50,000 to enable GOPAC to research and promote the privatization of public education.

J. Patrick Rooney, chairman of Golden Rule Insurance Company. A congressional investigation of Golden Rule, based on widespread abuse of state insurance regulations,

of Freemasonry.

The current GOPAC chairman is Mrs. Gay Hart Gaines, a Toronto, Canada, native who has lived in India and Australia. Mrs. Gaines was the first chairman of the National Review Institute, founded by William F. Buckley. After Mrs. Gaines, Pete du Pont became chairman of the institute, which features an annual weekend meeting with Margaret Thatcher to "probe world issues." Mrs. Gaines was on the finance committee of Pete du Pont's 1988 abortive Presidential race.

Usury in Delaware

Gerard Colby Zilg's 1984 book, *Dupont Dynasty*, explained how Governor du Pont overhauled Delaware state laws to help the Wall Street banks usher in usury and uncontrolled speculation. Governor Pete's legislative redrafting task force consisted of Dupont Corp. chief executive Irving Shapiro and lawyers for J.P. Morgan and Chase Manhattan banks. Shapiro was simultaneously a director of Rockefeller's Citibank, and the Dupont Corp. board was interlocked with the London-controlled House of Morgan.

During the previous year, 1979, Governor du Pont had created GOPAC—and the bulk of his own re-election campaign funds, approximately \$140,000, had been raised through a single \$500-a-plate dinner featuring former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The new Delaware laws eliminated the ceiling on interest rates and credit card fees that banks could legally charge; banks were given the right to foreclose on homes to collect credit card debt; and bank tax rates were lowered—conditions which New York State's legislature had refused to grant. The Delaware division of consumer affairs was not told of the secret redrafting, and the changes

were quietly rammed through the state legislature.

Under Pete du Pont's leadership, du Pont family members donated \$21,175 to former CIA director George Bush in his 1980 race against Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination for President. A chief donor was Richard C. du Pont, a longtime participant in Central American covert operations that would soon be run by George Bush from the Vice President's office. Dupont Corporation Vice President Charles Harrington gave \$1,000 to Bush, and began giving what would add up to \$94,000 to GOPAC.

The new Delaware laws were used to blackmail other states to change their own usury and credit card statutes, or risk having the banks move to Delaware. Shapiro immediately resigned from Dupont Corp. and became a partner at Skadden Arps, leaders of the junk bond and mergers mania that devastated the U.S. economy in the 1980s. Control of Dupont Corp. was subsequently ceded to the Bronfman family of Canada, liquor czars and partners of the British Crown. Pete du Pont praised the Bronfman takeover as moving the company into "modern times."

The Bronfmans became a financial bulwark of Newt Gingrich's Conservative Revolution. Their Joseph E. Seagram and Sons is a principal funder of the American Legislative Exchange Council, which preceded GOPAC and served as a model for transmission of Thatcherite ideology to American political leaders on state and local levels. Seagram's vice president and chief of lobbying in Washington, William P. Roesing, is a director of Gingrich's personal political organization, the Progress and Freedom Foundation. That group's founder and president, Jeffrey Eisenach, was the director of research for Pete du Pont's 1988 Presidential campaign, which operated out of the GOPAC office.—*Anton Chaitkin*

was dropped in early 1995, when Gingrich made GOPAC fundraiser Rep. Joe Barton (R-Tex.) the chairman of the subcommittee which had been conducting hearings. Rooney gave big money to du Pont's National Center for Policy Analysis, which promulgated privatized medical savings accounts as health care "reform."

That's only one of the paybacks for the \$117,000 that Rooney and his CEO John M. Whalen had given to GOPAC, and the more than \$42,000 Golden Rule had provided for Gingrich's campaign.

Richard DeVos, the cofounder of Amway, provided \$85,000 to GOPAC, \$9,250 to Gingrich's campaigns, and close to \$3 million in Republican Party "soft" money.

Shopping mall owner Miller Nichols got Gingrich to intervene on the federal asbestos regulations which were "costing my company millions." Miller's 1991 letter lists his \$59,000 in contributions to GOPAC. He is now above \$91,000.

Textile magnates Roger and Gerrish Milliken, have given GOPAC at least \$345,000.

M.B. Ogelsby, Jr., a Washington-based lobbyist for RJR/Nabisco, gave \$50,000.

Dwayne Andreas, chairman of the Archer Daniels Midland grain cartel company, gave \$70,000. ADM gets over \$400 million per year in federal tax credits for its corn-based ethanol production.

Howard J. Phipps, of the New York Zoological Society and Wildlife Conservation Society, gave \$30,000.

Major violations:

A. Violations of federal election laws

It was not until 1994, when the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) filed a civil suit against GOPAC, that its past caught up with it. The suit forced GOPAC to provide copies of its files from that period.

Those documents show that GOPAC circumvented strict FEC limits on how much money an individual could give to influence the election of federal officials. While pretending to be only concerned with "state and local candidates," GOPAC channeled limitless sums from its Charter Members into winning control over Congress. To further leverage slush fund potentials, GOPAC operated several non-profit foundations which could do its political work while allowing individuals and corporations to take full tax deductions for their donations.

GOPAC did not register as a federal political action committee until May 1991, and even then, claimed that only 10% of its operation was involved with federal elections. Only 7% of its budget went to finance the election of state and local candidates, GOPAC's legally authorized function. A GOPAC memo speaks of the audiotapes it sends to state-level candidates as "justification" for its planning the takeover of the U.S. House. GOPAC has admitted to the FEC that in 1991 it spent approximately \$400,000 on "Project 170, a project to elect Republican candidates from 170 special congressional districts to the U.S. House of Representatives."

GOPAC was instrumental in Gingrich's own 1990 re-election effort, which he won by a mere 974 votes. On one tape of a GOPAC executive meeting, a male voice, believed to be that of Terry Kohler, asserts, "We're supplying, my guess would be, a quarter of a million dollars of Newt support per year." No one refuted him. During 1990, GOPAC funded as "research" all the expenses of Newt's top aides when they were helping him campaign in Georgia. It also shifted an extraordinary part of its "state and local" budget to his district. Thanks to the cost of what it called "Newt Support," GOPAC almost ran out of funds in late 1990.

GOPAC also illegally acted as a clearinghouse for money for individual congressional campaigns. An Aug. 29, 1990 internal memo from Political Director Tom Morgan lists four congressional and four state legislative races to which moneybags Fred Sacher should fire his "silver bullets."

B. Violations of state election laws

GOPAC had even less concern for state regulations than it did for federal. It systematically violated state restrictions on contributions and then lied on its filings. For example, U.S. Rep. Joe Barton directed \$130,000 of GOPAC money to Republican contenders for the Texas state legislature in 1990. GOPAC filed with the state of Texas that it had received no contribution over \$99, when, in fact, almost all its funds came from contributions of over \$10,000.

In Wisconsin, where it funded state candidates selected by contributors Terry Koehler and Don Jones, it filed a similar lie in its state Campaign Finance Report. When a complaint was filed, GOPAC alleged that all contributions in Wisconsin were from a separate account for small GOPAC contributors. Wisconsin authorities dismissed the complaint, fining GOPAC only for the lateness of its report. However, anyone examining the account books and the checks may see that GOPAC contributions came out of a single account.

C. Ripping off the taxpayers

GOPAC ran "non-profit foundations" to let fat cats deduct their political contributions from taxes. For example, a 1990 memo speaks of "spinning off research to ALOF." ALOF, the Abraham Lincoln Opportunity Foundation, was a GOPAC-run "non-profit" front through which corporations and the super-rich could make unlimited contributions for GOPAC's political projects, while taking tax deductions for "gifts to charity." GOPAC's "Report to Charter Members, Nov. 11, 1990" reports that Gingrich's national political recruiting TV program, ACTV, "was shepherded by ALOF, a non-profit 501(c)3 organization chaired by Bo Callaway [GOPAC's chairman.] Though legally no longer a GOPAC project, ACTV did rent space and operate out of the GOPAC office." Oh, how legitimate!

In 1995 depositions, GOPAC officials cited the fact that a Vietnam veterans organization and Griffin Bell, one of Jimmy Carter's attorney generals, participated in one such "educational" project proves it was "non-partisan."

Gingrich created the Progress and Freedom Foundation

in April 1993 to facilitate such tax frauds. Its funding of the Speaker's Republican cadre-training "college course" prompted six months of hearings by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in 1995 and the eventual appointment of a special prosecutor.

There has been no known action by the IRS to date.

D. Payback for contributions to GOPAC

Many of GOPAC's big contributors wanted more than an end to capital gains and inheritance taxes and constitutional government dedicated "to promote the general welfare." GOPAC recruiting materials emphasized how Charter Members could gain access to Newt, other GOPAC-linked congressmen, to Bush administration officials, and even to Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle themselves. This was no fraud; almost every meeting of GOPAC Charter Members in Washington was graced by members of Bush's cabinet and his personal staff. The Wall Street crowd got working meetings with Bush's special assistant for policy development, Lawrence Lindsay.

During a 1990 planning session, strategist Mahe suggested how to change election law to make the type of things GOPAC was doing legal. He declared, much to the delight of the participants, "All you have to do is get a little exemption in the law. . . . But if you're thinking this way, you got to make sure that you have your lobbyist retained to get that half-sentence in the dead of night when they write all that stuff. That's when they write all those bills. You find some little, tiny, tiny, tiny staff person who hasn't been to the Cayman Islands for a while looking a vacation. . . . The whole thing is bought and paid for."

Once Gingrich was in control of lawmaking in the 104th Congress, GOPAC ruled the roost. No need to bribe tiny staffers. Now, congressmen would help GOPAC donors rewrite law to fit their greedy interests. Golden Rule Insurance's lobbyist, for example, was deferentially asked by a congressman at a hearing whether it were okay with him for Medical Savings Accounts to not be the *only* choice allowed current Medicare recipients.

E. GOPAC lied to everybody

GOPAC's internal memos, and especially the tapes of planning meetings at GOPAC's August retreats, reveal a gaggle of conspirators ready to lie, cheat, and steal to impose their will.


The Aug. 7, 1990 meeting tape is particularly revealing. Former Republican Party Executive Director Mahe and a few of GOPAC's biggest contributors conspired how to run an operation, behind the back of President Bush, to impose something like the "Contract with America" on the 1992 Republican Party platform. "If you started early enough, you could own the platform committee," Mahe asserted. He suggested that "all of you read Mao Tse-tung's Guerrilla Warfare" to learn how not to get stuck in "all that nonsense and procedural crap. . . . I would not want Newt in it prematurely. And I say this in no way disparagingly of Newt, but

at the mechanical level, I think we could design it without passing through him."

Did GOPAC commit mail fraud in its fundraising? That's what office manager Kay Riddle strongly suggested, in her sworn deposition to the FEC. She said that the content of a typical direct mail letter the FEC showed her "has no bearing on reality." She further asserted that GOPAC's pitches to contributors were based on "using a bogeyman, using a responsive device." In an internal meeting, she told fundraisers they should "make a big deal of writing down" suggestions made by prospective \$10,000 donors, in order to imply that their ideas were vital to GOPAC's policymaking.

Asked at a session with contributors why he called himself a "conservative" when he was promoting so much New Age futurism, Gingrich explained, "If you use the word 'conservatism' to describe where we're trying to go, you save yourself [tape interrupt] and I've been doing this for decades—The Conservative Opportunity Society. So, everybody who's a right-winger says, 'They make me proud. They wanted to use my word.' They then tolerate deviance [for which] they would have shot people." An aide piped up that, by not once using the term "conservative" at two meetings in New York, Newt was successful in raising big money from people who "hate the right wing."

As always, GOPAC scientifically crafted its rhetoric to tell people what they wanted to hear.



LaRouche
Campaign
Is On the
Internet!

Lyndon LaRouche's Democratic presidential primary campaign has established a World Wide Web site on the Internet. The "home page" brings you recent policy statements by the candidate as well as a brief biographical resumé.

TO REACH the LaRouche page on the Internet:

<http://www.clark.net/larouche/welcome.html>

TO REACH the campaign by electronic mail:

larouche@clark.net

Paid for by Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee.

Gulf widens between French elites and striking workers

by Elisabeth Hellenbroich

The mass strikes in France which came to an end the week before Christmas have brought about a fundamental change in the social political environment, both there and in Europe as a whole. Spearheaded by the SNCF railworkers and strengthened by the political support of the majority of the French population, this strike signalled a new era of mass ferment not seen in Europe for over 25 years. Although the trade unions, in particular the railworkers, obtained major concessions from the government (cancellation of the plan to “downsize” the French state railway, the SNCF, and maintenance of existing retirement plans), they were not able to force Prime Minister Alain Juppé to withdraw his social security “reform.”

This means that the fight over the mass strike’s real underlying issues—the European Union’s Maastricht Treaty and the primacy of neoliberal economic policies—has not been resolved. The French government has been stubbornly insisting on carrying out the austerity demands which the Maastricht Treaty places on France—the European version of Newt Gingrich’s “Contract with America.” Dealing with these issues has only been deferred, and political observers believe that, by spring at the latest, after most households have filed their tax returns, a new round of mass protests could open up in France.

One of the triggers for renewed protest actions will be the economic effects felt by the French population as a result of the austerity measures which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1996. The most controversial of these is the infamous RDS (reimbursement of social debt), an income tax surcharge of 0.5% which will be paid by every taxpayer in order to lower the deficit of the social security system, which includes pensions and health insurance. In addition, the government enacted an increase in hospital costs: Every patient will have to

pay 70 francs (\$14) per day of hospitalization. There will also be a 4% tax increase on tobacco, and increases in fuel and telephone costs. It is estimated that all the measures decided upon since last summer by the government will impose a financial burden of some additional 100 billion francs (\$20 billion) in toto on French households!

A second trigger would be the publishing of new economic data on France, beginning in March, which are expected to reflect a disastrous situation. At a recent press conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), convened to present economic forecasts especially for France and Germany, the speakers made clear that their economic figures would have to be revised, given the overall drop in economic activity in France in November and December.

Political ramifications

Under conditions of renewed social ferment in France, the future of Alain Juppé would look very grim, and President Jacques Chirac could be obliged to look for a successor to his prime minister. One option might be Philippe Seguin, the president of the French National Assembly and a member of the neo-Gaullist RPR party. But despite his Gaullist phraseology, many think that he would be unlikely to introduce any fundamental changes, given his profile as a political opportunist and his inability—which he shares with all other possible political options—to come up with an alternative program to deal with the systemic crisis.

President Chirac’s New Year’s address revealed the “logic” which the French government is locked into. His message was designed to win “confidence” from the French population for the government’s chosen policy course. He identified three lessons that should be drawn from the recent mass

strikes: 1) It is not possible to continue governing today as we have done over the past 20 years, i.e., avoiding the real problems, applying band-aids to wounds instead of healing them, postponing till tomorrow what should have been dealt with today. "We are at the end of that system. We must understand that if we want to be a country at peace with itself, which counts in the world, we must move, we must adapt ourselves, adapt our defense, our education, our production to the constraints of planetary competition." 2) There can only be a new France if all Frenchmen participate in it, which means that *dialogue* is the only way to arrive at new solutions. Blinded by his adhesion to austerity, Chirac offered as an answer to unemployment a "collective effort" to reduce work hours, share the jobs, and integrate unemployed youth into society. 3) There must be more "confidence" in order to get an economic policy of growth going. "The government is fully mobilized, and has taken measures to relaunch consumption and investment so as to create employment. I demanded that the government no longer resort to new taxes or social cost increases, but diminish them when possible."

By opting for a "negotiated" solution, without changing the Maastricht austerity logic, Chirac will not get the support he wants from the majority of the trade union movement, which has signalled its readiness to resume protest actions, if its basic policy demands are not fulfilled. A first signal in this direction was given after the "social summit" which had been called by Prime Minister Juppé on Dec. 22, with the participation of trade union representatives such as CGT General Secretary Louis Viannet, Force Ouvrière Secretary General Marc Blondel, CFDT Secretary General Nicole Notat, and others. This summit gave "birth to a mouse," the CGT head declared, since it did not address the demands raised during the strikes. Viannet predicted an "erosion" of the population's purchasing power as a result of the increased social costs imposed on French households, which in turn would lead to a renewal of the protest movement. A similar strain was heard from the Force Ouvrière's Blondel, who qualified the social summit after three weeks of strike as "surrealist."

In an interview with *La Tribune* of Dec. 27, Blondel said he was "sure that at the end of the month of January," when the price of the Juppé policy begins to hit, "there will be a reawakening of demands." A meeting of the Executive Commission of Force Ouvrière is scheduled for Jan. 15, at which there will be a review of the "state of mind in which our [constituent] organizations find themselves. . . . It is possible that we will examine thereafter the conditions for a possible mass action."

In any case, this French winter of discontent has proven that there is a gulf between the Parisian elites and the French citizenry, and that the old administrative methods used by the former to rule over the latter no longer work, within the parameters of Maastricht and of neo-liberal austerity. A change is therefore certain; the only question remains, how and when it is going to take place.

Commentary

A study recently released by the Bayerische Vereinsbank, one of the top five German banks, concludes that the budget cuts demanded under the Maastricht Treaty will inflict upon Germany losses of DM 20 billion (\$13 billion) in 1998 alone, primarily as a result of declining exports. No country will profit less from the European Monetary Union than Germany, according to the study.

Lyndon LaRouche was asked to comment on this, in his radio interview with "EIR Talks" on Jan. 3. Here is his reply:

Go back to 1976. I was in London for a series of meetings, including with a meeting with the then-head of the shadow Foreign Ministry, whose name I shan't mention at this point, who told me, when we were discussing France, "Mitterrand's ours. We own him." That, in summation, together with the corroboration of that fact, is the key to Maastricht.

President Mitterrand is the anti-Charles de Gaulle of France, who in his life tried to destroy everything that Charles de Gaulle sought to build. And, by the time he left office, he had nearly succeeded in that objective.

Among the concoctions which the British were able to create, as a way of trying to destroy the continental European economy, was to use Mitterrand and British influence in Benelux and in Germany, in particular, where the British have almost a controlling influence over about half the elected officials, parliamentary officials, of each of the parties, sometimes more. So, on the basis of that, they got this crazy deal through, called the Maastricht agreement, which is like a guy going into a barroom and saying, "Why don't you two guys fight, while I watch?"

The Bayerische Vereinsbank has simply typified the realization of some sleepy-eyed German officials who are coming reluctantly to the recognition, that Maastricht was an invasion of Germany, aimed at its destruction.

The Maastricht agreement, if you look at it, was no different than, essentially, what Gingrich and company are trying to do to the United States government, and the United States economy. Gingrich and his crowd are out to destroy the U.S. economy. If you see his background, study his profile, study what he has said over the years, look at the people who backed him, the people who created SDS [Students for a Democratic Society], for example, the SDS Steering Committee, back over the 1961-65 period, he is a product of that. This guy is an ultra-leftist radical turned to the right, without having changed anything. He is an ultra-leftist, in the sense that he has got another ultra-leftist, Alvin Toffler, who now comes on as ultra-right, simply because he is crazy. And these guys are out to destroy this civilization, because they have a different agenda, shall we say, just an ideological agenda; and Maastricht represents a part of that same agenda.

