

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

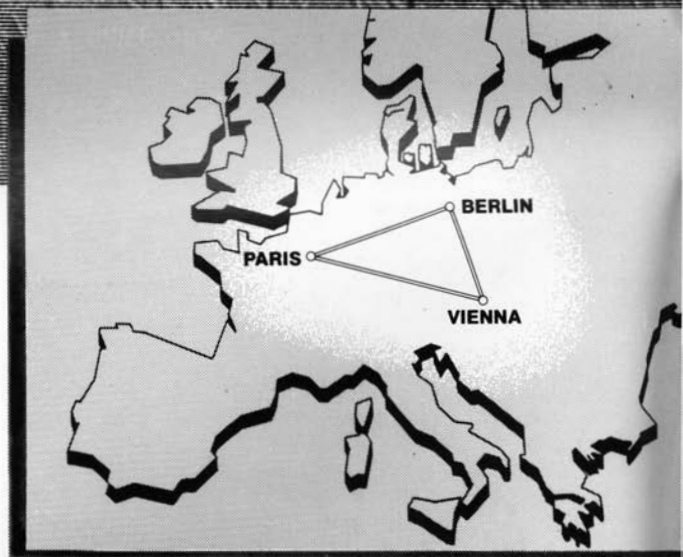
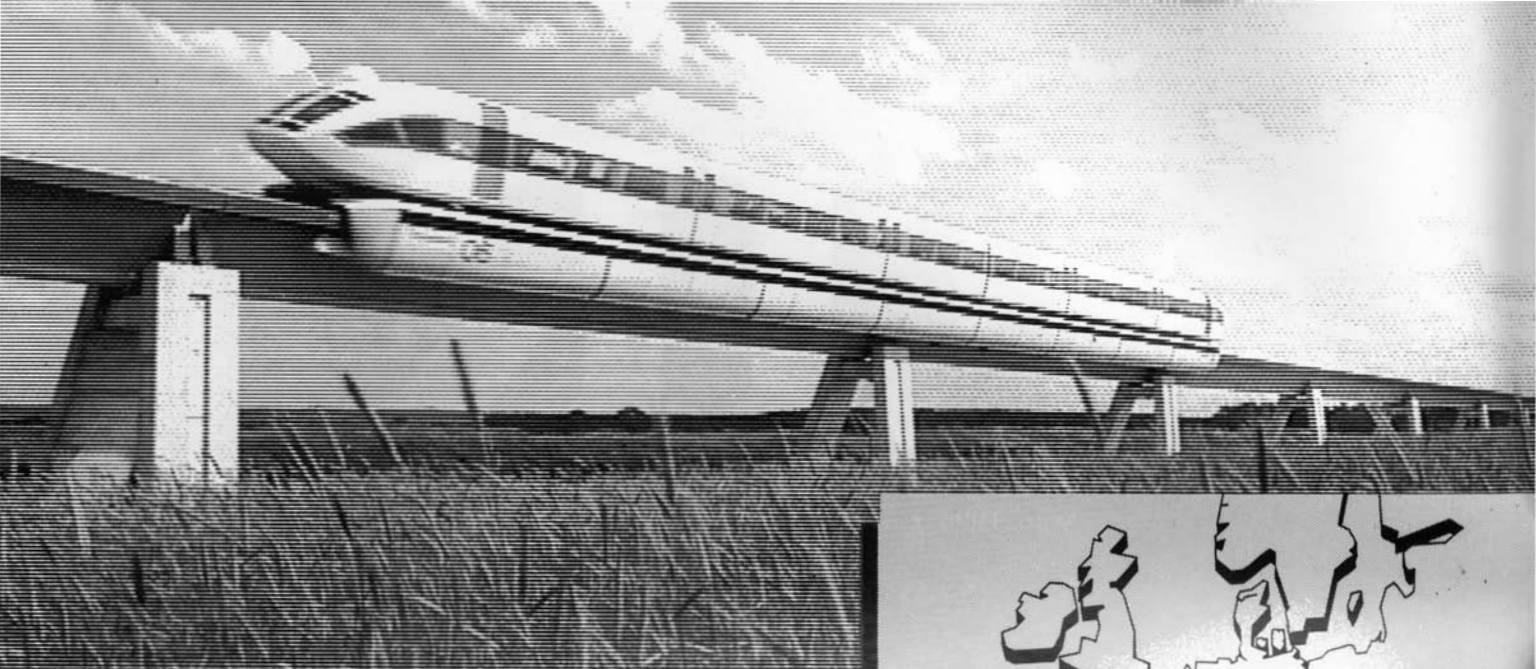
January 26, 1996 • Vol. 23 No. 5