Safra and friends are under pressure

by Dean Andromidas

In the last week of December, Israeli Interior Minister Haim Ramon barred entry into Israel of seven U.S.-based right-wing extremists. Among those barred were five members of the outlawed Jewish Defense League, as well as Bizad Cohen, who was excluded for "supporting extremist organizations that have been outlawed in Israel." The seventh person kept out was Rabbi Abraham Hecht of New York.

Rabbi Hecht, chief Rabbi at Shaare Zion congregation of the Brooklyn Syrian Jewish community, became infamous internationally for indirectly blessing the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, by naming him a *moser*, one who hands over Jews to non-Jews, a crime that warrants the death penalty. Although Hecht claims to have taken back the statement just days prior to the assassination, he nonetheless is one of the key spiritual leaders of the American-based Jewish right-wing extremist organizations, including the Jewish Defense League. These are the organizations and individuals who have backed the extremist settlers movement or the terrorist operations in Israel.

Backed by Safra

Rabbi Hecht is perhaps the richest rabbi in the world, reportedly with an income of anywhere from \$300,000 to \$1 million a year. His benefactor is international banker Edmond Safra, owner of several international banks, including the New York-based Republic National Bank. Safra is one of the leading financial backers of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in the United States, as well as leading right-wing extremist groups which are mobilizing to sabotage the Middle East peace process. He is also a founding member of Prince Philip's "1001 Club." Hecht is said to be Philip's "spiritual adviser." It is this network that bears true responsibility for the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin.

Although Safra has not been denied entry into Israel, the Geneva-based banker has also come under pressure from the Israeli government. According to reports in the Israeli press, the Israeli Central Bank has opened an investigation into his First International Bank of Israel (FIBI), Israel's fourth largest bank. The investigation was prompted by a civil suit against Edmond Safra and his two brothers by a former busi-

ness associate and Israeli businessman Jack Nasser. If Nasser were to win his case, Safra would lose control of FIBI, his only foothold in Israel.

According to legal sources close to the case, Nasser claims that he purchased a controlling interest in FIBI in 1986, and transferred ownership to the Safra brothers in 1990 as part of a deal with Edmond Safra. Nasser claims that he, in effect, fronted for the Safras in 1986, because the Safras could not buy the bank openly because of their partnership at that time with American Express Corp. in the Geneva-based Trade Development Bank. The latter recognized the Arab boycott of Israel and refused to enter the Israeli market. By 1990, Safra had dissolved his partnership with American Express and, according to the agreement with Nasser, took control of FIBI shares in an mutually agreed upon arrangement arbitrated by Geneva-based lawyer Charles Junod. Nasser now claims that Junod did not act as a neutral mediator, but purely in Safra's interest. Junod is currently a member of the board of directors of Republic National Bank Switzerland, a fact that supports Nasser's case. The case went to court on Jan. 9.

A boon to the peace process

If one understands the role that Safra plays in Middle East banking, it becomes clear that a weakening of his position within the Israeli political scene would have a significant impact on undermining the opposition to the peace process. Recent developments vis-à-vis the "Syrian track," underscore the importance of such a move.

The Safra brothers are from an old banking family, originally based in the Aleppo, Syria Jewish community, who served as bankers for the Ottoman Empire. It is Aleppo from whence famous Jewish banking families, such as the Dweks of S.G. Warburg, the Recantis, and the De Picciottos, originate. Acting on behalf of British oligarchical interests, and despite their Jewish background, they continue to serve as bankers to key Arab families in the Middle East. It is well known that, during the brutal Lebanese civil war, the safest place in Beirut was Safra's bank. It is this banking network which controls a large portion of the international weapons trade, drug-trafficking, and money-laundering operations internationally. Of particular interest in the Middle East is the Syrian, Lebanese, northern Israeli, and Turkish drug-trafficking and illegal-weapons trade. This latter network plays a key role in controlling both Jewish and Arab terrorism.

Now that the Syrian track in the peace process is on the front burner and appears to be moving forward at an unprecedented pace, keeping pressure on this network is absolutely crucial. This is especially important following reports from the Israeli security services that the threat against Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres is at unprecedentedly high levels, and that another political assassination attempt could occur.

Kidnap plot on Peru Congress foiled, global narco-terrorism net exposed

by Luis Vásquez Medina

With the Dec. 1 capture of a terrorist cell of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) in the La Molina district of Lima, the Peruvian police succeeded in dismantling one of the most spectacular plots yet advanced by the new narco-terrorist international, the São Paulo Forum. Revelations from ongoing police investigations fully confirm the statements of the president of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Peru, published widely in the Peruvian press Dec. 8, which referred to the Lima cell as "only one of the heads of the Hydra that is the São Paulo Forum, a continental narco-terrorist apparatus which, in combination with 'legal' movements, can revive narco-terrorism in any of the countries in the region." The São Paulo Forum, declared the MSIA leader, "is led by Fidel Castro, and has its headquarters in London."

In the aftermath of the La Molina raids, there have been ongoing meetings among special agents from Peru, Bolivia, Panama, and the United States to coordinate anti-terrorist intelligence. This renewed region-wide collaboration occurs in an environment shaped by *EIR*'s exclusive package, "New Terror International Targets the Americas," published Nov. 10, 1995, circulating across the region, and also being presented in *EIR* seminars, held so far in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

The plot, frustrated through the diligent efforts of the Peruvian police, involved the seizure of the Peruvian national congress and the taking of congressional leaders as hostages, to be exchanged for MRTA leaders currently in Peruvian jails. What the investigations are now revealing is that not only were the orders for the siege issued from outside Peru, but that the entire terrorist scenario was a carbon copy of the seizure of the Colombian Justice Palace by the M-19 narco-terrorists, in November 1985. The M-19, today a legalized political party in Colombia, is a member of the São Paulo Forum. The "thread" picked up in the La Molina raids has led to the unraveling of a vast financial, logistical, and military operation that embraces practically the entire continent. In this sense, the MRTA raids in Lima can be compared with the huge clandestine arsenal that blew up in Managua, Nicaragua in May 1993, revealing not only elaborate kidnapping and other terrorist plots in the works, but the existence of a

narco-terrorist network of global dimensions.

On Dec. 17, the Lima daily *Expresso* reported that hefty bank accounts had been discovered in the United States in Lori Berenson's name, the American arrested in the MRTA busts. More recently, bank accounts have been uncovered in Uruguay and Panama in the names of various MRTA leaders. These vast sums, accumulated not only from the Peruvian drug and kidnapping "industries," but also from those of other Ibero-American countries, have given the São Paulo Forum a financial power which can easily vie with the military budgets of many countries in the region.

At the same time, an arms-trafficking network for the entire continent has been unveiled. The weapons discovered in the MRTA's arsenal in La Molina came from the Farabundo Martí Liberation Army (FMLN) of El Salvador, and had entered Peru via a complex route involving the Sandinista Liberation Movement of Nicaragua, the N-26 Movement of Panama, and the Alfaro Vive, Carajo! movement of Ecuador. It is believed that some of the La Molina arsenal was destined for Bolivia and Argentina as well.

The man who arranged the arms shipments for the MRTA operation was a Chilean named Miguel Cruz Suárez. Cruz had been a member of the Chilean MIR in the 1970s; when the MIR was crushed, he left South America for Spain, where he joined the Basque terrorist group ETA; he later moved to Nicaragua under the Sandinistas, and took on Nicaraguan nationality. He also worked with El Salvador's FMLN. At the time he was caught shipping FMLN weapons to the MRTA, Cruz Suárez was operating out of Panama.

Bolivian arrests

The arrest of a score of terrorists in La Molina, including the number-two leader of the MRTA Wenceslao Rincón Rincón, the American Lori Berenson, and the Panamanian Pacífico Castrellón Santamaría, of the N-26 Movement in that country, within days paved the way for the capture in Bolivia of another international cell, this one composed of Peruvians, Chileans, and Bolivians. The network had been operating for quite a while in Bolivia, and in fact had just collected a \$5 million ransom from the kidnapping of former Bolivian cabinet minister and businessman Samuel Doria Medina.

Presenting the MRTA's Carlos Serna Ponce to the press on Dec. 29, Bolivian Government Minister Carlos Sánchez Bersain described the latest arrests as "a step forward in unveiling the kidnapping of Doria Medina and of an international network now operating in Bolivia."

It should be noted that the government of Bolivian President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, who is a member of the Washington-based bankers' think-tank, Inter-American Dialogue, may be reaping what it has sown with its tolerant attitude toward the narco-terrorists which have fled Peru in recent years. More than two years ago, Peruvian intelligence warned that Bolivia, thanks to the complaisance of its authorities, was giving refuge to MRTA and Shining Path terrorists fleeing Peruvian President Fujimori's anti-terrorist offensive. Indeed, as recently as Dec. 29, Bolivian Interior Secretary Erik Reckling gave permission to 250 such Peruvian subversives to reside in Bolivia as "political refugees."

A 'narco-revolution'

The MRTA action in Lima had been intended primarily as a propaganda effort, initiating a gigantic "Chiapas" in the Peruvian and Bolivian jungles, where the MRTA and other narco-terrorist organizations, such as Bolivia's Tupac Catari, have been infiltrating the ranks of the coca-growing peasantry. In Bolivia, leader of the Chapare coca-growers Evo Morales—who is also an official member of the São Paulo

Forum—has declared that his region's coca-farmers are ready to respond with violence to any attempt to eradicate their coca crops.

In Peru, both the MRTA and "Red Path" (the still active remnant of the nearly dismantled Shining Path) are successfully penetrating the coca-growing organizations of the Hualaga Valley and Apurimac River region. As such pro-terrorist "analysts" as Carlos Tapia have declared, what the narco-terrorists seek, is to recruit from the ranks of the 250,000 Peruvian peasants who make up the so-called *Rondas Campesinas*, the peasant self-defense organizations which, under the direction of the Peruvian Army, had been highly effective against Shining Path, but which now, seriously affected by the economic devastation wrought by the Fujimori government's neo-liberal economic policies, are more vulnerable to the subversive arguments of their old enemies.

In Colombia, the São Paulo Forum's FARC narco-guerrillas are doing the same thing in the departments of Guaviare, Caquetá, and elsewhere; a few marches, some high-profile protest demonstrations against eradication efforts, and separatist threats by the FARC's peasant front groups have already won major concessions from the Samper narcodictatorship in that country.

The intimate relationship between the drug trade and the MRTA, FARC, and other terrorist groups of the São Paulo Forum suggests that we are not merely witnessing a continent-wide terrorist upsurge which draws on the drug trade for support. In fact, what we are facing is a revolution by Dope, Inc. itself, which is seeking to capture control of the continent by extending the "Chiapas phenomenon" to other parts of the hemisphere.

In the face of this, a government action taken in the last days of 1995 could prove suicidal for Peru and could dramatically accelerate the ongoing narco-revolution. President Fujimori announced that his government would be withdrawing the Armed Forces from the war on drugs. The argument is that this will prevent the corruption of the Peruvian military by the drug trade, a corruption that has been overstated by the non-governmental organizations and by pro-drug mouthpieces, like Lima's *La República Medios*, precisely to accomplish the demilitarization of the war on drugs.

It comes as no great surprise that immediately following President Fujimori's announcement, coca-leaf prices, which had been suffering a steady decline in the past 12 months, primarily due to the international war against the Colombian cartels, suddenly began to rise again. These had fallen from 120 soles for 11 kilograms, to a mere 5 soles in the recent period. And yet, by the first week of January 1996, following Fujimori's foolish decision, that same weight of coca leaves was selling for 25 soles. If the Peruvian Armed Forces are not reincorporated into this war against narco-terrorism, the superior weaponry and budgets of the drug traffickers will devastate the ill-trained and ill-equipped police force which has been appointed to step into the breach.

The Science of Christian Economy

And other prison writings by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Includes

In Defense of Common Sense, *Project A*, and *The Science of Christian Economy*,

three ground-breaking essays written by LaRouche after he became a political prisoner of the Bush administration on Jan. 27, 1989.

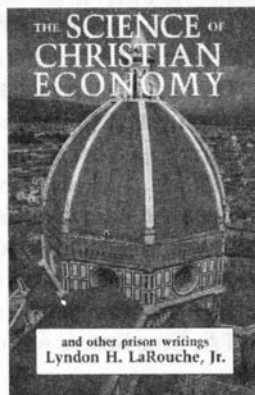
\$15

Order from:

Ben Franklin Booksellers, Inc.

Toll free (800) 453-4108 (703) 777-3661 fax (703) 777-8287

Shipping and handling: Add \$4 for the first book and \$.50 for each additional book in the order. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax. We accept MasterCard, Visa, American Express, and Discover.



Book Reviews

Mandela's 'long walk,' from prison to the Presidency of South Africa

by Donald Phau

A Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela
Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1994
558 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

It's rare that one gets to read a book about a person who has risen, despite adversity, to become the father of his country, and is still alive, leading his country today. Mandela became President of South Africa in April 1994, after winning an election which, for the first time, included voters from among the 13 million-strong black African majority of the country. Mandela had, just months earlier, been released from 27.5 years in prison, for fighting successive white minority governments which sought to prevent just such a free election.

The autobiography gives a picture of a man of courage and integrity, but reveals as well, some potentially fatal flaws.

The early years

Mandela was born in 1918, at a time that South Africa was a virtual British colony, and the racial oppression of the African majority by a small white minority was a fact of life. Mandela, however, was not born into the poverty that nearly all his countrymen suffered. He was the son of the ruling family of the Thembu tribe, from a large rural province of South Africa called the Transkei. The British recognized the hereditary rule of the chiefs, and even paid them, as a means of controlling the population at large. Though his father died when he was young, Mandela was destined to become either a chief or a top adviser to a chief.

Mandela was treated like a prince in a small kingdom, and attended college when most black Africans had no schooling. The college, the University of Fort Hare, was a training ground for 150 members of the black elite. Mandela characterized it as "Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale all rolled into one."

It was while attending college, that the young Mandela

revealed that he was not just another "Uncle Tom" Negro. A year before his graduation, he was elected to the school's "representative student council," which was a not-so-very disguised means whereby the administration exerted its authority. Mandela was elected by only a small minority of students, however, since most of the students had boycotted the elections to protest the school's miserable food. In solidarity with his fellow students, Mandela announced that he was resigning. The next day, he was called before the school director and told either to serve on the council or face expulsion. Expulsion meant not only the end of a promising career, but also ostracism from his family and the province's chief, who was now his benefactor. He was given the night to decide.

Mandela writes of his quandary after the meeting:

"I was shaken by what he had said and I spent a restless night. I had never had to make such a consequential decision before. . . .

"Even though I thought what I was doing was morally right, I was still uncertain as to whether it was the correct course. Was I sabotaging my academic career over an abstract moral principle that mattered very little? I found it difficult to swallow the idea that I would sacrifice what I regarded as my obligation to the students for my own selfish interests. I had taken a stand, and I did not want to appear as a fraud in the eyes of my fellow students. At the same time, I did not want to throw away my career at Fort Hare."

The next day, he told the school director that he would not serve on the council. Surprised, the director said he would postpone any action until after the summer break. Mandela, however, never returned after the summer, but decided to move out of the countryside, and, for the first time, go to a big city, Johannesburg.

When he reached Johannesburg, he continued his studies and became a lawyer. He would establish the first black African law firm in South Africa. While studying, he worked as a clerk in a law firm where he met a number of supporters of the Communist Party and the African National Congress (ANC).

Mandela began attending ANC meetings and soon rose to the leadership of its Youth League. One must read between



President William Clinton hosts President Nelson Mandela in Washington, Oct. 4, 1994.

the lines, however, to understand how he gained this leadership. Mandela's writing is devoid of any of the "ego gratification" that all too frequently accompanies becoming a leader. The beauty of his soul is revealed through his absolutely single-minded commitment to the idea that "all men are created equal," and this totally subordinates any personal concerns. Throughout the entire 558-page book, it is only in a few instances that he even mentions the personal agonies he went through, during his 27.5 years in prison. Toward the conclusion of the book, Mandela writes how he dealt with his personal fears:

"Time and time again, I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea. I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing a strength and resiliency that defies the imagination. I learned that courage is not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. I felt fear myself more times than I can remember, but I hid it behind a mask of boldness. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear."

Mass action

On May 1, 1950, the Indian Congress Party, representing South Africa's Indian population, and the Communist Party called a one-day general strike against apartheid measures, without official ANC support. Mandela writes that though he supported the action, he was afraid that the Communists were trying to "steal the thunder" of the ANC. He thought the ANC should have originated the action. The strike was overwhelmingly successful, with two-thirds of all African workers staying home.

The government responded with heightened repression

and passed the Suppression of Communism Act. The Act outlawed membership in the Communist Party, with membership punishable with up to ten years imprisonment, and it also essentially outlawed all but the mildest forms of protest. It deemed it a crime to promote "political, industrial, social or economic change within the Union by promotion of disturbance or disorder."

The ANC now took its first step toward mass action. Together with the Indian Congress and other organizations, they called for a National Day of Protest, on June 26. Earlier, 18 Africans had been shot by police at a demonstration. By this time, Mandela writes that he had been "coopted" onto the National Executive Committee of the ANC, its leading organ.

This strike was important, Mandela writes, because it was a "political strike," not an economic one. When the appointed day arrived, the majority of black workers stayed at home and most black businesses did not open.

Next the ANC, together with Indian and "coloured" organizations, began what it called the "Defiance Campaign." Under a new law, a pass was required to go almost anywhere, for example, to enter a train station. The protest consisted of "well-trained" volunteers entering areas without their passes, as well as utilizing White Only facilities such as toilets. The "defiers" would notify the police in advance of their actions, so that arrests could take place with a minimum of disturbance. The action was modelled on Mahatma Gandhi's passive resistance protests. Within a few days, 8,500 people were arrested.

In July 1952, Mandela and most of the ANC leadership were arrested for violation of the Suppression Act. They were found guilty and given a nine-month suspended sentence. Mandela

writes, "As a result of the campaign, our membership swelled to 100,000. The ANC emerged as truly a mass-based organization with an impressive corps of experienced activists who had braved the police, the courts, and the jails. The stigma usually associated with going to jail had been removed . . . going to prison became a badge of honor among Africans."

Mandela and others were again arrested in 1956, but this time for high treason and conspiracy for violent overthrow of the government. The government's case was totally dependent on paid informants, many of whom lied outright. From the outset, Mandela confronted the government with their lies and turned the trial around, putting the government on the defensive. On Aug. 3, 1959, almost three years after his arrest, the trial began. The judge for the case had been an appointee of the previous government of the United Party, and ran a fair trial. For example, it came to light that the government had used informants to give false reports on meetings held by the ANC. These meetings were conducted in English, yet it was revealed that the informants couldn't understand English. The judge found the defendants not guilty.

In 1962, he was rearrested. The charge was treason, but this time the judge was an appointee of the Nationalist Party. The nationalists, the party of the Afrikaners, had, for the first time, taken power from the United Party. The entire country and the press around the world followed the trial closely. If found guilty, Mandela could get the death sentence. In his testimony, he admitted to planning acts of sabotage against government installations, but denied charges of terrorism against people.

On June 11, 1964, the judge read out the verdict of guilty for Mandela and some six others of the ANC. That night, Mandela and the others told their lawyers that, though facing death, they would not appeal the case. He writes, "I believed an appeal would undermine the moral stance we had taken. We had from the first maintained that what we had done, we had done proudly, and for moral reasons." The next day, 2,000 people gathered outside the courtroom. Inside, the judge announced the sentence of life imprisonment.