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Rebellion grows against Maastricht Treaty  
Heads roll in Moscow, as Chechen war rages  
The British Empire's 'Great Ape Project'

**LaRouche in dialogue with  
east European intelligentsia**





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—from the Berlin Declaration,  
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*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.*

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

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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

**S**pread the word: Lyndon LaRouche will deliver a half-hour national television broadcast on ABC-TV, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 10:30 p.m. EST (check with your ABC affiliate for local listings). This is LaRouche's first broadcast in his campaign for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination.

The broadcast will feature highlights of a speech the candidate gave on Jan. 15, in commemoration of Martin Luther King's birthday. In it, he analyzes the insanity of the "balanced budget" fight in Washington—a fight which, LaRouche says, is mostly an exhibition of "unbalanced minds." The full text of the address will be published in next week's *EIR*.

The current issue is dated Jan. 26—the second anniversary of the day that LaRouche walked out of prison, on parole, after serving five years of a 15-year sentence on trumped-up "conspiracy" charges. The fact of the conviction of LaRouche and a dozen of his associates, is a blight upon the conscience of the nation which must be erased in 1996, through their complete exoneration.

LaRouche took up this matter in his Martin Luther King Day speech, pointing out that as long as his conviction stands, "you have certain funny people around the United States and elsewhere, who say, 'Pay no attention to him. He's been convicted of this or that.'"

"In short," LaRouche continued, "it's necessary to emphasize, that neither I nor any of my associates have anything of which to be ashamed. We committed no crime. The government records, the testimony of government witnesses, the testimony of government agents, clarify that there was no crime committed by us, but was committed by a section of the government, on the initiative of Henry Kissinger, and with the complicity, largely, of George Bush, plus a bunch of crooks in the Justice Department, especially its Criminal Division, who have to be cleaned out. And no one yet has the guts to do so. I would propose that *I do*."

On a related subject, see *International* for a report on the outrageous verdict against LaRouche's friend Jacques Cheminade in France. All the perfume in Paris, said a sage observer, cannot cover up the stink of corruption behind that transparent effort to eliminate LaRouche's influence in Europe.

*Susan Welsh*

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Now Director of Senior Affairs for the city of Providence, Rhode Island, he formerly served in Congress (1975-81), where he was chairman of the House Committee on Labor Standards.

**Photo credits:** Cover, pages 21, 37, EIRNS/Christopher Lewis. Page 5, EIRNA/Claude Gravier. Page 15, EIRNS/Ralf Schauerhammer. Pages 19, 20, 25, 27, 28, 30, 47, EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 26, EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky. Page 61, EIRNS/William Jones.

**Correction:** In "The Tavistock Roots of the 'Aquarian Conspiracy,'" *EIR*, Jan. 12, 1996, p. 23, the author of a Tavistock attack on the U.S. space program was incorrectly identified; his name is Robert Rapoport.

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Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. (left) addresses a seminar of east Europeans in Germany, Dec. 4, 1995.

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Selected transcripts from a day-long seminar in Eltville, Germany, which involved Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and friends of the Schiller Institute from Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Georgia. Keynoting the discussion, LaRouche declared, "It is *false axiomatic assumptions*, blind faith in taught or generally accepted ideas, which causes people to make the decisions which lead to disaster. Thus, a sharing of opinion will not lead to anything but confusion. What is needed, is a Socratic examination of the underlying, deeply believed errors, axiomatic errors, which have guided people to make mistakes, again and again and again."