'The Dark Years'

Mandela calls the section of the book on his imprisonment: "Robben Island: The Dark Years." Robben Island is located 25 miles off the coast from Cape Town. It had been established to hold South Africa's most dangerous criminals, but had added one new category, "political prisoners." The political prisoners were kept strictly segregated from the general population, for fear of "political contamination." Mandela was housed with his friends in the ANC leadership. One leader, however, Oliver Tambo, was able to flee the country and set up ANC branches around the world.

The segregation of political prisoners was actually an advantage. Mandela writes: "I do not know what I could have done had I been alone. But the authorities' greatest mistake was keeping us together, for together our determination was

reinforced. We supported each other and gained strength from each other. Whatever we knew, whatever we learned, we shared, and by sharing we multiplied whatever courage we had individually."

Though he had the consolation of being imprisoned with other political prisoners, the purpose of putting them on Robben Island was to totally cut them off from the outside world. They were allowed no newspapers or books, and one letter and one visitor every six months. If they "behaved," after a time, they could be moved to a higher status and receive two letters. The longer you served and the more you behaved, restrictions would lessen. Mandela notes that since most inmates came from poor families and lived far from Cape Town, he knew of men who spent a decade on the island without a single visit.

After three months on the island, he received his first visit from his wife, Winnie. He writes: "Our conversation was awkward at first, and was not made easier by the presence of two warders standing directly behind her and three behind me. Their role was not to monitor but to intimidate. . . . Any line of talk that departed from the family and verged on the political might mean the abrupt termination of the visit. If one mentioned a name unfamiliar to the warders, they would interrupt the conversation, and ask who the person was and the nature of the relationship." After one-half hour, the visit was abruptly terminated, and though he thought he would see his wife again six months later, Winnie was not able to visit him for another two years.

Winnie would undergo continuing harassment, with her house raided and searched by the police at all hours of the day and night. The government campaign was designed to break not only the spirit of Winnie, an activist in her own right, but of Nelson, who was powerless to help her.

Mandela's first years in prison were spent at hard labor. He and the others were brought into a yard each day, where each one was given a hammer and a pile of stones. Their job was to break the stones into small rocks to be used for road construction. Later, their work changed to even harder labor. Each day, they were marched out to a lime quarry and, with picks and shovels, made to chisel out the lime from between layers of rock. Though blistered, hot, and exhausted, Mandela said, at least he was out of the prison and had a view of the ocean. The worst part, however, was that the sun, reflecting off the lime, forced everyone to squint, so much so, that even after returning to their cells (where they washed with a cold bucket of water), it would take hours to stop squinting. Mandela requested sunglasses, but it took three years for the request to be granted.

Occasionally, the island would get a visit from some foreign delegation investigating prison conditions. These visits were heartily welcomed, since it presented a rare chance to make known to the "outside" under what conditions they suffered. One visit turned out not to be welcomed. It was from a representative of the American Bar Association.

Mandela writes:

"We were informed that a Mr. Hynning, a representative of the American Bar Association, would be coming to see us. Americans were then a novelty in South Africa, and I was curious to meet a representative of so august a legal organization. . . .

"Mr. Hynning was a heavysset, unkempt man. I thanked him for visiting us and said we were honored by his presence. I then summarized our complaints, beginning with the central and most important one, that we were political prisoners, not criminals, and that we should be treated as such. I enumerated our grievances about the food, our living conditions, and the work detail. But as I was speaking, Mr. Hynning kept interrupting me. When I made a point about the long hours doing mindless work, he declared that as prisoners we had to work and were probably lazy to boot.

"When I started to detail the problems with our cells, he interjected that the conditions in backward American prisons were far worse than Robben Island, which was a paradise by comparison. He added that we had been justly convicted and were lucky not to have received the death penalty, which we probably deserved.

"Mr. Hynning perspired a great deal and there were those among us who thought he was not altogether sober. He spoke in what I assumed was a southern American accent, and had a curious habit of spitting when he talked, something none of us had ever seen before. . . .

"We discussed Mr. Hynning for years afterward and many of the men imitated the way he spoke to comic effect. We never heard about him again, and he certainly did not win any friends on Robben Island for the American Bar Association."

By 1973, after nearly ten years in prison, the authorities finally allowed in books, but only for study in high school and college courses. They would not permit any newspapers. Mandela reports one of their happier "coups" was when the administration let in a subscription to the weekly news magazine the *Economist*, thinking it was part of college work because of the name. This came to an end, unfortunately, after a few months.

By this time, conditions were slowly improving. The prisoners were allowed to hold on to their own individual prison uniforms, and Africans were now given bread, which had been reserved for coloured or whites. At the quarry, they were able to openly converse with each other.

As work schedules eased up, Mandela and his fellow political prisoners turned their prison into what they called "the University." They studied English, Afrikaans, art, geography, and mathematics. He writes, "We became our own faculty, with our own professors, our own curriculum, and our own courses. We made a distinction between academic studies, which were official, and political studies, which were not." They even formed an amateur drama society and performed plays, minus a stage, scenery, and costumes, each

year. Mandela only performed in a few of them. One character he especially liked to play was Creon, the king of Thebes, in Sophocles' *Antigone*. He saw the play as about a fight against injustice.

In 1975, some ANC members approached Mandela with an idea on how to keep their struggle before the public. They asked Mandela to write his memoirs with the plan to have them published for his 60th birthday. Mandela agreed and began writing each night. Another ANC member transcribed them into "micro-shorthand," so that ten handwritten pages were reduced to one small piece of paper. It took him four months to write, and then it was smuggled out with another prisoner who was released. Mandela's memoirs became the basis for his book.

Over the next ten years, the ruling Nationalist Party ruthlessly implemented apartheid. This included the forced removal of millions of black African families to segregated townships on the outskirts of major cities. Also a separate, purposefully inferior school system for black Africans was created. During this time, mass rioting occurred many times, ending in savage police repression and killings. The ANC soon became the leadership of a radicalized black population, challenging the government for power, and with Nelson Mandela its martyred hero.

In 1985, Mandela was offered his freedom, in an unexpected way. In a debate before Parliament, state President P. W. Botha offered to free Mandela and all political prisoners if he "unconditionally renounced violence as a political instrument." Mandela saw the "offer" as an attempt by the government to "drive a wedge" between him and his colleagues in the ANC, and wrote Botha with his rejection.

For the next four years, Mandela would meet, off and on, with representatives of the government. From the outset, the government asked Mandela to drop Joe Slovo, the head of the South African Communist Party (SACP), from his negotiating team. Mandela refused. From early in his political involvement, he and the ANC had been accused of being communist. The government used this as a basis for prosecution, but Mandela says he was never a communist, though he was influenced by Marxist philosophy when he was young. Slovo and the SACP had worked closely in defending Mandela and the ANC from the first trials. Despite pressure from both within and without the ANC, he refused to denounce the Communist Party.

On July 4, 1989, Mandela met with President Botha. The talks continued when Botha was replaced by F. W. de Klerk. Mandela had been moved to a small house on the perimeter of a new prison on the mainland. A prison lieutenant, who was an excellent cook, became his housekeeper. Mandela called the house his "gilded cage."

On Oct. 10, 1989, de Klerk announced that he would free Mandela, but Mandela did not jump at the chance. He set several conditions for his release. These included lifting the ban on the ANC and all other political organizations, lifting

the State of Emergency, releasing all political prisoners, and allowing all exiles to return. Exactly four months later, de Klerk stood before Parliament to make the traditional opening speech, and announced new policies in conformity with all of Mandela's conditions, as well as a suspension of capital punishment. Mandela writes of the speech, that de Klerk "truly began to dismantle the apartheid system and lay the groundwork for a democratic South Africa."

A week later, Mandela was released from prison.

For the next months, he would crisscross the country, holding meetings and giving speeches. In a Soweto stadium, he spoke before 120,000 people. He later set up town meetings directly modelled, he notes, on Bill Clinton's 1992 Presidential campaign. Mandela spoke on the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Program, which included a plan to create jobs through public works; to build a million new houses with electricity and flush toilets; to extend primary health care and ten years of free education to all South Africans; to redistribute land through a land claims court; and to end the value-added tax on basic foodstuffs.

Though now free, his long separation from Winnie had taken its toll. On April 23, 1992, he announced their separation. At a press conference, he praised her for being "an absolute pillar of support and comfort" for him while he was on Robben Island, and said she endured persecutions with exemplary fortitude, and, "My love for her remains undiminished." In his book he writes: "My commitment to my people, to the millions of South Africans I would never know or meet, was at the expense of the people I knew the best and loved most. It was as simple and yet as incomprehensible as the moment a small child asks her father, 'Why can you not be with us?' And the father must utter the terrible words: 'There are other children like you, a great many of them. . . .' and then one's voice trails off."

Elections

Mandela and de Klerk agreed to have elections and, for the first time, they would be open to all South Africans, "one man and one vote." But as organizing for the elections commenced, terrorism and massacres spread throughout the country. Bloody battles between members of the Inkatha Freedom Party, led by Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the supporters of the ANC were a regular occurrence. Shootouts with police often ended with dozens of ANC supporters lying dead. Many times armed supporters of Buthelezi were unexplainedly allowed to enter areas of ANC supporters with the knowledge of the police. The result was often savage massacres of women and children. Mandela called for investigations and would demand an explanation from de Klerk, but would never get an answer.

Mandela concluded that there existed what he calls a "Third Force." He never, however, identifies who this force is. Readers of *EIR* know that, up until the present, the British monarchy has looked favorably on seeing South Africa go up

in flames. Lyndon LaRouche has identified the three African nations of Nigeria, Sudan, and South Africa as the key to the future prosperity of all of Africa. Today, all three of these countries are subject to British-run destabilization. This could very well be the "Third Force."

Mandela reveals in his book a potentially fatal weakness, his open partiality for the British. As his nation's leader, this weakness today may be his Achilles' heel, and could have tragic consequences for South Africa. It could allow England to fulfill its desires to reassert control over Africa, by destroying the nations of black Africa through such means as inter-tribal warfare.

He writes: "I confess to being something of an Anglophile. When I thought of Western democracy and freedom, I thought of the British parliamentary system. In so many ways, the very model of the gentleman for me was an Englishman. Despite Britain being the home of parliamentary democracy, it was that democracy that had helped inflict a pernicious system of iniquity on my people. While I abhorred the notion of British imperialism, I never rejected the trappings of British style and manners."

In the elections of April 27, 1994, the ANC won 62.6% of the national vote, just short of the two-thirds majority they needed to push through a final constitution without support from other parties. Mandela writes that some in the ANC were disappointed they fell short, but he was "relieved," because "I wanted a true government of national unity." On May 10, 1994, Mandela was sworn in as South Africa's President and de Klerk as second deputy President.

Mandela ends his autobiography in 1994. From one standpoint, it has a happy ending. After 27 years in prison, he became his nation's President. But, as Mandela writes, his story is not over, and his trials, now as President, have yet to begin: "I never lost hope that this great transformation would occur. . . . I always knew that deep down in every human heart, there is mercy and generosity. No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite. Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to our limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, perhaps just for a second, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going. Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished. . . ."

Editor's note: *Reviewer Donald Phau is currently a political prisoner in the state of Virginia, serving a 25-year prison sentence on trumped-up charges of "securities violations." His incarceration began on Nov. 4, 1993. He and four other associates of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. are serving draconian prison terms, up to 77 years, as the result of a railroad prosecution run by a federal-state-private "Get LaRouche" taskforce.*

International Intelligence

Italian financial weekly quotes LaRouche

The Dec. 21 issue of the Italian economic weekly *Il Mondo* ran a prominent report on financial globalization, with a critical analysis of the dangers of derivatives speculation. In the three-page article, author Giuseppe Leuzzi listed all the major corporations which went bankrupt or had huge losses from derivatives speculation, and quoted various supporters of adding "rules" to the games, such as George Soros.

"But maybe rules are not enough," wrote Leuzzi, "given the rapidity of growth of the opinion movement against globalization, from the traditionalist right and the heart of liberalism, itself. *Solidarietà*, which defines itself as the International Movement for Civil Rights, held the day in Bologna against the doctorate given to Soros. And it has now started a court action in Milan and Naples against Soros, for insider-trading and assault against national interests."

"*Solidarietà*," Leuzzi goes on, "is the expression of the analogous movement created in the United States by Lyndon LaRouche, with a European appendix in Wiesbaden, Germany."

Did Kissinger topple Australia's Whitlam?

Henry Kissinger signed a presidential order for the Central Intelligence Agency to conduct a secret review of the U.S.-Australia Security Alliance in 1974, possibly leading to the closure of U.S. spy stations in Australia, after the re-election of Gough Whitlam's Labor government that year, reported Cameron Stewart in *The Australian*, Dec. 26. The secret presidential order obtained by the newspaper was marked "secret sensitive."

The nominal reason for the review was that Whitlam had appointed the anti-U.S. and anti-Vietnam War campaigner, Dr. Jim Cairns, as deputy prime minister after the 1974 election. Cairns had also campaigned

against the two key U.S. bases in Australia, Pine Gap and Nurrungar.

But as exposés published by the Citizens Electoral Councils, an Australian political movement close to the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, have shown, the British establishment was upset about the nationalist measures in finance and control of raw materials which Whitlam had begun implementing, and about his plans to build infrastructure, including major water projects all over the continent, as well as to build 22 new cities. Queen Elizabeth directed her Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, to dump Whitlam, which he did in 1975.

U.S. authorities have refused to declassify one of the six orders then-President Nixon gave to the CIA in the document. The *Australian* concluded, "The CIA's top secret report in response to Nixon's order—where any evidence of a destabilisation campaign against the Whitlam government would be found—also remains classified."

Seineldín: Pardon would be 'strict justice'

Buenos Aires media were filled on Dec. 21 with reports that President Carlos Menem was expected shortly to issue a decree pardoning 120 Army nationalists, known as *carapintadas* (painted faces). "Of course I would consider it an act of strict justice, if a pardon were decreed before the end of the year," Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín wrote to the Channel 9 news program, *Nuevediarío*.

The jailed Argentine nationalist emphasized that the Dec. 3, 1990 Army uprising against the high-command, for which he is imprisoned, was not a coup attempt against the State. Rather, "it had the clear characteristics of an act of resistance to a policy of destroying the Armed Forces."

Before his death in 1995, former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi had formally requested Menem to grant the pardon, and had also appealed to Pope John Paul II in the case. "Total opposition" to the plan has been voiced by the Argentine chapter of B'nai B'rith, among others.

Justice Minister Rodolfo Barra, in a column printed Dec. 29 in *Clarín*, defended a pardon as "a legitimate act of government." The Constitution defines "the indispensable instruments for governing," Barra said, "among which . . . the Constitution grants to the President the authority to pardon or commute sentences. . . ." A pardon does not correct an action by the justice system, he added, but it "applies fairness to a concrete case. It is this fairness . . . which justifies the pardon."

Wirth campaigns against S. American waterway

Tim Wirth, the State Department's Undersecretary for Global Affairs, is actively campaigning against the Hydrovia plan to open up the heart of South America to river transport. The governments of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay have been cooperating on a plan to deepen, channel, and extend the transport capabilities of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, so that cargo-carrying ships can travel 3,400 kms up the two river systems. The Intergovernmental Committee on the Hydrovia (CIH) had announced in December that construction of the Hydrovia will begin this January.

Wirth told journalists in Washington on Dec. 22, according to newswires, that the 1993 Mississippi floods demonstrated that man should not rechannel rivers, and therefore he had invited Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy, a supporter of the Hydrovia plan, to visit the U.S. to learn from U.S. "mistakes" with the Mississippi and in the Everglades.

Prince Philip's Worldwide Fund for Nature has been leading the campaign against Hydrovia for the past year. Wirth, when asked by a reporter for the French paper *Nouvelle Solidarité* on Dec. 15 at the National Press Club to explain his office's working relationship with the WWF, boasted that he "personally was involved" in a seminar last September where Prince Philip and the Eastern Orthodox Patriarch at-

Briefly

tempted to refocus religious discussion on the "environment." "Prince Philip does a wonderful job, and it's a remarkable, remarkable organization, which we are pleased to support in every way that we can."

Nigeria to establish worldwide cable TV

Nigerian Minister for Information and Culture Dr. Walter Ofonagoro announced Dec. 24 that Nigeria will set up a worldwide cable television channel. The cable operation would be mostly private, would start early in the new year, and was extremely necessary for Nigeria's survival, he said. "It is our responsibility to try and prevent these people from destroying our country; they are doing everything in their power to destroy Nigeria. . . . The monopoly of media in the outside world is in the hands of the very powers that are interested in destroying our future as a democratic country. These are great obstacles which we have to surmount. They want to destroy Nigeria because they see Nigeria as the only major country in Africa that can compete with them in the foreseeable future."

Russian professor calls for a Roosevelt

"Will Russia have its Roosevelt? An austere financial policy under Russia's conditions is simply contraindicated," is the title of an article by Prof. Kaysyn Azretovich Khubiyev in Russia's *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* Nov. 28, calling for monetary and financial policy to be subordinated to production and infrastructural development.

In the article, translated by FBIS, Khubiyev criticized the austere financial policy which Russia's reformers have implemented, and notes that "It is necessary to switch from a policy of austere financial restrictions to a policy of investment expansion. The heart of the matter is to ensure that the producing sectors of the economy, industry,

agriculture, construction, and others, be taken off their starvation monetary rations. . . . It is essential for this that the state create propitious credit, insurance, and tax conditions for investments in production."

Khubiyev gave the example of FDR's policies in the 1930s: "During the Great Depression in the U.S., the greatest reduction in the production of GNP compared with 1928 occurred in 1933—approximately 30%, and government spending in this period not only did not decline but even grew. U.S. President Roosevelt pursued an active investment policy. . . . Pulling the country's economy from the crisis, Roosevelt supported by the authority invested in him the movement of the monetary flows from federal and commercial financial bodies into the producing sectors. . . ."

"Within the framework of the present realities Russia needs a new economic policy like Roosevelt's New Deal. If this opportunity also is missed, the range of choice will narrow even further."

Pew Trusts invest in breakup of Canada

The Pew Charitable Trusts just granted the World Wildlife Fund over a million dollars to promote the breakup of Canada along the lines of Prince Philip's bio-regions. The \$1,140,000 grant to the WWF and the Conservation Foundation will support the activities of B.C. Wild, a coalition of radical environmental groups founded by WWF which seeks to break apart the Canadian province of British Columbia through a system of "bio-regions" and "protected corridors."

According to the Pew Charitable Trusts' fall 1995 newsletter, "having successfully negotiated the protection of more than seven million acres of protected areas in the southern portion of British Columbia, Wild will now promote new parks covering roughly the same amount of acreage in the northern half of the province and along the mainland coast by engaging in several activities. . . ." The activities include "mapping services," among other things.

● **TURKEY'S** general elections of Dec. 24 gave the Islamic Refah party of Necmettin Erbakan more than 21% of the Turkish national vote, making them the strongest in the newly elected parliament. They call for a halt to privatizations and a strong role for the State.

● **PERUVIAN** President Alberto Fujimori announced Dec. 21 that the nation's armed forces would no longer participate in the war on drugs, and that that mission would pass exclusively to the national police.

● **COLOMBIA'S** embassies and consulates sent written acknowledgements in late December to everyone who has communicated their concern about the lack of protection from the government of Ernesto Samper Pizano, in the face of the death threats received by *EIR* correspondents Javier Almario and Max Londoño.