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## Rebellion grows against Europe's Maastricht Treaty

by William Engdahl

Almost as soon as French trade unions agreed to momentarily halt their four weeks of strikes against government austerity proposals, the focus of growing social protest and tensions shifted to Germany, the country once considered "safe" for the imposition of a new single European currency. The trigger for an unprecedented wave of public calls for delay or postponement of the planned European Monetary Union (EMU), was the surprising report of German Finance Minister Theo Waigel on Bavarian radio on Jan. 9, that Germany had failed to meet the strict demands of the Maastricht Treaty for European Monetary and Political Union for 1995. Instead of an earlier estimated annual budget deficit below the mandated 3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Waigel admitted that official German estimates now put that figure at 3.6%.

Even the 3.6% figure is a fraud. As the German Statistical Office revealed on Jan. 11, if the DM 400 billion in "off-budget" debts of the Treuhand agency, responsible for privatization of former communist East German industry and farms, were included, the actual 1995 German public deficit was 10.2% of GDP! A ruling by the European Union in Brussels last summer allowed Germany to ignore the Treuhand debts, which were assumed by the government in 1995.

Waigel's announcement sent shock waves throughout the European Union. Until recently, the German government had prided itself that it was one of only two EU states which already met the strict fiscal requirements to qualify to join the proposed new European single currency, to be called the "Euro," by January 1999. The only EU country at present that qualifies is tiny Luxembourg. The other 13 nations of the EU, as of 1995, were all wide of the mark.

Under the terms of the treaty agreed during the December 1991 EU heads of state summit at Maastricht, Holland, the member states will take steps toward dissolution of one of

the cornerstones of national sovereignty, control of national currency and national central bank policy. European states are to forge a new supranational currency, according to the Maastricht Treaty, automatically by January 1999, if not before. But that treaty document, on the insistence of various governments, spelled out explicit criteria, the so-called "convergence criteria," which must be met by Dec. 31, 1997 at the latest, if a country is to qualify for the January 1999 entry.

The criteria are four. First, a country must, for at least two years before entry, have kept its inflation rate to within 1.5% of the three lowest-inflation EU members at the time of entry; second, it must have kept its national currency "stable" for the same two years; third, it must have brought its public budget deficit to below 3% of its GDP by 1997; fourth, it must have limited its total public debt to less than 60% of GDP by end 1997.

As one European banker familiar with the implications of Maastricht stated to *EIR*, "Maastricht is an engine of economic deflation for all Europe today. Every minute that its convergence demands continue to define national budget policy, manpower cuts, wage reductions, unemployment, and economic recession will be the order of the day. It is what I call monetary psychosis."

### Unity starts to crack

Ironically, it has been the German government of Helmut Kohl which, in the past three years, has assumed the role of the prime proponent of Maastricht. This, despite the fact that the initial monetary union scheme, back in 1991, was viewed by French President François Mitterrand and others as a way to bind the newly united Germany firmly into a European economic and monetary structure.

But the grim reality is that, not only has Germany failed



*Labor unions demonstrate in the city of Nancy in December 1995, against the French government's austerity program, which is dictated by the Maastricht Treaty.*

to hit the target for Maastricht, but the depressing economic effects of Maastricht across Europe include collapsing growth, exports, and tax revenues.

On Jan. 14, Finance Minister Waigel also admitted that, based on preliminary estimates, the government faces an unexpected gap in the budget for 1996 of at least DM 20 billion (\$14 billion). Even this, is believed wildly optimistic. German unemployment, at just under 10%, is dangerously close to 4 million, and growing at an alarming rate as more companies slash their workforces to cut costs in the savage global competitive environment. German business consultant Roland Berger recently predicted that unemployment would soon reach the staggering level of 6 million. Under the present German social security system, the State is obliged to pay large sums for unemployed workers, adding even more to the deficit.