● **ANTI-AMERICAN** sentiment is rising in India, at the same time that sympathies for the former British colonial master are growing in the country, stated a senior Russian source with long experience in the Indian subcontinent, who returned to Moscow in late December from a several days visit to New Delhi.

● **GREAT BRITAIN** may have a general election this year, according to some London sources. Prime Minister Major was involved in crisis meetings over the New Year's weekend to discuss reversing the decline of the Conservative Party, especially in the wake of a defection by a parliamentarian to the Liberal Democrats.

● **IRAN'S** Ambassador to Croatia, Jawad Muhammed Asayesh Zarchi, said that the "mujahideen" in Bosnia are not supported by Iran, but by the U.S.A. and other western countries. A Dec. 31 TRWA wire quoted Zarchi: "There is only one group in Iran calling itself mujahideen, and they are enemies of the Iranian government."

Gingrich foments insurrection against the U.S. Constitution

by Edward Spannaus

As the *Feature* articles in this issue on Newt Gingrich and “anticipatory democracy” demonstrate, what we are witnessing today in Washington is a foreign-directed attack against the United States. It is nothing less than an insurrection against the federal government. Under wartime conditions, to paralyze the government in this fashion would be an act of treason.

As Jeffrey Steinberg shows, the kooky “post-industrial” futurism retailed by Newt Gingrich is a product of the Tavistock Institute—Britain’s psychological-warfare center of operations against the United States and Western Judeo-Christian civilization. There is nothing spontaneous, “sociological,” or even American, about Gingrich’s ideology and the “New Age Conservative” movement which dominates the freshman class in the House of Representatives.

No reader of *EIR* over the past year should be shocked by the idea that this is an assault on the Constitution itself. We have documented numerous times already, that Gingrich’s mentor Alvin Toffler dismisses the Constitution as an outmoded document that was possibly useful in the 19th century, but which is ill-suited to the requirements of the post-industrial, Third-Wave era. And *EIR* has already shown as well, over the past year, that central elements of the Gingrich-Gramm “Contract with America” constitute a direct assault on the Constitution and the clear intent of the Framers. (See, for example, *EIR*, Jan. 20, 1995, “GOP Contract with America Aimed at U.S. Constitution.”)

Moreover, since the current round of government shutdowns began, President Clinton has repeatedly made the point that what the congressional Republicans are doing is an attempt to circumvent the requirements and procedures of the U.S. Constitution. Since they are unable to muster sufficient support in the Congress itself to force through their drastic

budget cuts and their tax-cut bonanzas, they are instead trying to blackmail the President into adopting their programs by shutting down the government.

What is implied by this, is that if this insurrection continues, with its daily increasing threat to the general welfare of the nation, the President may in turn be forced to exercise the inherent constitutional powers of his office, and to respond with much stronger steps than he has to date.

The constitutional mandate

Under the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the Congress to set taxes and other revenue-producing measures in order “to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.” These provisions of the Constitution did not just wander in. As Alexander Hamilton and others argued repeatedly, the great defect of the Articles of Confederation was that the national government had no revenue, nor means of acquiring it; in fact, a minority of the *states* could effectively veto any measures to fund the national government, including military operations.

A strong national (federal) government was essential, if the new United States were to defeat the never-ceasing efforts of Britain to return it to colonial status. “Under a vigorous national government,” Hamilton declared in the *Federalist No. 11*, “the natural strength and resources of the country, directed to a common interest, would baffle all the combinations of European jealousy to restrain our growth.”

(This is not an irrelevant or outdated point, when a foreign-directed conspiracy, centered in two of London’s institutions—the Mont Pelerin Society and the Tavistock Institute—is not only attempting to weaken the U.S. economy, but to shut down the U.S. government altogether.)

Likewise, the Constitution gave substantial powers to the

Executive. The President has the responsibility to function as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, to conduct foreign policy, and, above all, “to take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.” First and foremost among those laws, is the U.S. Constitution itself, whose great purposes include providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to this and future generations. When the President takes his oath of office, he swears to “preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States”—not to present a seven-year balanced budget to the Congress.

Now, if Congress passes a law, and the President vetoes it (which has happened a number of times with the 104th Congress), the proper procedure under Article I, Section 7, is for Congress either to override the veto, or pass another law and send it to the President.

There is nothing in the Constitution which says that the Congress should cut off funds and shut down the government, in order to compel the President to bend to the will of the Legislative branch. Especially when the intent of a faction within the Legislative branch is to undermine and destroy that very government.

Indeed, the whole spirit of the Constitution runs in precisely the opposite direction: that the reason for the powers granted to Congress is to permit the Congress to raise revenues, and authorize expenditures, which promote the general welfare. Moreover, the explicit intention of the federal Constitution was to provide for a vigorous national government which would use its powers to promote the agricultural and industrial development of the nation. To undermine that, is to undermine the spirit and purpose of the Constitution; thus, today, we see the “Red Guard” faction of the House of Representatives using unconstitutional means, to accomplish their unconstitutional ends.

What the President could do

Throughout history, Presidents have taken strong executive action in the face of threats to the existence of the Republic. Abraham Lincoln is perhaps the best example; not the least noteworthy of such actions was his military executive order freeing the slaves—which was emphatically *not* accomplished by an Act of Congress.

The highest and soundest grounds for strong executive action under such circumstances are what are sometimes called the President’s “inherent” or “implied” powers to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. But in addition to this, there are also supplementary legislative grounds under which the President can declare a national emergency.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933, the preceding Hoover administration was still wedded to a balance-the-budget, cut-spending approach, while production, trade, and employment continued to plummet. FDR’s first action was to halt transactions in gold and to declare a

national bank holiday; the legal authority on which he based this was the wartime Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917—although there was no shooting war involving the United States in March 1933.

One year ago, on Jan. 24, 1995, President Clinton declared a national emergency to deal with the threat of terrorism directed against the Middle East peace process, declaring such to be “an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.”

Then on Oct. 22, 1995, the President declared a national emergency with respect to narcotics trafficking, and he issued Executive Order 12978 which directed a series of actions aimed at money laundering by drug traffickers.

In both of these instances, the President drew upon the same statutes: the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*).

The National Emergencies Act places no restrictions on the ability of the President to declare a national emergency. The IEEPA—which replaced the old Trading with the Enemy Act—pertains to financial transactions involving a foreign country or a foreign national, and need not even be invoked in the current situation.

There is no doubt that the actions of the Congress in refusing to fund vital functions of the United States government, constitute a threat to national security as well as to the general welfare.

- The President’s conduct of foreign policy is impaired by Congress’s failure to appropriate funds for the State Department and for U.S. embassies and diplomatic missions abroad. Even sensitive diplomatic communications carried out by the State Department are threatened by the current funds cutoff.

- Law enforcement, both domestic and international, is being impeded. Interpol is handling only emergency cases and is building up a backlog of 200 cases a day. Federal law enforcement agents, investigators, and prosecutors do not have the funds to travel and conduct investigations and prosecutions. Federal prisons are losing the ability to pay for food and other services. The federal courts may have to cease jury trials, and release criminal defendants, in the latter part of January.

- The Centers for Disease Control are unable to monitor the rapidly spreading influenza epidemic, and, even more dangerous, are unable to track and analyze new virus strains coming in from abroad.

- Numerous other situations, such as cessation of toxic waste cleanups, and inability to respond to workplace health and safety situations, also abound.

The reality is that a foreign-inspired cabal in the Congress has deliberately flouted the Constitution and created a condition of national emergency. It is now within the power of the President to take whatever action is necessary to defend the nation and the Constitution.

LaRouche Presidential campaign will exert decisive influence

by Nancy Spannaus

Economist Lyndon LaRouche's campaign for the Democratic Party nomination for President will wield more political influence than the majority of Republican candidates who are already spending millions of dollars. The candidate's aim, as he has expressed it in recent interviews, is to educate policymakers on the nature of the current economic/financial crisis, and to rebuild the Democratic Party so that it will support the President in taking the necessary measures to reorganize the financial system.

Having qualified for the ballot in 10 states, the LaRouche Exploratory Committee applied in early January for a half-hour national, prime-time television spot, to be aired in the last week of the month. LaRouche pioneered the half-hour campaign TV-special back in 1984, when he presented more than a dozen in-depth documentaries. Ross Perot's "Infomercials" are widely acknowledged to be low-brow imitations of the genre.

According to LaRouche's campaign spokesperson Debra Hanania-Freeman, LaRouche will be on the ballot in between 28 and 37 states. So far, he has qualified in Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Texas, and has filed in a number of others, including Maryland.

In most states, not including New Hampshire, LaRouche will be in a two-way primary race with President Clinton. LaRouche plans to wage an active campaign, and it can be expected that he will win delegates, and play a role at the Democratic Party National Convention this summer.

A television blockbuster

LaRouche's first half-hour spot will concentrate on the economic crisis. He described it in his interview with *EIR* on Dec. 27, 1995.

"It will be a qualitatively enhanced version of what we did before," he said of the TV spot.

"First of all . . . we have to deal with making clear to people *exactly what the nature of this global crisis that the other fellows aren't talking about, is*. My objective is, while I'm out to get as many delegates as possible, for the purpose of shaping the coming Democratic Convention, I do expect that President Clinton is going to be renominated by the

Democratic Party. And, under those conditions, I will support him.

"So, therefore, you say, 'What are you up to?'"

"My job is to rally those forces, from among the citizenry, to the Democratic Party, to rebuild it, somewhat in the FDR image, as the kind of party which can not only re-elect President Clinton at that point (I mean, I wouldn't turn down the nomination if I got it, let that be understood); but to re-elect President Clinton, and to ensure that the President has the policy to address the crisis, that the President has the support of a Congress which will cooperate with him, unlike the Archer-Newtzi Congress, in dealing with these issues, and that the President and the Congress will have a significant and growing support for these measures, from within the population.

"So, therefore, that's the first thing: the crisis, and what to do about it.

"Secondly, is to explain the *lunacy* of this so-called budget-balancing mania, to show how, every time, from Carter, from the measures of George Bush with his support of the Garn-St Germain bill, which looted what was left of the savings and loan system, the idiocy of Gramm-Rudman, and the repeat of Gramm-Rudman, by Gramm and his crony Newtzi, today; that these measures, every time they've been tried in the past 20 years, have had two effects: they have increased the level of the federal deficit, *in the name of balancing the budget*, and they have set forth a spiral of growth of the federal and other debt beyond belief.

"Now, these guys have come back to the trough again, and said, 'Now, we really want you to try harder. We really want you to balance the budget, as we tried before, and failed.' They took medicine that killed the patient; and now, they want to overdose the patient. . . ."

Exoneration

LaRouche's potential in the 1996 campaign is not merely intellectual influence. CityVote polls taken last fall showed him with at least a 23% recognition rate, higher than many of the Republican candidates. Of course, these were mixed with "high negatives" because of his conviction.

But those negatives are being substantially eroded through the progress of a campaign against a corrupt cabal in the Department of Justice. LaRouche was politically targeted by this cabal, and wrongfully convicted. Hundreds of political officials have called for his exoneration, and now the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, a group of more than 570 legislators in 44 states, has called for congressional oversight hearings into the Justice Department's conduct in the LaRouche case, as well as those undertaken against black elected officials and victims of the Office of Special Investigations.

Having fought implacably against injustice, LaRouche is set to become a "folk hero" who can indeed shape U.S. politics.



Fight against AIDS is a public health priority

Rep. Charles Quincy Troupe, 62nd District, Missouri House of Representatives, was appointed by President Clinton to the Presidential Council on HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and AIDS (acquired immune-deficiency syndrome). The council, organized under the auspices of the Department of Health and Human Services, is to "provide advice, information and give recommendations regarding programs and policies to promote effective prevention of HIV disease, advance research on HIV and AIDS, and provide quality services to persons living with HIV disease and AIDS." Representative Troupe is also one of over 600 current and former state representatives nationwide who have signed a call for the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche. The interview was conducted by Marianna Wertz, vice president of the Schiller Institute, on Dec. 29, 1995.

EIR: In an interview in the November-December issue of *The Legislator*, published by the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, you said that you have made prevention of the escalating incidence of HIV-AIDS among women in minority groups your "critical, crucial, number one" priority. What has led you to this?

Troupe: We looked at the progression of the disease in 1985, and we put AIDS on a chart. We looked at syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, other sexually transmitted diseases, and at how those diseases had impacted the black community. We looked at the progression of the disease and we saw how most sexually transmitted diseases had a disproportionate and unrealistic impact on minorities and, especially, women. So we started looking at AIDS and how it was moving through the African American community. We were looking at the portals of opportunity for the virus. We looked at IV-drug use.

One of the crucial problems we had was drugs and alcohol, which created an environment that permitted sexual promiscuity. It made people more susceptible to conduct that placed them at risk. When we saw the oversaturation of drugs and alcohol in the black community, we knew then that AIDS was going to be a disease that might undermine all of the progress that blacks have made in the last 140 years. It was the single most deadly foe that we've faced since slavery.

EIR: The AIDS epidemic is certainly wiping out entire na-

tions in sub-Saharan Africa.

Troupe: That's my point. It's almost like a biological neutron bomb.

EIR: Do you see the oversaturation of the black community by drugs and alcohol as coincidental?

Troupe: No, that's by design. The black community, especially the black male, is targeted. He's a target for the drug dealers. He's a target for the alcohol distributors and dealers. He's a target for the whole apartheid system, and he's always been a target. All of history shows, in our relationship with this country, that if you destroy or maim or cause the black male to be dysfunctional, then it will, in most circumstances, define the destiny of black women and children. In the AIDS and alcohol and drug atmosphere, it is defining the life cycle of black women and children.

If you look at what's happening to the black male in general, whether it's lack of quality education, lack of health care, lack of housing, lack of employment, lack of transportation, lack of self-esteem, self-love, self-worth, hopelessness; when you look at all of those things, and you look at the people and the impact of a damaged black male on black women and children, then you never see the time (or I don't see it in my lifetime), when the black male is going to be an asset to black women and children.

EIR: Addressing that problem was, obviously, the intent of the Million Man March.

Troupe: That was the whole intent. It was to turn that around, to cause the black male to look at himself and to understand that when I point my finger at the drug dealer or the liquor store owners, or the oppressors, I still have four fingers pointed back at me. So I've got to take on a lifestyle that will make me an *asset* to my woman, my child, my community, my city, my state, and my country. Despite all the overt impediments.

I see AIDS as an untreated and unobstructed effort, if not to destroy the community, to allow it to die on its own, from its own weight. At what point does the overall negative weight of the influences that impact the black community cause it to fall? There's got to be a breaking point.

EIR: You've called for a Manhattan Project in research on

the AIDS issue, which is similar to what Lyndon LaRouche called for in 1986, when his associates in California put Proposition 64 on the ballot. Are you familiar with that?

Troupe: No, I'm not.

EIR: Proposition 64 called for treating AIDS with standard measures of public health, including quarantine, universal screening, and a Manhattan Project for the development of a vaccine and cure. LaRouche was vilified as another Hitler by homosexual organizations.

Troupe: The gay community has moved to that [Proposition 64] position. When you look at their recommendations now, they're calling for pretty much the same thing.

Look at the cuts in Medicaid, the federal proposals on this issue. Look at [Sen. Jesse] Helms's [R-N.C.] statement on AIDS, and all the craziness that's going on in D.C. In Missouri, right now, we are finding a \$2.2 million deficit in the AIDS program. They're not hiring anybody and they're not doing anything. They can't do anything, because they spent \$2.2 million over budget. Now they've got a hold on all services, goods, and everything related to AIDS, which means that the AIDS issue is on hold here in Missouri because of a lack of money. Neither the Department of Health, the governor, nor anybody else saw fit to provide monies to keep the program going.

EIR: Do you expect that the Contract with America, if passed, is going to have that kind of impact nationally?

Troupe: Yes, I think it is. I think most of the people who are affected by this disease are what has been called, or looked at as "throwaway people." They are not people who have the ears of, and the concerns of the decision-makers, of the power-brokers. You have homosexuals, the minorities, women and children, especially poor women and children—they don't have the clout. They're like dust in this arena. They don't have any standing.

EIR: That's the case also with old people, who are now being encouraged to die.

Troupe: I just see that as being a forerunner of things to come. You probably won't believe this, but I see the same thing happening with juveniles. If they start giving kids—and we will at some point in time—the right to make up their minds, do you want to spend the rest of your life in jail or do you want to get the Kevorkian treatment, I think a lot of people in jail who know they're going to be there for life without parole, will opt to die. The cost of keeping these people in jail is prohibitive.

EIR: LaRouche is now calling the House speaker Newt Gingrich, because his policies are Nazi-like.

Troupe: They are Nazi-like. And what makes it so bad is that he's tenacious in his policies. It doesn't matter to him what the public thinks and it doesn't matter that what he does is *wrong*, as long as it meets his ends.

The thing that is frightening me most in this whole AIDS issue, is when I look at the needle-exchange programs across the country. Ten years ago, when I started complaining and asking the black churches, the black leaders, the black politicians to take a pro-active position on this virus, and to start moving and developing education and prevention programs, and to look at ways to keep our women and children from being infected, at that point, I would have taken the position that a needle-exchange program for the purpose of combating the spread of AIDS into our heterosexual community was the wrong way to go. But today, I am advocating a needle-exchange program. The reason I'm looking at a needle-exchange program is that 60% of the HIV infections that are occurring in the black community are occurring as a result of IV-drug use.

EIR: I presume that you're taking that position out of despair, because I'm sure you agree that it were better to get rid of the drugs.

Troupe: Yes. It's out of despair. But, we don't even have treatment programs for drug addicts. So, how are you going to get rid of the drugs? And the federal government has got to be involved, and the police departments are definitely involved, in bringing the drugs into the community.

EIR: But the needle-exchange programs encourage drug use.

Troupe: I don't know that they encourage drug use, because drug use is already taking place. I think what the needle-exchange program does, is that it creates an atmosphere where you don't have the sharing of needles and you don't have those people who are HIV-positive passing the virus on to other people. The [Atlanta, Georgia] Centers for Disease Control estimate that there are going to be from 40,000 to 60,000 new patients with HIV occurring annually in the United States. Fifty percent of those are going to be from among injection-drug users.

If we take the position that we can provide a system where we don't condone the drug use, but we want to make the drug use as safe as possible for the drug users and, in turn, protect the significant others of those drug users, who might be innocent: You have a faithful mate at home who becomes HIV-infected because her significant other is HIV-positive through IV-drug use, which he might not even be aware of. I think that is worthy. What I think is also worthy for taking this position, is the HIV infection among women and infants—this will help bring an end to the epidemic if we can close that portal. We can cut off 50% of all HIV infection just by providing clean needles to the drug dealers. I'm for that. It might be morally wrong, but it is the correct public health decision to make.

EIR: It's a compromise public health position, because the real battle can't be won immediately. But we shouldn't forget that the real battle is both to stop the drug epidemic and also

to get competent medical care for people.

Troupe: I agree. That's why I'm saying it's so important that this be moved to a public health problem, and it's got to be attacked at the national level, and it's got to be an all-out war. A Manhattan Project would make sense. *It's overwhelming women and children.* When you see the injection-drug use directly or indirectly being responsible for the overwhelming majority of HIV infection among women and infants, how can you take the position that we're not going to address that issue?

EIR: You can't. But there's another way to address it. Have you read the book *Dope, Inc.*?

Troupe: No.

EIR: We published it first in 1986. It was subtitled "Britain's Opium War against the United States."

Troupe: Yes, I saw that.

EIR: The British opium wars against China are the model for what's being done to the United States today. They were conducted for the purpose of addicting an entire population so that it could be subdued. That's what's being done to the United States today by the same British-centered banks that financed the opium wars against China. You see the black population in this country being subjected to a drug war which now also includes the AIDS virus.

Troupe: The people who are infected, their number one

priority is, "I need a cure." My number one priority is to make sure that people who are not infected don't become infected. If we had a Manhattan Project-type or any other type of serious national program, we could prevent most people from ever becoming infected. My concern is education and prevention, in conjunction with research for a cure.

EIR: That's how this country wiped out tuberculosis.

Troupe: That's all I'm saying. We need to do that. And we need to be out front in doing it. The issue will never be discussed unless we start advocating creative things, like a needle-exchange program. When you look at what's happening to black women in this country, and what's happening to women in Africa, especially women who are infected heterosexually—that's where the danger is. . . . This is the fastest-growing group of diagnosed AIDS patients in the United States. The fastest-growing group is not HIV-drug users, it's not homosexuals, it's not bisexuals, it's heterosexual women and their babies. If we allow this thing to destroy the wombs of our women, the impact on the black community, if this thing is not checked, I don't know what the black community will look like in the year 2025.

EIR: It'll look like Auschwitz.

Troupe: That's my point. And I don't know how to impress upon the black leadership, especially the black churches, that they've got to address this issue. I've been trying to get them to address this issue in a real way for ten years. Now, most

Recommendations on HIV-AIDS

The Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS recently asked its members to advise President Clinton on actions the President should take to advance the battle against HIV. Rep. Charles Quincy Troupe provided EIR with his answers, which are excerpted below. Emphasis is in the original.

Priority 1: The President needs to provide leadership in *prevention* activities. He needs to be reminded that *no new person* needs to become infected. . . . Special attention should be given to minority women and to preventing a second wave of infection in the gay/bi-sexual community. . . .

Priority 2: AIDS research is off track. The President needs to provide cross-agency guidance to refocus, coordinate, and intensify the research effort. Early in his term, the President's staff met with community representatives and researchers, to discuss a "Manhattan Project" for

AIDS research to find a cure and an effective vaccine. *Nothing* happened.

Priority 3: The future of the Ryan White Care Act, HOPWA, and the Americans with Disabilities Act is uncertain. Our own community depends heavily on these federal programs. The President should use the power of his office to assure continuation of these federal programs.

Priority 4: . . . Presidential policy on HIV and AIDS must be clearly communicated to the public; one that would set the tone for the country's response to the epidemic.

Priority 5: The council must address the ownership issue imposed by white gay males in the area of prevention strategies and funding. It is important to note that all communities and voices must be heard as plans are developed and implemented in the fight against HIV infection.

[Representative Troupe notes later in the questionnaire the "appalling disparity" in life-expectancy between people of color and white gay males from the time of AIDS diagnosis: approximately 19 weeks for African-Americans versus two years for white gay males. The same disparity relative to white gay males also exists for people who live and receive care in rural America, he notes.]

of the church choirs are dead, because they are riddled with homosexuals. Most of the choir directors and piano players and organists are dead or dying. The church ministers are beginning to bury their family members now and they're preaching the funerals. I have to attend them, but I see the agony when they preach these funerals.

EIR: There are places in Africa where AIDS has killed half the population and there are whole villages where there's nobody there.

Troupe: That's why I'm saying that, if you look at this thing, it's almost like a biological neutron bomb. It kills the people, but it leaves the real estate intact.

At this point, the black community cannot be pro-active. We tried to be pro-active ten years ago, and nobody listened to us. Now what we have to do is to cut our losses. The needle-exchange programs allow us to cut our losses, [even though] it's reprehensible, it's immoral.

EIR: I disagree with you completely on that. I understand your humanitarian concern, but it leads to the dead-end of drugs. You're providing a much higher quality of leadership, when you propose that this must be approached from the standpoint of a Manhattan Project. I think you would be much better off pushing that with both the black and white leadership. If you focus your energy on a needle-exchange

program, you may save a few lives. But if your energy is focussed on the real solution, the real battle, and this is LaRouche's method, then, a lot more people will be saved.

Troupe: I don't disagree with that. But all I'm saying is that—I'm looking at Medicaid. Let's say the Republicans had their way on the Medicaid program. Then the AIDS community would be devastated. The funding would just not be there. The needle thing is just a stop-gap measure to try to cause people to focus on the bigger issue, and that is that the drugs are the problem. Without the drugs, we could reduce the AIDS infection rate by 50%. But we're not going to have an all-out war on drugs. We had a war on drugs in which a shot was never fired.

EIR: That was not a war on drugs. It was a war on drug pushers, not a war on those who are creating the drug problem.

Troupe: As a black person, I don't see that the government is going to stop the drugs. I turn in drug dealers in their homes every week to the police department. You know what they tell me? "We can't arrest anybody on drugs. We have to send it downtown, and then the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] has to do the arrests." In other words, I can stop a policeman and say, "They're selling drugs in that house," and he can see them selling drugs, but he can't make an arrest.

I told the area commander what was going on, and he said, "I can't do it. I've got to send it downtown."

EIR: It's obvious that very powerful forces are preventing the elimination of drugs.

Troupe: So, when I look at that, and see that we could eliminate 50% [of the rate of infection] and a whole host of other problems—but I just don't see that happening.

EIR: I only see it happening if good people don't stop fighting.

Troupe: I'm not going to stop. I've been fighting ten years, so I'm going to be out here.

EIR: President Clinton has done more in stopping the cartels than any President so far.

Troupe: I agree.

EIR: The fundamental fight is to get rid of this Congress and get Clinton to focus on what has to be done to stop the descent of the whole civilization into a Dark Age. AIDS is the least of the diseases that are going to hit mankind in the course of the next few decades, if this is allowed to continue.

Troupe: That's why there's got to be a national priority, a national public health priority, and it's got to work. If we don't get out there, it's not going to work.

EIR: There won't be a human population left.

Troupe: Well, I know there won't be a human black population left anywhere.

So, You Wish To Learn All About Economics?

So, You Wish
To Learn All
About Economics?



A Text on
Elementary
Mathematical
Economics
by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

A text on elementary mathematical economics, by the world's leading economist. Find out why *EIR* was right, when everyone else was wrong.

Order from:

Ben Franklin Booksellers, Inc.
107 South King Street Leesburg, VA 22075

\$10 plus shipping (\$1.50 for first book, \$.50 for each additional book). Bulk rates available. Information on bulk rates and videotape available on request.

Clinton's War on Drugs wins victories, despite congressional sabotage

by Joyce Fredman

During the past three years, the Clinton administration has conducted a quiet but persistent revolution in American anti-drug policy. President Clinton has taken a different approach than previous administrations, whose "war" was in large part characterized by rhetoric. In fact, the term "War on Drugs," coined by Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR*, was so abused and bandied about, that the Clinton team rejected the phrase altogether, despite the fact that they were actually conducting such a campaign, unlike their loud-mouthed predecessors.

These efforts have proceeded on four important fronts: 1) an unambiguous rejection of drug legalization; 2) support given to governments who are engaged in crackdowns on narco-terrorism; 3) a campaign against Hollywood and its glorification of drugs and the drug culture; 4) serious global moves to shut down the drug cartels at their nerve center, the money-laundering apparatus.

Most significant was the U.S. Justice Department's June 5, 1995 indictment in Miami of the entire leadership of Colombia's Cali Cartel and associated former U.S. lawyers, including Michael Abbell, who had served for 17 years in the Department of Justice. Four days later, Colombian and U.S. officials raided the Cali apartment of Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, arresting the cartel boss.

These policies culminated in the initiatives taken in October 1995, declaring the narco-terrorist networks a national security threat, and prioritizing the closing of 50 leading money-laundering centers internationally. A review of these activities, including the countermoves to sabotage the efforts, puts into a clear perspective who the real anti-drug warriors are, and who are the hypocrites.

No to drug legalization

Despite the pre-election forecasts of the media, and fervent expectations of the decriminalization crowd, Clinton and his cabinet officials have said it loud and often—*No* to legalization. Dr. Lee Brown, outgoing director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), has been the most vocal.

On May 21, 1994, a forum was held at the Harvard Law School on Crime, Drugs, Health, and Prohibition; it was heavily weighted toward decriminalization, and advertised itself thus: "The 1992 conference featured 16 workshops

highlighting the futility of drug prohibition. This conference will include a constructive dialogue from both points of view on the question: Would a public health approach, similar to [that of] European nations, be more effective than the existing criminal justice model?"

In the midst of this cultural pessimism, came a strong response. Dr. Brown gave the keynote address and made clear his purpose in attending:

"I am participating in this conference because it provides an excellent opportunity to clearly state this administration's stance on legalization. And that is as follows:

"Our number one goal is to reduce the number of drug users in America. Legalization is a formula for self-destruction, and this administration is unequivocally opposed to any 'reform' that is certain to increase drug use.

"As a former police officer who walked the beat and ran three major police departments, I have witnessed firsthand the pain, the despair, and the lawlessness that surround the drug trade. Those that argue in support of legalization as a solution to these problems are simply wrong. And it is my job, as director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the President's chief adviser on drug policy, to go wherever it is necessary, whenever it is necessary, and before whatever forum to state the truth: Drug use is a serious, multifaceted problem that adversely impacts this great nation in many and varied ways. . . .

"[There is a myth] that there is massive support for policy change by social thinkers, policy-level officials, and the public at large. This includes broad support for legalization, or the decriminalization of drug use.

"In fact, there is no massive support for legalization. A 1990 Gallup poll showed that 80% of the public thought that legalizing drugs was a bad idea. . . .

"Reflecting the views of the American public, there is no meaningful support within Congress for the legalization of illicit drugs.

"And in fact, policy-level officials who are directly responsible for the drug issue—*beginning with the President*—oppose legalization. I do, too. . . .

"Another . . . myth is that there are excellent foreign models to show that decriminalization works: The Netherlands and the U.K. are two.



Lee Brown, the outgoing director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, has been a strong spokesman against drug legalization, and against the efforts of congressional Republicans to dismantle anti-drug programs.

"This is another fantastic myth. One need only read the international press to realize the degree to which the Dutch have visited upon themselves misery from drug abuse, by enacting drug laws that go unenforced, and policies that encourage 'responsible' use rather than discourage any use at all. The Dutch are pleased to say they have remained mostly unscathed by drug use by their own citizens. They cannot say the same of the many thousands of foreign visitors who arrive to buy drugs, steal or panhandle to keep using them, and then ask the Dutch to treat them for addiction.

"And one need only recall the disastrous experience of Great Britain with the controlled distribution of heroin. In the years between 1959 and 1968—according to the 1981 *British Medical Journal*—the number of heroin addicts in the U.K. doubled every 16 months. The experiment was, of course, terminated. But addiction rates in the U.K. have not subsided.

"At the same time, no one mentions Italy, which permits heroin and other drugs to be used legally, and where the number of heroin addicts—some 350,000, by official estimates—and the level of HIV prevalence—an estimated 70%—are higher than those in any other country in Western Europe. I ask myself at times why those who advocate drug policy reform are so quiet about the Italian model. . . .

"In 1917, the renowned American journalist and social observer, H.L. Mencken, remarked: 'There is always an easy solution to every human problem—neat, plausible, and wrong.'

"To the overwhelming number of Americans, to the Clinton administration, to the American Congress, to American policymakers of this as well as prior administrations, to Americans involved with drug programs across the country, to Americans in drug-blighted communities across the country, legalization is exactly such a solution—neat, plausible, and wrong. Speaking for these Americans and for this administration, I can tell you that *it's just not going to happen*" (all emphasis in original).

Dr. Brown's voice is not alone. On Aug. 18, 1995, in the *Wall Street Journal*, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala wrote an op-ed attacking drug legalization and refuting the attempts to portray marijuana as benign. "Given the facts, it is surprising that some people in Washington and elsewhere continue to bring up the issue of legalizing marijuana and other illicit drugs," she said. "That would be a huge mistake. First, marijuana is a problem in our country because it is harmful—not because it is illicit. Research continues to show that it damages short-term memory, distorts perception, impairs judgment and complex motor skills, alters the heart rate, can lead to severe anxiety, and can cause paranoia and lethargy. . . .

"Legalization of marijuana almost certainly would cause more young people to use—and become addicted to—marijuana, as well as other drugs. In part, that's because legalizing drugs takes away a significant deterrent against drug use. Moreover, for as long as we have monitored drug use, we have seen that whenever there is a decrease in the percentage of young people who perceive marijuana use as harmful, the percentage of users increases. Inevitably, legalization would suggest to young people that marijuana is not harmful—thereby knocking down a powerful barrier to use. . . . Indeed, reversing directions and legalizing marijuana could cause young people to dismiss warnings they have heard from government and the larger society about other illicit drugs like crack, cocaine, and heroin—an erosion of trust that must never be allowed to happen."

Meanwhile, the architects of the Conservative Revolution, such as Milton Friedman and William F. Buckley, Jr., continued their drumbeat for legalization, talking about what a failure criminalization has been. Drug Enforcement Administration Administrator Thomas Constantine characterized them as "false prophets" who undermine the nation's resolve. "This group of false prophets tell people that if we legalize drugs the problem will go away. . . . I have a plan," he said. "Let those wealthy people who want to legalize drugs try it out on their own families, in their own wealthy neighborhoods. Let them do it in their rich schools. . . . That will end the push for drug legalization."

International efforts

Dr. Brown traveled extensively around the world, to give support to those governments who have made anti-drug policy a priority. Clinton made Dr. Brown's position as ONDCP

director a cabinet post, signaling both his trust in Brown and his prioritization of the drug fight.

In 1994, Brown was in Asia, and on Aug. 29, 1995, he gave a press conference on his just-concluded trip to South America, stressing his strong impression of the political will of the anti-drug forces in Ibero-America. He also emphasized taking an approach here based on respect for national sovereignty, a key ingredient in an effective war on drugs, and one that was decidedly missing during the Bush years.

Brown's trip included Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela, and Brazil (he did not go to Colombia because of what he referred to as their "internal problems"). Concerning his meeting with President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, Brown talked about the progress made in shutting down the airplanes between Peru and Colombia, which serve as a shipment route for cocaine base. "For the first six months of this year," he said, "the number of drug flights from Peru to Colombia is down 30% over the same period last year. The quantity of cocaine shipped is down 43% over the same period last year. . . . Estimates of cocaine base awaiting buyers and transportation run as high as 30 metric tons. And, finally, reported transportation costs for air shipments from Peru to Colombia have gone up as much as five times. So we are seeing the results of an effective strategy, developed some time ago, now paying benefits for us."

Brown also met with President Sánchez de Lozada of Bolivia, and President Rafael Caldera of Venezuela, as well as justice ministers and top narcotics enforcement officials in all the countries he visited.

Perhaps most significant were his comments on Venezuela. Brown praised the efforts of the Caldera government, while implicitly impugning the regime of Carlos Andrés Pérez, Caldera's Bush-tainted predecessor as President.

Said Brown of his Venezuela trip, "What we saw was not only the political will, but the actual eradication of the coca and the poppy in that mountain range, and that's a very difficult thing to do. There are no roads going up there. . . . They are doing a good job in addressing the problem.

"They, too, are also concerned about the consumption problem. Venezuela has also developed *for the first time* a national drug control strategy. In our country, for example, we have a strategy that . . . must be presented to the Congress each year. Venezuela has developed for the first time their strategy" (emphasis added).

Brown made clear that he is not blind to the difficulties that lie ahead, such as the spreading of opium poppy plants throughout the area (South America is now responsible for 30% of the heroin entering the United States), and the shifting of transshipment routes into such areas as Brazil's western Amazon, which is not currently covered by radar.

But, he stressed, "for the first time . . . we have the right combination of political will and enforcement success. We now have an opportunity to further disrupt the supply of drugs to the U.S. . . . and we must begin now to beef up our

capacity to stop transit by river and land, as well as to increase enforcement resources against new trafficker routes. While this is daunting, it is what we need to do because of the success we are having in blocking the main arteries of the supply routes controlled by the Cali Cartel."

Campaign against Hollywood

On Oct. 19, 1995, Brown addressed the Entertainment Industries Council of 150 "creative community" executives from television, music, and movies. He rejected any notion of partisan politics in the anti-drug effort. "In recent months, one of my predecessors, Bill Bennett, and Majority Leader Bob Dole have spoken out about the media's impact on our cultural climate. Their comments about the excessive violence, drugs, and depraved imagery in some popular music and films echoed the concerns that President Clinton has voiced on many occasions. Let's be clear that this is not a Republican or Democratic issue. It is an American crisis. It is a bipartisan concern that is of paramount importance to all Americans."

He went on to discuss the role the mass media and entertainment industry play in shaping children's perceptions. "The influence of all of these negative images is particularly relevant to the use of drugs, because every recent study has documented that drug use among adolescents is on the rise. There is no mistaking that America's children are at risk. . . . Just recently, a rock album was released that glorifies the smoking of marijuana and advocates legalization. 'Hempilation,' the title of the record album, is a celebration of pot smoking, featuring 17 performing groups including the Black Crowes. Just a look at the titles of some of the songs on the album is enough to make one sick. There are songs included such as 'Champagne and Reefer,' 'Who's Got the Herb?' 'I Wanna Get High,' 'I Like Marijuana,' and 'Legalize It.'

"I would ask the producers and performers of this project: How irresponsible can one be? Marijuana is dangerous, harmful, and illegal. Those who call for the legalization of marijuana or who advocate its use are wrong, wrong, wrong. I don't care if it's a high-minded policy institute or a record company, they are wrong, they are wrong."

The other side mobilizes

One would expect the so-called law and order types to rally to these initiatives. Not so. During the first week of August 1995, when the Colombian government of Cali Cartel-linked President Ernesto Samper Pizano was being assaulted by corruption scandals, the U.S. war on drugs, energized by the June 5 Miami indictments against the Cali Cartel, could have used some backup. Instead, the Conservative Revolution Republicans in the U.S. Congress launched an assault on every anti-drug effort being undertaken by the Clinton administration, including a call for dismantling the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

On July 27, the Senate Appropriations Treasury, Postal

Service, General Government Subcommittee approved a proposal to abolish the job of White House drug policy adviser, a position created by the Congress seven years before to coordinate efforts in this area, and one that President Clinton saw as crucial to the anti-drug fight.

ONDCP Director Brown responded: "In the name of cost savings and efficiency, they would generate the far higher cost and inefficiency of individual agencies' gunning for control on their own—exactly the problem ONDCP was created to solve in the first place."

President Clinton announced that he would veto the bill if this proposal, part of a \$23 billion appropriations bill that would finance the Treasury Department, White House, and small agencies for fiscal year 1996, which began on Oct. 1, 1995, passed both houses of Congress. The President said that any removal of funds would "seriously undermine the nation's battle against drug abuse and drug-related crime." He also said that shutting down the office "would severely curtail my ability to sustain a coordinated strategy among some 50 federal agencies involved in drug control. Just when this coordinated effort is showing sustained success, the subcommittee is proposing we go back to the days when the nation did not have coordinated drug-control strategy." He added that Director Brown is doing "an extraordinary job."

Sen. Richard Shelby (R-Ala.), the chairman of the committee that proposed this fiasco, blustered: "If this administration will not facilitate and prosecute the drug war, then Congress is forced to do it for them. I believe my subcommittee will go to the mat on this issue." He claimed that if the administration "had worked as hard at making this position effective as it has at trying to save this office, then the committee would likely be looking to *increase* rather than reduce funding."

How likely? The actions of these legislators speak louder than their words. Look at their July 1995 activities:

- The House Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Subcommittee voted to cut by 60% the only school-based federally funded drug prevention program, the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, cutting it from \$500 million to \$200 million. The program serves 94% of the country's school districts and 39 million students.

- On July 19, the House Appropriations Committee voted to remove all money for the President's community policing program that has already put 16,351 new police officers on the streets. The appropriations bill puts all funds into a \$1.9 billion block grant with no guarantee that the money will go to hiring more police. The Commerce, Justice, State, and Federal Judiciary Appropriations bill eliminates funds for the drug court program, which requires drug-using offenders to get treatment or go to prison.

- On July 20, the House voted to cut the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program. This, in light of the fact that the Miami HIDTA joint task force agencies ran the investiga-

tion that led to the indictments of Cali drug cartel lawyers (including former senior Justice Department prosecutor Michael Abbell) and arrests of cartel leaders in Colombia. The Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Appropriations bill also includes cuts in the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center, a program that provides new counter-drug technology for U.S. law enforcement.

- On July 18, the House Appropriations Committee blue-penciled the Housing and Urban Development drug elimination grants program designed to fight drug-related crime in public housing projects.

- On July 20, the House Appropriations Committee slashed the budget for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services which provides substance abuse treatment, prevention, and mental health services for tens of thousands of pregnant women, as well as other high-risk groups. The Labor-HHS-Education bill cut \$371 million from the \$1.4 billion requested, one-third of the overall \$1.1 billion in cuts to the Health and Human Services Department.

- On July 10, the House voted to cut, from \$213 million down to \$113 million, the International Drug Law Enforcement Bureau at the State Department. The ONDCP assessment is that this will "have a devastating effect on our efforts to combat international drug-trafficking efforts, and sends the wrong message to the countries we urge to fight drug production and trafficking."

Gingrich: legalization or death penalty

Never one to miss a chance at the microphone, House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), during July's Republican National Committee policy forum, called for a national referendum on legalization. He, too, claims to be an anti-drug warrior. He says, let the American people choose between legalization and the death penalty. Lee Brown called this "the ultimate in extremism and defeatism," and noted that "drug abuse is an American crisis, not a partisan political opportunity. It does not help kids or serve them well, when our leaders play partisan politics with an issue that goes to the heart of everything we hold dear."

Despite the GOP attacks, Brown continued on the anti-drug offensive. In July, he issued a statement calling on the entertainment business and the Madison Avenue ad agencies to stop glamorizing the drug culture in their product promotions. He also attacked the idea of holding up professional athletes who use drugs as role models for youth, citing the case of professional baseball player Daryl Strawberry, who has repeatedly gotten into trouble for drug abuse, yet was recently hired by the New York Yankees.

Brown cited recent statistics showing that marijuana-related emergency room visits have nearly doubled in the last five years and are now recorded nearly as often as cocaine. "These numbers rebut the notion that marijuana is a benign drug."

Brown continued: "Perhaps there is some nervousness about our recent efforts to take on major sports leaders for sending a terrible message to youth by condoning repeated drug abuse. Or maybe there is a reaction to our taking on industry officials. . . . Right now, as we speak, HIDTA joint task forces, which my office funds, are working on additional cases like the Cali drug cartel indictments successfully arranged by the Miami HIDTA agencies. Our office worked closely with the President in his decision to decertify Colombia from aid and loans if they do not cooperate on drug control. As a result of the President's action, we have seen three of the top five Cali Cartel leaders arrested over the past few weeks. . . . Right now, we are in the process of designating additional federal-state-local partnerships across the country in order to focus anti-drug efforts where they can be most productive."

He reiterated his intent to continue fighting any initiatives by any group for the legalization of marijuana. He also cited a recent national survey showing that adolescents aged 12 to 17 view drugs as the most serious problem they face—"more than sex, violence, or their parents." The survey says that more than 80% of 10th and 12th graders said marijuana is easy to get; 54% said that cocaine or heroin were also accessible.

Yet, as recently as July, William F. Buckley, Jr., a leading figure in Mont Pelerin Society circles, wrote in his *National Review* that the war on drugs has been lost, and the United States should legalize all drugs. Gingrich called for a national referendum posing draconian police-state measures, including an increased use of the death penalty, as the only alternative to outright legalization.

The efforts of this gaggle of Adam Smith clones to paint President Clinton and drug adviser Brown as the "softies" on drugs, backfired. It was, after all, under the direction of George Bush that a character as unsavory as Oliver North employed both the Medellín and Cali cartels as "assets," "piggy banks" in his secret wars. That stands in stark contrast to the directives Bill Clinton signed in October.

Executive orders against money laundering

In a series of unprecedented moves, President Clinton made clear that "a national security threat to the United States" exists, in the form of narco-terrorism, and that, therefore, continuing extraordinary measures will be taken to combat what this administration sees as the increasing danger of a "nexus among terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and other international criminals."

The act of identifying an international force behind narcotics trafficking, and taking the appropriate actions to dismantle the associated financial networks, was a step long awaited by the American people. Unlike past administrations, Clinton came through on this issue. On Oct. 22, the President signed Executive Order 12978. The order states that "significant foreign narcotics traffickers . . . constitute

an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States."

The Order goes on to restrict various business transactions with specific companies and individuals who are associated with said traffickers. "To attack the danger of international organized crime, the President has ordered five specific initiatives designed to deny the criminals their ability to launder their illicit profits, shut down so-called 'legitimate' front companies financed and controlled by the world's largest drug cartel, enhance U.S. legislation to put the criminals

In reply to Gingrich, Lee Brown noted that "drug abuse is an American crisis, not a partisan political opportunity. It does not help kids or serve them well, when our leaders play partisan politics with an issue that goes to the heart of everything we hold dear."

in jail, increase training and assistance to the world's law enforcement agencies, and promote greater international cooperation in the fight."

Key to this initiative is the fact that it takes aim at money laundering, an aspect of organized crime which was all but ignored by previous administrations. "Criminal enterprises are moving vast sums of ill-gotten gains through the international financial system with absolute impunity," said Clinton in his speech to the United Nations on Oct. 22. "We must not allow them to wash the blood of profits from the sale of drugs, from terror, or organized crimes."

But this was not the first time this administration has targeted dirty-money operations. In fact, it has become an increasing priority of law enforcement over the past two years. On June 5, the indictment handed down by federal prosecutors in Miami targeted not only Colombian drug kingpins, but their lawyers as well, including three former Justice Department officials. This attack on the Cali Cartel's operations had money-laundering as one of its major components. And Michael Abbell, one of the lawyers indicted, had formerly, in his days at the Justice Department, been a top aide to Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard in the DOJ's Criminal Division.

On Dec. 16, 1994, international, federal, state, and local law enforcement officials disclosed Operation Dinero, a multi-agency investigation into the financial web of drug trafficking. The bust netted nine tons of cocaine, plus \$52 million in cash and assets. Most important, it established new

priorities in drug investigations. "It is the first time a U.S. government agency has operated a financial institution for the purpose of targeting the financial networks of international drug organizations," said DEA Administrator Constantine. "In effect, Dinero put us squarely in the middle of the high-tech world of banking and the sophisticated electronic movement of money."

In 1985, a strategy for fighting an effective War on Drugs was outlined by Lyndon LaRouche. It included three critical points: identifying narco-terrorism, money laundering, and the international narcotics business as a multinational operation. All three of these points have been a constant theme in President Clinton's effort.

In a press conference on Oct. 30, Robert Gelbard, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, elaborated the President's moves. "The problem of money-laundering . . . is a dramatic and still increasing problem. . . . The President has announced that he has instructed the secretaries of Treasury and State and the Attorney General to identify and notify nations which are the most egregious in facilitating criminal money-laundering of all kinds. . . . We would hope that they would enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements to conform to international standards. . . ."

"The President did say that if these nations do not enter into such agreements and implement them after an appropriate amount of time, the secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the secretary of State and the Attorney General, will recommend to the President whether economic sanctions should be applied. There is a range of possibilities involved in this, but they could include, among other possible sanctions . . . prohibiting the use of electronic funds transfers and dollar-clearing mechanisms to financial institutions in the subject country. We understand fully that these could be and would be, if implemented, very dramatic measures, but we feel that it is a measure of the seriousness of the problem and the dire state to which the money-laundering problem has risen, that it is important to try to find ways to solve this problem and develop cooperative mechanisms around the world to prevent this problem from spreading any further."

Money laundering is now estimated at \$1.3 trillion a year, up \$300 billion from last year. "Criminal enterprises are moving vast sums of ill-gotten gains through the international financial system with absolute impunity. We must not allow them to wash the blood of profits from the sale of drugs from terror or organized crimes. . . . Nations should bring their banks and financial systems into conformity with the international anti-money-laundering standards. . . . And if they refuse, we will consider appropriate actions."

The actions referred to were stated in the White House Summary sheet. "Much of the problem . . . stems from the corrosive effect on markets and governments of their large illicit funds—blood money gained from their criminal acts. While we must continue vigorously to disrupt the enter-

prises which produce these funds, we will now greatly increase our efforts in going after their money and other assets directly."

In his speech to the United Nations, Gelbard specified, "The President announced that he has instructed the secretaries of the Treasury and State and the Attorney General to identify and notify the nations which are most egregious in facilitating criminal money laundering that they should enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements to conform to international standards. . . . If these nations do not enter into such agreements and implement laws against money laundering, the secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the secretary of State and the Attorney General, will recommend to the President whether economic sanctions should be applied."

Within two weeks of this announcement, Arnaud de Borchgrave, former editor of the *Washington Times*, reported that the President had also signed a Presidential Decision Directive, that once again notes a national security threat posed by narcotics trafficking, illegal immigration, money laundering, smuggling of nuclear and chemical weapons material, assassinations, and bribery of government officials, and orders government agencies to "use creatively and aggressively all legal means to combat international organized crime." The directive was said to be addressed to the vice president; the secretaries of state, defense, and the Treasury, the attorney general; the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; the directors of the CIA, FBI, Office of Management and Budget, Office of National Drug Control Policy, and Drug Enforcement Administration; and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In a press conference held in New York, Gelbard was questioned about the targets of this directive. He emphasized the importance of financial misdealings, and reiterated that only countries that engaged in this kind of activity would receive any reprobation.

"At this point," he said, "we're looking at a range of countries in which we see a tremendous amount of activity related to money laundering and other kinds of financial crimes, as I say, due to their unwillingness or inability so far to implement the measures." Included in the memo are negotiations "to close down about 50 money-laundering centers in the world," most of them "tiny sovereign nations and members of the United Nations." Asked who are the most egregious offenders, Gelbard refused to answer. "What we want to do right now is, now that we've put these countries on warning, we want to go to them quickly, which we expect to do within the next week or so, and approach them stressing the need for them to undertake these measures rapidly or face obvious consequences." Giving out more details than that, Gelbard noted, would jeopardize the operation.

It is long overdue that America has a President and an administration that consider narco-terrorism and money laundering a security threat.

'Companion of joy, balm for sorrow': the paintings of Johannes Vermeer

by Nora Hamerman

Question: "What would you do if an elephant sat in front of you at the movie?" Answer: "Miss most of the movie." (From a children's riddle book.)

Question: Why is a great painting like a child's riddle? Answer: It sets you up by leading you to think in a fixed way, and then throws you off the fixed track by introducing some element that was there all along, but had escaped your attention (e.g., a different way of interpreting the verb "do"). The child's laughter at having been fooled by this silly riddle is not totally alien to the intellectual pleasure evoked by the artistry of the Dutch artist Johannes Vermeer (1632-75), who evokes beauty by inviting the viewer to be surprised by the creative powers of his or her own mind.

Consider one of Vermeer's finest compositions, "A Lady at the Virginal with a Gentleman," painted in the early 1660s. It is rarely seen by the art-loving public because it is part of the private collection of H.R.M. Queen Elizabeth II of England, having been acquired by her ancestor King George III prior to the American Revolution. By a nice irony, the picture purchased by that implacable enemy of the American republic, is currently in the United States as part of a splendid, once-in-a-lifetime exhibition—the first-ever retrospective devoted entirely to Vermeer. By a nastier irony, this and the 20 other Vermeers in the show have been inaccessible to tens of thousands of people who wished to see them during many days of November and December, because some of George III's latter-day epigones in the U.S. Congress, mad with the delusion that they are defending their posterity from debts, have held the National Gallery of Art, along with other federal institutions, hostage to their crankish obsession with "balancing the budget."

The riddle in the Queen's Vermeer, also called "The Music Lesson" (although the actual subject is unclear), is that the "action" is all in the background. If you're thinking hieratically, as in European medieval art where the saints were the largest, the royalty was second, and the commoners were smallest, according to their importance in the established order, then the "elephant"—a table draped in an oriental rug—will keep you from seeing most of the show, which is playing out in the deep background, thanks to the science of perspective which was a great gift to world civilization by the European Renaissance.

Vermeer gives pride of place to a finely crafted keyboard

instrument which is being played by a young woman who stands with her back turned to us, at the far end of a large room brilliantly lit through windows from the left side. The perspective scheme of the picture is marked out by large, diagonally placed black and white tiles and interrupted by a table covered with an oriental carpet in the foreground, and a chair and a bass viol lying on the floor in the middle ground. The unmistakable focus converges on the left sleeve of the woman, drawing subtle attention to the unseen hand which would be playing the bass line of the piece—the "continuo" or ground bass, upon which the whole polyphonic structure of a keyboard piece of that era would be built.

The virginal has been identified as a costly one constructed by the famed Antwerp instrument maker Andreas Ruckers (1579-1654), the "Stradivarius" of harpsichord makers. A wealthy young woman would have been given private instruction in this most refined of domestic arts. The open lid of the Ruckers virginal is inscribed in Latin, "Musical Letitiae Co[me] Medicine Dolor[um]": Music is the companion of joy, balm for sorrow. The motto becomes an element linking other themes—musical, pictorial, and moral.

In this, as in many other pictures by Vermeer, recent studies have used radiography to reveal how the artist altered his compositions away from "realism" toward carefully contrived balances. For example, curator Arthur Wheelock shows that Vermeer eliminated some of the natural shadows in order to simplify the composition. Most extraordinary is the change in the woman's head, which he repainted to face directly back. The same woman's head, as painted originally, and as it still appears reflected in the mirror behind the virginal, turns toward the man on her right, who leans gently against the case of the instrument and watches her with rapt attention and with slightly parted lips. We also catch a glimpse in the mirror of another art form—the easel of the painter himself is reflected in the tilted glass. The "joke" is that we expect a mirror to give us back optical reality without distortion. This mirror talks back—it warps time, not in the ugly and nihilistic manner of a Picasso, but so as to synthesize a higher reality than a single moment could show us. The music is "between" the woman concentrating solely on the keyboard and the woman who looks at the man; "between" the depicted woman, and the depicted reflection of the depicted woman, and the viewer, who is "real." But we're not done yet.



"A Lady at the Virginal with a Gentleman," c. 1662-64, Lent by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Arthur Wheelock observes: "The metaphorical relationships between Vermeer's composition and musical forms are many, but one is particularly fascinating: the building of rectangular shapes around the woman to give visual emphasis to her importance, a structural technique akin to the repetition of motifs in music developing toward a thematic climax. Then, as though returning to an earlier theme, but in a minor key, Vermeer reconsiders the woman through a mirror, revealing aspects of her that would otherwise never be known." The Ruckers virginal was probably the one documented to have belonged to the Huygens family, well known for its musical as well as scientific interests.

Next to the man on the side opposite the windows, hangs a large picture by an older Dutch master, Dirck van Baburen, of "Cimon and Pero," a valued item in the art collection inherited by Vermeer's in-laws. The partially seen picture shifts us back in time in a threefold way—to an earlier era of national art, to an earlier stage in Vermeer's extended family, and to ancient history, in its theme. It depicts a young Roman mother who kept her imprisoned father from starving by suckling him at her own bosom, and was known as "Roman Charity." The story had come to symbolize the ideal of Christian charity, with the daughter's love for her father being perceived in spiritual terms, for such unselfish love ennobles and allows the spirit to rise closer to God.

The details of the history of this Vermeer trace all of the major elements of Vermeer's art, life, and critical fortunes: save for the last chapter which should be written soon, when,

with the expected fall of the House of Windsor from power, it will permanently enter a public museum. The canvas was sold to King George III in 1762 by Joseph Smith, the British consul in Venice, as a work by another Dutch artist, Frans van Mieris, and only identified a century later as by Vermeer. Before Smith, it had been acquired by a famous Venetian painter, Gianantonio Pellegrini, who made his career in England and the Low Countries. And before Pellegrini, it was one of "21 works most powerfully and splendidly painted by the late J. Vermeer of Delft; showing various Compositions, being the best he has ever made," sold at auction in Amsterdam in 1696, exactly 300 years ago. It had been in the collection of Jacob Dissius, a Delft printer whose father-in-law, a wealthy Delft brewer, was likely the major patron of Vermeer.

Johannes Vermeer: an artist so often contradicted by the

oligarchical power of Venice and Venice's heir, Great Britain—yet manifesting a creative genius that cannot be smothered by any misfortune.

A difficult life

“Balm for sorrow!” Vermeer is a Mozart-like figure whose serenely radiant art gives hardly a clue to the adversity he endured. He was born in Delft, Netherlands in 1632 in the midst of the Thirty Years War that depopulated Central Europe as it drew more and more peasants into the nominally Catholic and nominally Protestant armies ravaging the countryside—while both sides were armed by the wealthy merchants of Venice's northern outpost, Amsterdam. He was a youth in 1648 when the Peace of Westphalia finally guaranteed the independence of his native country. Five years later, upon marrying Catharina Bolnes, the daughter of a patrician Catholic family, the 21-year-old converted to Catholicism.

Recent archival scholarship and the art historical studies have revealed that Vermeer took his new faith very seriously, although it meant a certain isolation and financial hardship. Though it may seem paradoxical, he was also an ardent patriot of the Netherlands—a nation dominated at the top by the Reformed Church—and of his native city, Delft, the historic center of the House of Orange which a century earlier had led the revolt against Spain under the religious banner of Calvinism. One of his most celebrated pictures, the “View of Delft” (The Hague) singles out the landmark of the Nieuwe Kirk (New Church), which contained the tomb of William of Orange, assassinated by a Catholic fanatic in 1562.

From Vermeer's marriage, 15 children were born in 22 years; four died in infancy; ten were still minors when the painter himself died in 1675, deeply in debt. Although he was twice elected headman of the Guild of St. Luke, the painter's guild, and enjoyed the highest repute as an artist and expert on art, it appears that he was unable to support himself ever by painting, but rather pursued the family trade of innkeeping and dealing in art and maps. He had neither church patrons nor did he work, like Rembrandt, for the open market. His few works were apparently purchased by a handful of patrons, one of whom was the brewer who originally owned “The Music Lesson.”

“Balm for sorrow” might also apply posthumously, for, although Vermeer was known in his lifetime as a “celebrated painter,” his fame only survived among a handful of connoisseurs after the turn of the 18th century and he had to be “rediscovered” (and misinterpreted) by a 19th-century French critic, Thoré-Burger. For admirers of Vermeer today, the latest wrenching disappointment has been the congressional lockout of visitors from the National Gallery's show.

Some historical context

Vermeer's attitude about the religious issues of his day is one of the surprising facets explored in this first-ever retrospective exhibition, particularly by curator Arthur

Wheelock, who devoted a decade to organizing this show and who produced a book, *Vermeer and the Art of Painting*, in 1995. Although the artist who worked in Delft is mainly known for his “genre” pictures—scenes of everyday life—he was the first to imbue these subjects with the moral seriousness previously reserved for history painting, which dealt with Biblical subjects, the lives of saints, and ancient mythology, and which had been deemed the very highest category of art since the Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century.

Vermeer's art can now be seen as a key to unlocking the transcendent presence of God in many acts of everyday life, in the life of laypersons and particularly for the women who are the subject of so many of his pictures.

The family of Vermeer's in-laws was close to the small group of Jesuits who lived in Delft, and Vermeer moved, as newly discovered documents show, into the “papist ghetto” near their headquarters.

Although there was no established church, the Netherlands was controlled at the top by an oligarchy which embraced the harshest doctrines of Calvinist orthodoxy, which proclaimed total depravity of man and the inefficacy of any human effort toward salvation, which was reserved from eternity for a small elect.

The late 16th and early 17th century was an era of massive migration and frequent conversions, often under duress or for reasons of economic survival. In the bloody religious conflicts of the 1570s, the Spanish Catholic armies under the Duke of Alva committed unspeakable atrocities in order to quell the rebellion of “heretics.” In turn, Catholics were martyred at Gorkum and Alkmaar for maintaining their belief in the Real Presence of Christ in the eucharist. Anti-Catholic iconoclasts ravaged the churches of Delft and other Dutch cities, smashing statues, burning pictures, and shattering the stained-glass windows which were later replaced by clear glass. The Reformed (Calvinist) fanatics not only reciprocated fully the violence committed by the Spanish, but brutally suppressed their Protestant rivals, particularly those belonging to the peaceful Anabaptist sect.

The bloodshed waned after the 1570s, but Dutch Catholics were forced underground. They could not hold public masses and their churches were taken over by Protestants. They were allowed to hold mass in barns and private homes if they paid special taxes for the privilege (the arms of windmills were often set as signals that such a mass was to take place). Gradually, the Catholic population dropped under these pressures. Almost all the working people went over to Calvinism immediately, and only some middle class and wealthy patricians remained Catholic. Catholics were also forbidden to hold high public office. The decline continued into the 18th century.

Around 1620, a dispute broke out among the dominant Calvinists, when the Remonstrant faction questioned the extreme teaching in which the individual could do nothing to cooperate in his own salvation. Their leader, Oldenbarne-



"St. Praxedis," 1655. The Barbara Piasecka Johnson Collection Foundation.

veldt, who had been attempting to keep the peace with Spain, had long been a thorn in the side of Prince Maurits, who was not only Stadtholder but a paid agent of Venice. Thus, after a protracted trial, Oldenbarneveldt was executed by Prince Maurits for his alleged Remonstrant "heresy." This harsh measure deeply shocked Holland's intellectual class, including the founder of international law, Hugo Grotius, and led to a wide reexamination of Calvinist orthodoxy. One outcome of this reflection, was the conversion to Catholicism in 1640 by a man much influenced by Grotius, Holland's national poet and dramatist, Vondel.

The Martha principle

Two of Vermeer's earliest pictures, both on view in the retrospective exhibit, indicate his desire to show his loyalty to his new faith. The rediscovered "St. Praxedis" (Barbara Johnson Collection, Philadelphia) is such a surprise, that it took a decade and more for scholars to admit that the signature of Vermeer and date 1655 could be authentic. St. Praxedis was an early Christian known for her reverent care for the remains of the martyrs, which she buried and then distributed their goods to the poor. Her cult, celebrated with a basilica in Rome, was revived by the Jesuits in the late 16th century to emphasize the primacy of the Catholic Church. Vermeer's picture is a close copy of an original by a Florentine artist



"Christ in the House of Mary and Martha," c. 1655. Edinburgh, National Galleries of Scotland, expresses the balance between faith and works in Christian life.

of the Catholic Reform, Ficherelli. St. Praxedis is shown gathering the blood of a beheaded martyr. Vermeer's version of the picture adds a crucifix to the saint's hands, thus symbolically mingling the blood of the martyr with that of Christ. This quintessential religious image of the Catholic reform is also a woman reverently going about her feminine duties, and she will reappear in secularized garb in later Vermeers.

A second early Vermeer, "Christ in the House of Mary and Martha," emphasizes the Catholic interpretation of the story from the Gospel of St. Luke 10:38-42, in which Martha's efforts to get Mary to help with the housework instead of always sitting at the Master's feet, earn her a mild reproof from Jesus. The two sisters were often used to represent the contrast between the active life (Martha) and the contemplative life (Mary). Arthur Wheelock in his catalogue entry presents an interpretation which grew out of a 1994 graduate seminar at the University of Maryland: "In this painting Vermeer has thus touched upon one of the most fundamental theological disputes between Protestants and Catholics, the proper path to salvation. While Catholics believe that salvation is earned by joining faith with good works, Protestants view salvation, or grace, as a gift given directly by God. Indeed, the Catholic interpretation of this biblical story is that the active and contemplative are both essential components of a Christian life."



"The Geographer" c. 1668-69, Städelsches Kunstinstitut, Frankfurt am Main: portrait of van Leeuwenhoek? "The geographer looks forward into the light, dividers in hand, with assurance that he has been given the tools to chart the proper course of his life," writes Wheelock.

Vermeer, he points out, knits the three figures together, rather than separating Martha from Mary and Christ. Vermeer's Martha is not concerned with a plethora of worldly needs, but serves one thing, a basket of bread. "The eucharistic implication of her offering, which Vermeer has placed at the very center of the composition, further dignifies her role within the story."

It could perhaps be suggested that this large picture of Christ seated among his followers in a private dwelling might have been especially appropriate for Catholic patrons who did have mass celebrated in their homes—something which was also occurring, in the mid-17th century, in the North American colony of Maryland, where, after a short initial period of full religious freedom, the English government forbade public masses.

Many of the more familiar Vermeers, with their secular subject-matter, are also shown in the exhibition, which express metaphorically the artist's faith and ideas and practices cherished by his Jesuit friends. The actions of the figures are deliberately made hard to identify and define. For example, a young woman standing at a window with her hand on a

sparkling brass pitcher (New York) reminds one of similar artifacts in 15th-century paintings of the Virgin Mary by Jan Van Eyck, where they refer to her purity. Many of the solitary figures in these pictures appear as if they unified the spirits of Mary and Martha, poised between contemplation and action. One woman pauses before writing the next sentence in a letter (Dublin). Another casts an electric glance across an empty white space to look at her reflection in a mirror, as she adjusts a pearl necklace (Berlin).

Leeuwenhoek, Huygens, Leibniz

In a rare example of a male solitary figure by Vermeer, the "Geographer" (Frankfurt) leans over his table, one hand resting on a book, the other suspending a pair of dividers, and looks out the window before continuing his work. It appears as a secularized version of certain Italian Renaissance paintings of scholar-saints, especially those by Carpaccio and Botticelli, which showed St. Augustine in his study, surrounded by scientific instruments and books, at the moment his face is bathed in miraculous light because he perceives a vision from Paradise, transmitted by St. Jerome at

the moment of his death.

If, as the catalogue suggests, Vermeer's picture is a portrait of his fellow Delft citizen Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, the famed microscopist, the notion of a heavenly vision is not far afield, for Van Leeuwenhoek saw microorganisms as a mark of the "providence, perfection and order of the Lord Maker of the Universe," as he is quoted by Albert Blankert in an essay in the *Johannes Vermeer* exhibition catalogue, "Vermeer's Modern Themes and Their Tradition." Blankert emphasizes: "Hollanders of the seventeenth century viewed the world around them as the Creation of God and even, as 'a second Bible' in which God's presence reveals itself as much as in the scriptures."

Although we do not know if the two men were friends, Van Leeuwenhoek did become a trustee of Vermeer's estate one year after the artist's death. Not only did the two men, born in the same year in Delft (1632), have many interests in common—geography, optics, mathematics, navigation, cartography (Vermeer got his license as a surveyor in 1669)—but this common theological perception may have bridged the social gap between the Catholic Vermeer and the Protestant Van Leeuwenhoek in an era in which there were renewed efforts by leading figures to seek ecumenical unity among Christians. The name that leaps to mind is G.W. Leibniz. It was in the late 1660s, while Vermeer was still alive, that Leibniz, a Lutheran, wrote his "Catholic Demonstrations," which defended Transubstantiation, one of the most-contested dogmas of the Catholic Church, as part of his lifelong effort to show the common ground among the separated branches of Christianity and to reunify Europe.

Because of the writings of van Leeuwenhoek, Leibniz was moved to criticize the mechanistic theories of Descartes and to develop a vitalistic biology in support of the remarkable discoveries which the microscope was making possible. In his "Reflections on the Common Concept of Justice," written in 1702, Leibniz argued: "Now nothing better corroborates the incomparable wisdom of God than the structure of the works of nature, particularly the structure which appears when we study them more closely with a microscope. . . . A man in Delft [van Leeuwenhoek] has accomplished wonders at it, and if there were many others like him, our knowledge of physics would be advanced far beyond its present state." (quoted in G.W. Leibniz, *Philosophical Papers and Letters*, a Selection Translated and Edited by Leroy E. Loemker, D. Reidel Publishing Co., Dordrecht, 1970, p. 566).

These ideas of van Leeuwenhoek and Leibniz bring Vermeer's poetic vision surprisingly close to the American republic that came into being a century after his death to defend the "inalienable rights" of all men to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As a recent, groundbreaking study in *EIR* proved, Leibniz was a philosophical founding father (*EIR*, Dec. 1, 1995, "The Anti-Newtonian Roots of the American Revolution," by Philip Valenti, and accompa-



"Woman Holding a Balance," c. 1664, National Gallery of Art, Widener Collection: "the essential tranquility of one who understands the implications of the Last Judgment and who searches to moderate her life in order to warrant salvation."

nying articles).

In the era of Vermeer, Van Leeuwenhoek, and Leibniz, America was a palpable and practical reality. Missionaries like St. Isaac Jogues faced death taking the Gospel to the Mohawk Indians in North America while Vermeer was a youth; while others were building great cities in Hispanic America and bringing letters to the Inca Empire, where literacy was perceived as magic. This was the new reality to which the geniuses of the 17th century inevitably turned their eyes. The letters that occupy so many of Vermeer's figures bespeak an era in which letter-writing was considered an art, and a genius like Leibniz could produce his life's work almost exclusively as correspondence.

Of course, there is no reason (nor any need) to believe that Leibniz ever met Vermeer. The young German philosopher passed through Holland on his way back to Germany from Paris in 1676, but Vermeer had already died by then. But aside from the possible link between them embodied by Van Leeuwenhoek, they were tied by common bonds to the premier intellectual clan of the Netherlands, the Huygens family. In his catalogue essay, "Un célèbre Peintre nommé Verme[e]r," co-curator Ben Broos weaves a web of compelling circumstantial evidence to show that Constantin Huygens, the brilliant secretary of Stadtholder Frederick Hendrik in The Hague, must "have performed a minor but vital role in the theater of Vermeer's life." In turn, Leibniz's mentor

in Paris during 1672-76, key years in his formation, was Christiaan Huygens, Constantin's son.

Human and divine judgment

The deepest of Vermeer's genre works with religious overtones is the "Woman with a Balance," a picture which belongs to the National Gallery of Art in Washington. The young woman, who appears to be pregnant (although this is not certain), stands before a mirror holding an empty scale. Jewelry is scattered on the table before her, behind her is a painting of the Last Judgment, and her face is lit by light entering through a small window on the left. One scholar has suggested that the woman is depicted as a secularized Virgin Mary, contemplating balanced scales which a Catholic viewer would have understood as an anticipation of Christ's life, his sacrifice, and the eventual foundation of the Church.

Such an interpretation remains speculative, but there is no question about the close association of the woman with the religious scene behind her. Her head is aligned with Christ sitting in majesty on the day of judgment. He has both arms raised, in a gesture which mirrors the opposing direction (arms down) of the woman's balance. "His judgments are eternal; hers are temporal," writes Arthur Wheelock in his book, *Vermeer and the Art of Painting*. She is serene. "The character of the scene conforms amazingly closely to Saint Ignatius of Loyola's recommendations for meditation in his 'Spiritual Exercises,' a devotional service with which Vermeer was undoubtedly familiar through his contacts with the Jesuits. Before meditating, Saint Ignatius urged that the meditator first examine his conscience and weigh his sins as though he were at Judgment Day standing before his judge. Ignatius then urged that one 'weigh' one's choices and choose a path of life that will allow one to be judged favorably in a 'balanced' manner: 'I must rather be like the equalized scales of a balance ready to follow the course which I feel is more for the glory and praise of God, our Lord, and the salvation of my soul.' "

In his 1995 book, Wheelock also analyzes Vermeer's masterpiece, which is not in the Washington-The Hague show. The "Art of Painting" remained in the painter's studio when he died in 1675, and Vermeer's wife and mother-in-law desperately tried to keep it from being sold to pay the family's huge debt to the baker. It is now one of the treasures of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna. In this picture—which the later "Allegory of Faith" (New York) echoes in its composition but without the inspiration—Vermeer portrayed himself before his easel painting a young model (perhaps a daughter?) who is dressed as the Muse of History, crowned with laurel and holding a trumpet in one hand and a book in the other.

Behind her is displayed a great map of the Netherlands—all of the provinces before they were split into two countries, one of which remained under the rule of the Spanish Hapsburg family, and the other, today's Netherlands, which be-

came independent. The crease in the map at the location of Breda, site of great battles and treaties, as commemorated in Velázquez's immortal painting of the "Surrender at Breda," may refer to Vermeer's regret at the political events that led to the division of the country. A subtle message is also contained in the great brass chandelier surmounted by the Hapsburg eagles, under whose insignia the Netherlands had once been unified.

Here we may again discover an unsuspected affinity with the political vision of Leibniz, who recognized that the Hapsburgs, for all their flaws, defended Europe by turning back the Turkish assault on Vienna in 1681—in contrast to the France of Louis XIV, bent on forging an empire at the expense of its European neighbors. In his youth, Leibniz had attempted to focus French military efforts on a unified European crusade against Egypt, with a plan which he drew up in 1671 and took to Paris in 1672. Unfortunately, the Sun King had already laid his plans for an invasion of the Low Countries, the invasion which created the disastrous economic climate to which Vermeer fell victim, as described by his widow in 1677: "During the ruinous and protracted war [Vermeer] not only was unable to sell any of his art but also, to his great detriment, was left sitting with the paintings of other masters that he was dealing in." Vermeer, whose creative powers declined visibly in those last years, died in 1675, leaving a small legacy of art which has been gathered by this exhibition's curators with a tenderness that reminds us of his "St. Praxedis," and which may still play its part in making this a better world.

Bibliography

Vermeer and the Art of Painting, by Arthur K. Wheelock, Jr., Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1995. 205 pages, illustrated, with index. (Essays on 17 of the 36 known paintings.)

Johannes Vermeer, exhibition catalogue, National Gallery of Art, Washington; Royal Cabinet of Paintings Mauritshuis, The Hague, 1995. Curators Arthur K. Wheelock, Jr. and Frederic J. Duparc. Essays by Alfred Blankert, Ben Broos, Jorgen Wadum, and Mr. Wheelock. 229 pages, softcover.

Vermeer Illuminated: Conservation, Restoration and Research, by Jorgen Wadum. V&K Publishing Mauritshuis, The Hague, 1995. (Describes how the two Vermeers, "View of Delft" and the "Girl with a Pearl Earring," were restored in full view of the public by installing the conservation studio in the galleries.)

National News

N.Y. soup kitchens unable to meet demand

The demand for free food at soup kitchens in New York City is exceeding available resources, according to the *New York Times* Dec. 31. If the budgets proposed in Albany and in Washington go through, the *Times* claims, local food agencies can expect to lose a quarter of their federal money, and 40% of state money. Many programs would be forced to cut back, while smaller ones would simply be shut down. Judith Walker, executive director of the New York City Coalition Against Hunger, warns that, "bottom line, it means that people are going to go hungry, and there's a tremendous indifference to this."

Between 1993 and 1994, New York City experienced a 42% increase in emergency meal requests, the largest in the nation—and it continues to grow. In 1995, New York's agencies served about 90,000 meals a day, of which 30,000 were for children. Last year, the state budget allocated \$10.8 million to state food programs; this year, Gov. George Pataki's budget allocates \$6.3 million. On the federal level, Congress slashed \$30 million from last year's \$130 million for food programs.

London rag cries over Newt's New Year's party

"December was a cruel month" for Newt Gingrich and his gang, the London *Independent* moaned Jan. 3, claiming that the New Year's "Dark Ages" weekend bash for Conservative Revolutionaries lost much of its zest as a result.

More than 300 nation-wrecking congressmen, businessmen, and "thinkers" checked into Miami's Doral Golf Resort and Spa, for an event designed as a counter to the annual "Renaissance Weekend" attended by President and Mrs. Clinton and their friends. The Gingrichites were treated to a "Charlemagne tennis tournament," a "William the Conqueror golf competition," a "Canterbury Tales banquet," and a New

Year's Eve "masked ball."

The *Independent* characterized the mood at the gathering as a "nostalgic recollection of an era when the business of government was accomplished by royal fiat," rather than by the "democratic" modalities of today. The main purpose was to "turn the Gingrich revolution into reality," but its leading figure had been hit hard by "the vagaries of public opinion" characteristic of a democracy. The Miami weekend was an "opportunity to regroup," and to "take stock" of where they all stand.

Their commitment to destroying the "liberal welfare state" remains firm, according to the *Independent*; but the problem now has become one of "packaging," since Gingrich himself "might turn out to be his revolution's greatest liability." He is "better as a professor than as a leader," and his popularity ratings in the United States are plummeting, reaching a 60% negative rating in the polls.

The Dec. 29 *Washington Times* claimed that the "Dark Ages" tag was dropped from official advertisements for this year's event, because Gingrich had decided that it "lacked that futuristic zip."

Whitewater partner hits D'Amato's ties to mafia

Jim McDougal, a former partner in the Whitewater Development Corp. with Bill and Hillary Clinton, says he would like Sen. Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) to come to Arkansas, "because nobody in Arkansas has seen a member of the mafia." According to the Dec. 29 *New York Post*, McDougal, who had attempted to subpoena D'Amato to his trial in Little Rock, called D'Amato a "crook" and accused him of hypocrisy for investigating Whitewater while "keeping secret his mafia ties." He challenged D'Amato to take a lie-detector test on his links to the mob.

D'Amato had earlier announced that the Senate Whitewater committee had subpoenaed documents related to Whitewater from 16 individuals and institutions in Arkansas, including Gov. Jim Guy Tucker. Tucker's attorney called it "harassing," and said it "looks like old and stale stuff that we've

seen in the press and heard on the television hearings for a long time." Subpoenas were also issued for Jim and Susan McDougal, who were staff members for Clinton's 1992 Presidential campaign.

Former Rep. defends 'General Welfare' clause

Former Congressman Byron L. Johnson (D-Colo.), a longtime public servant, released a statement Dec. 8 reminding public officeholders who have taken an oath to support the Constitution, that the Preamble requires them to "promote the general Welfare." Article I, Section 8 also charges Congress with providing "for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

"From time to time legislators have sharply criticized the U.S. as a 'Welfare State.' The debate is again hot," Johnson notes. "Providing for the General Welfare is *not* an un-American idea," however; "it is the essence of being an American officeholder," Johnson declared.

"It is startling to find among the harshest critics officers who have taken the statutory oath 'that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.'"

"Given the assault on the general welfare we have seen a majority of the House of Representatives launch this past year, it is time to alert the voting citizens as to what the Constitution has actually provided, since the birth of our Republic. Let every voter test candidates in the forthcoming election as to their stand in light of the language quoted above. Do not be bashful. Ask each candidate how he or she stands in terms of the government's involvement in promoting the General Welfare, and in levying the taxes necessary to provide for it.

"When specific programs come under attack, find out what were the reasons for such legislation, find out why this was considered to Promote the General Welfare.

Don't let them try to throw the baby out with the bath water. Support and defend the U.S. Constitution. As a citizen of the United States, you are one of the nation's sovereigns. Use your power, the ballot. Throw the revolutionaries who violate their oath of office, back into the private life for which they are so obviously suited."

Johnson was one of the political leaders who drafted the ad which appeared in the Dec. 12 *Washington Post*, under the title "Defeat Newt Gingrich! Defend the U.S. Constitution!"

Post: Genghis Khan is 'Man of the Millennium'

Katharine Meyer Graham's *Washington Post* was attired in cynical Satanic "chic" for New Year's Eve. The Dec. 31 "Style" section featured its premature choices for the outstanding men and events of the waning millennium—led by barbarian Genghis Khan.

The *Post* claims Genghis Khan exemplifies modern man's success in exerting his will over nature and across the planet—while acknowledging that Christopher Columbus "might be a defensible, if somewhat boring, choice" for the honor. But Genghis Khan "and his descendants created a vast free-trade zone across Eurasia and greatly enhanced the linkage between the civilizations of the East and West—a medieval GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade]." By bringing on the Black Death and wiping out a third of Europe's people, he was actually "increasing the value of any one person's labor. . . . An important rule of history is, what is bad is good. . . . Indeed it is true that he was a thug. But history is often made by thugs; history is not just a tale of saints and geniuses and emancipators."

As the greatest time and place of the millennium, the *Post* chooses Venice in the 1500s—when that center of evil launched an all-out effort to destroy Christianity, the Renaissance, and the nation-state. The *Post* says Venice "could boast of a fairly stable government, a dazzling cultural life. . . . Freedom of expression was almost absolute. . . . You could even call Venice . . . the

birthplace of multiculturalism."

The greatest irony of the last thousand years, says the *Post*, is the "rehabilitation of intuition, faith and emotion as powers of equal or greater import than reason, which had risen to a supreme position over the latter half of the millennium."

Global genocide backer paints doomsday scenario

Werner Fornos, president of the World Population Institute, told a Dec. 27 press conference in Washington that overpopulation, global deforestation, global warming, and ozone depletion are the "four horsemen of the apocalypse."

Virtually stamping his hoofs, Fornos charged that "failure" to implement the population-reduction measures, of the 1994 Cairo Conference on Population and Development, could mean the difference between "the poorest countries of the world achieving their aspirations for a vastly improved quality of life, and environmental Armageddon."

Americans have difficulty understanding the world population problem, according to Fornos, since the world is "demographically divided." Drawing a supposed comparison between Iowa and Bangladesh, he conveniently omitted any prospects for modern industrial and technological growth in the "developing" sector: "It would take the very best of economic development efforts," he said, "if Iowans were to double their population in the next 100 years; whereas Bangladesh, given its current growth rates, will double to 240 million in less than 30 years."

On a radio program in 1994, previewing the U.N. Cairo conference on population, Fornos debated a spokesman from the Schiller Institute, which had rallied opposition internationally against the promoters' schemes for destroying the sovereign nation-state. Fornos brayed at the time that the Schiller Institute was "an extremist group controlled by the Vatican," and that Lyndon LaRouche had been imprisoned "for giving out this kind of information" against Malthusian policy.

Briefly

● **SELF-STYLED** "moderates" presented their agenda for a "new political center," at a conference in Minneapolis Dec. 18-19. To their usual demands for gouging welfare assistance, Social Security, and aid to the poor, they added support for homosexuality and environmentalism. Paul Tsongas, Gary Hart, John Anderson, and Tim Penny were on stage—along with Colorado ex-Gov. Richard Lamm, best known for urging old people to die quickly to make way for the young. Newt Gingrich was beamed in by satellite.

● **NAFTA**, the North American Free Trade Agreement, has worsened the health conditions of workers in the slave-labor *maquiladora* industries along the U.S.-Mexican border—despite official promises to the contrary. Public Citizen, Ralph Nader's advocacy group, reported Jan. 2 that the *maquiladoras* have expanded by 20% under NAFTA, and that infectious diseases and birth defects have markedly increased as well.

● **THE HANTA VIRUS**, spread by mice, has killed at least 13 people in California. Previously believed confined to the Southwest, the virus is fatal 52% of the time and has no known cure. The mouse population has exploded in recent years, due to environmentalist prohibitions against traditional control measures.

● **VIRGINIA PRISONERS** will be forced, during the New Year, to surrender many of the personal items which make their lives minimally tolerable. The administration of Gov. George Allen has decided to ban the possession of typewriters, tape recorders, and musical instruments, and to limit each inmate to 12 books.

● **NEWT GINGRICH** is the most "creative politician in America since Richard Nixon," Henry Kissinger reportedly told a recent meeting of the Trilateral Commission. Last year, Newt slobbered on about Kissinger's great "intellectual" powers, at a conference at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library.

Editorial

'Arbeit macht frei'

Arbeit macht frei ("Work makes you free") was the slogan hung over the entrance to Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps. Here Jews and gypsies, the victims of Hitler's racial policies, were worked to death along with "guest workers" from countries occupied by the Nazis. After the end of World War II, the Nuremberg trials established the principle of accountability for these and other such crimes against humanity.

Now, 50 years after the defeat of Adolf Hitler, we are witnessing the reemergence of the very same Nazi ideology—packaged now as the so-called Conservative Revolution. Newt Gingrich and his followers are openly claiming that their plans to force slave labor on prison inmates, and almost equally barbarous conditions on the unemployed, are a form of liberation.

The United States already has the highest per-capita prison population in the world—of which a disproportionate number are black. Throw more people onto the street without any means of gainful employment, and they will be forced into the untenable alternatives of starvation or crime. Arrested and thrown into prison, if Gingrich has his way, they will become a cheap-labor pool to be worked on the chain gangs of the 1990s. How different is this, really, from the slave-labor camps in which the hapless victims of Hitler were worked to death?

Most vulnerable of all to Gingrich's so-called reforms, will be the children from minority families who already have no hope for the future. One might say, with no exaggeration, that blacks today are Gingrich's substitute for the Jews who were the victims of Nazi brutality. The next step will be to herd these deprived young people off the streets into work camps, where they will be forced to perform slave labor.

The issue between President Clinton and the new American Newtzi Party, is not about balancing the budget—even though that appears to be the subject under discussion. It is about the future of the United States. Is it to remain a republic, or become a fascist state?

The idea that there is an equivalence between a

national government and a family household trying to pay its bills, would be nothing short of lunacy, were it not such a patently cynical fraud promoted by a group of fascists with an entirely different agenda.

Are rich speculators, who are presently driving the U.S. economy into an economic and financial crisis far worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s, to be rewarded with a capital-gains tax-cut bonanza, while decent people are thrown out of work and onto the streets, left to scramble for their existence, as more and more jobs are lost? Are the poor, the elderly, and the young to be declared useless eaters, whose lives are to be forfeit? These are the real subjects at issue in the present so-called budget debate.

The attempt by the Gingrich faction to force President Clinton to concede to a trade-off between what is presently a bare-subsistence level of support to the needy, in favor of benefits to the rich, is more cynical, more *openly* barbaric than any Nazi scheme of the past. Should the President refuse this rotten bargain, then, threaten the American SS troops of the new Newtzi party, we shall simply close down the federal government.

Should Gingrich and his crowd succeed in forcing President Clinton to back down, in order to let the government begin to function again, such a concession to such fascist demands will be countable perhaps in millions of lives of innocent people lost.

Even the dumbest congressman, or the stupidest Gingrich supporter, knows exactly what the consequences will inevitably be of denying medical care to the poor, of eliminating hospital beds and reducing food stamps and school lunch programs, of denying the elderly supplementary benefits to allow them to heat their homes in winter and use air-conditioning in summer.

What they propose is genocide, and their method is verging on treason. Nor can *any* American claim not to understand the implications of the proposed budget cuts which the new Newtzis are demanding. They cannot be allowed to succeed.

SEE LAROCHE ON CABLE TV

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

ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE—ACTV Ch. 44
Wednesdays—9 p.m.

ARIZONA

- PHOENIX—Dimension Ch. 22
Thursdays—10 a.m.

CALIFORNIA

- E. SAN FERNANDO—Ch. 25
Saturdays—10 a.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.
- 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 FERNANDO—Ch. 27
Wednesdays—6:30 p.m.

COLORADO

- DENVER—DCTV Ch. 57
Sat.—4 p.m.; Mon.—6 p.m.

CONNECTICUT

- BETHEL/DANBURY/RIDGEFIELD
Comcast—Ch. 23; Wed.—10 p.m.
- NEWTOWN/NEW MILFORD
Charter—Ch. 21
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.
- WATERBURY—WCAT Ch. 13
Fridays—11 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
Fridays—6 p.m.
The LaRouche Connection
(call station for times)

INDIANA

- INDIANAPOLIS—p.a. Ch.
American Cablevision
Mondays—5:30 p.m.
Fridays—11 p.m.
- SOUTH BEND—Ch. 31
Thursdays—10 p.m.

KENTUCKY

- LOUISVILLE—TKR Ch. 18
Wednesdays—5 p.m.

LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Cox Ch. 8
Mondays—11 p.m.

MARYLAND

- BALTIMORE—BCAC Ch. 42
Mondays—9 p.m.
- MONTGOMERY—MCTV Ch. 49
Weds.—1 pm; Fri.—8:30 pm
- PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY—
PGCTV Ch. 15
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.
- WEST HOWARD COUNTY—
Comcast Cablevision—Ch. 6
Daily—10:30 a.m. & 4:30 p.m.

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
Wed.—5:30 pm; Sun.—3:30 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS—MTN Ch. 32
Fridays—7:30 p.m.

- MINNEAPOLIS (NW Suburbs)
Northwest Comm. TV—Ch. 33
Mon.—7 pm; Tue.—7 am & 2 pm

- ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Fri. through Monday
3 p.m., 11 p.m., 7 a.m.

- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33
Mondays—8 p.m.

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22
Wednesdays—5 p.m.

NEW JERSEY

- STATEWIDE—CTN
Sundays—6 a.m.

NEW YORK

- BRONX—BronxNet Ch. 70
Saturdays—6 p.m.

- BROOKHAVEN (E. Suffolk)
TCI—Ch. 1 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
Tuesdays—11 p.m.

- HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6
2nd Sunday monthly—1:30 p.m.

- ITHACA—Pegasys
Wednesdays—8:05 p.m. Ch. 57
Thursdays—7 p.m. Ch. 13

- SATURDAYS—4:45 p.m. Ch. 57
- MANHATTAN—MNN Ch. 34
Sun., Jan. 21—9 a.m.

- SUN., Feb. 4 & 18—9 a.m.
- SUN., Mar. 3 & 17—9 a.m.

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH—Ch. 14
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.

- NASSAU—Ch. 25
Last Fri., monthly—4:30 p.m.

- OSSINING—Continental
Southern Westchester Ch. 19
Rockland County Ch. 26

- 1st & 3rd Sundays—4 p.m.
- POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 28
1st & 2nd Fridays—4:30 p.m.

- QUEENS—OPTV Ch. 56
(call station for times)

- RIVERHEAD
Peconic Bay TV—Ch. 27
Thursdays—12 Midnight

- 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.

- STATEN ISL.—CTV Ch. 24
Wednesdays—11 p.m.

- SATURDAYS—8 a.m.
- SUFFOLK, L.I.—Ch. 25
2nd & 4th Mondays—10 p.m.

- SYRACUSE—Adelphia Ch. 3
Fridays—4 p.m.

- SYRACUSE (Suburbs)
Time-Warner Cable—Ch. 13
1st & 3rd Sat. monthly—3 p.m.

- UTICA—Harron Ch. 3
Thursdays—6:30 p.m.

- WEBSTER—GRC Ch. 12
Wednesdays—9:30 p.m.

- YONKERS—Ch. 37
Fridays—4 p.m.

- YORKTOWN—Ch. 34
Thursdays—3 p.m.

OREGON

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

TEXAS

- AUSTIN—ACTV Ch. 10 & 16
(call station for times)

- DALLAS—Access Ch. 23-B
Sun.—8 p.m.; Thurs.—9 p.m.

- EL PASO—Paragon Ch. 15
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.

- HOUSTON—PAC
Mon.—10 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

- THURS.—7 pm; Sat.—10 am
- LOUDOUN COUNTY—Ch. 3
Thursdays—8 p.m.

- MANASSAS—Ch. 64
Saturdays—12 Noon

- NEWPORT NEWS—
Cablevision Ch. 96
(with box: Ch. 58 or 01)
Wednesdays—7 p.m.

- RICHMOND—Conti Ch. 38
(call station for times)

- ROANOKE—Cox Ch. 9
Wednesdays—2 p.m.

- YORKTOWN—Conti Ch. 38
Mondays—4 p.m.

WASHINGTON

- SEATTLE—TCI Ch. 29
Tues., Jan. 16—10:30 a.m.

- WEDS., Jan. 24—3:30 p.m.
- MON., Jan. 29—10:30 a.m.

- SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Viacom Cable—Ch. 29
Tues., Feb. 7—3 p.m.

- WEDS., Mar. 6—3 p.m.
- WEDS., Apr. 3—3 p.m.

- SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 25
Tuesdays—6 p.m.

- TRI-CITIES—TCI Ch. 13
Mondays—11:30 a.m.

- TUE.—6:30 pm; Thu.—8:30 pm

WISCONSIN

- WAUSAU—Ch. 10
(call station for times)

If you are interested in getting these programs on your local cable TV station, please call Charles Notley at (703) 777-9451, Ext. 322.

Executive Intelligence Review

U.S., Canada and Mexico only

- 1 year \$396
- 6 months \$225
- 3 months \$125

Foreign Rates

- 1 year \$490
- 6 months \$265
- 3 months \$145

I would like to subscribe to
Executive Intelligence Review for

- 1 year 6 months 3 months

I enclose \$_____ check or money order
Please charge my MasterCard Visa

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Company _____

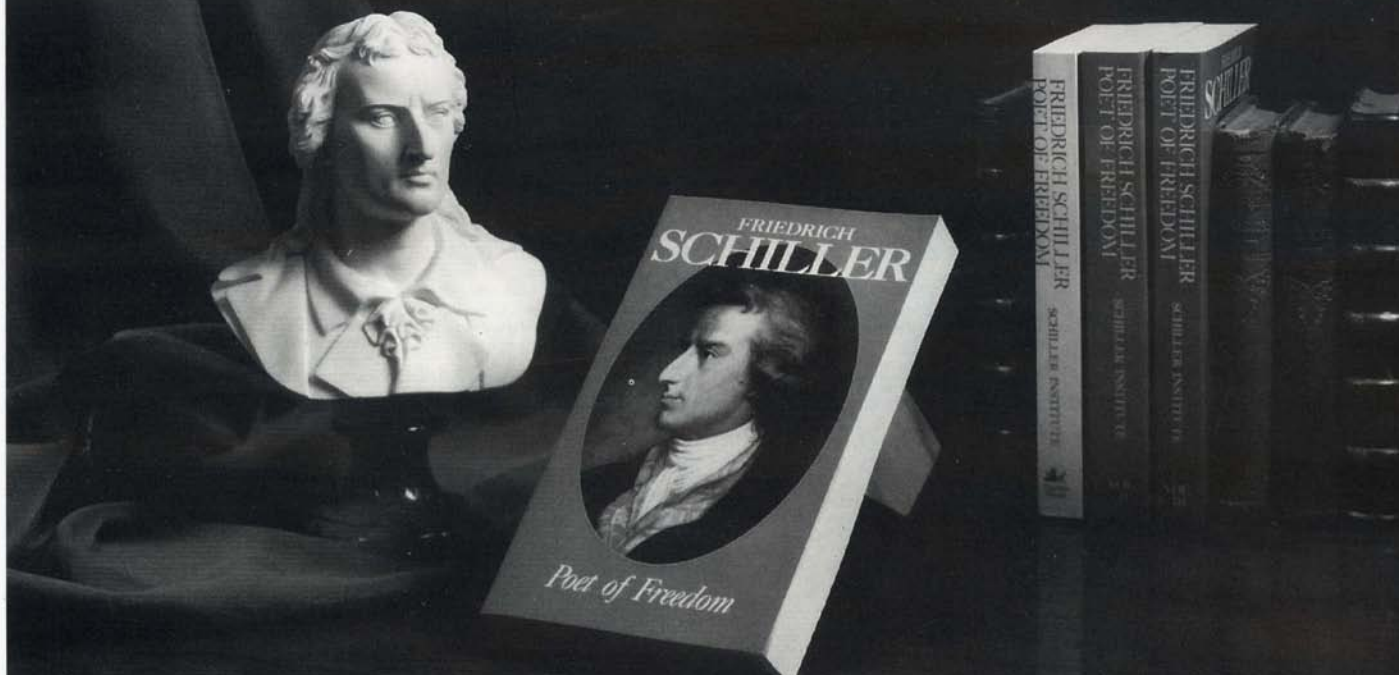
Phone () _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to EIR News Service Inc.,
P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

A True Golden Renaissance Is a Creation, Not an Accident:
Read the Works of the Poet of Freedom and Learn How It Is Done.



Friedrich Schiller: Poet of Freedom

Selected works in new English translations. The writings of Friedrich Schiller, the great 19th-century poet, playwright, historian and philosopher, have inspired patriots and world citizens for 200 years.

VOLUME I

Don Carlos, Infante of Spain
Letters on Don Carlos
Theater Considered as a Moral Institution
On the Aesthetical Education of Man
The Ghost Seer
Poetry and Epigrams

\$9.95

VOLUME II

Wilhelm Tell
What Is, and To What End Do We Study Universal History?
The Legislation of Lycurgus and Solon
On Grace and Dignity
Poetry, including The Song of the Bell

\$15.00

VOLUME III

The Virgin of Orleans
Philosophical Letters
On the Pathetic
On the Sublime
On Naïve and Sentimental Poetry
Poetry and Ballads

\$15.00

SPECIAL OFFER: Buy the three-volume set for only \$34.50.

Make check or money order payable to:

Ben Franklin Booksellers

107 South King St. Leesburg, Va. 22075 1-800-453-4108 or 1-703-777-3661

Shipping and handling: Add \$4 for the first book and \$.50 for each additional book in the order. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax. We accept Mastercard, Visa, American Express, and Discover.