According to Bonn parliamentary sources, Waigel delivered his latest budget shock in order to set the stage for a huge added round of budget cuts and new taxes later this summer, well before the next federal elections in October 1998, to ensure that Germany is in the front ranks of those making up the Euro. But such new budget cuts and taxes will only depress the economy further, as consumers refrain from making new purchases. While Bonn politicians enjoy pointing to the fact that German workers are among the highest paid in the world, they conveniently omit to mention that they are also among the highest taxed. This year the average employed worker will have to pay 49% of his gross wage in form of taxes,

fees, social security, and other mandatory taxes. In 1960, by contrast, the figure stood at 27%, or almost half.

Much of these taxes are going to debt service, which by 1997 is estimated to reach over DM 201 billion (\$140 billion). Waigel insists that the combined debt of cities and the federal government in 1995 fell within the Maastricht 60% level, but according to estimates by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany has not even met this criterion. The OECD calculates total public debt at 62.7%. Present total German public debt has passed the DM 2 trillion level for the first time in history.

### **Opposition speaks out**

These growing pressures have ignited a political debate across Europe, but most notably in Germany. The Christian Social Union (CSU) conservative prime minister of Bavaria, Edmund Stoiber, a known opponent of Maastricht, came out at the CSU party congress in Bad Kreuth on Jan. 6, declaring that a currency with "only Germany, France, and the Benelux states [Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg] won't work." He called for a five-year delay of Maastricht.

An even sharper critique came from Dieter Spoeri, the Social Democratic economics minister of the influential Baden-Württemberg state. "The latest unemployment data show that we absolutely cannot afford to sacrifice any additional jobs on the altar of a poorly prepared monetary union," Spoeri told a conference in Stuttgart on Jan. 10. "A mini-currency union without countries such as Italy, Britain or

Spain," he added, would have a further negative consequence for growth and employment in Germany. Spoeri echoed Stoiber's call for a five-year postponement of the Maastricht deadline, adding that "everything has to be done to prevent this hara-kiri program for our industry. We cannot afford a galloping deindustrialization."

Despite the growing signs of anti-Maastricht revolt, Bonn and Paris are holding rigidly to the Maastricht targets. On Jan. 15, French President Jacques Chirac told the press that his priority would be job creation, social welfare, and economic growth. But in the next breath, Chirac reaffirmed his hard-line policy of slashing the public deficit and social welfare programs, the very policies which triggered the country's worst wave of protest strikes since May 1968. "Without an elimination of the State deficit, France will be weak," he insisted. "There is no doubt that the reform project to restructure the State budget is necessary."

In Germany, President Roman Herzog insisted, "Europe's internal market needs an enrichment through a single currency." And Kohl's coalition partner and Free Democratic Party leader Wolfgang Gerhardt warned that the strict deadline for Maastricht must "not be allowed to come into question, otherwise the strict sense of fiscal discipline will vanish."

*EIR* has received reliable reports that both Kohl and Chirac are working behind the scenes to try to speed the collapse of the Conservative government of Britain's Prime Minister John Major, by making public statements designed to fuel the "anti-Maastricht" opposition within Major's own party, which threatens to bolt if Major tries to bring Britain back into the Maastricht process. Following the British pound-sterling crisis of September 1992, Britain has remained officially outside the Maastricht process, along with Italy.

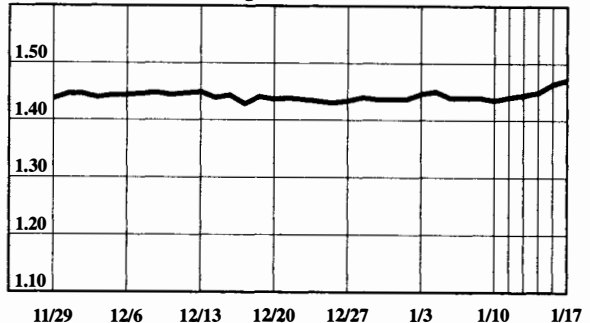
"Kohl and Chirac want a Labour government under Tony Blair, which would be a government they feel they could deal with on Maastricht," a senior Brussels source, who was until recently a high-ranking EU official, told *EIR*. Blair's Labour Party, unlike the Conservatives, are on record favoring British entry into Maastricht. *EIR* has also been told that in the last days of November, just as the anti-Maastricht protest strikes in France were getting under way, a confidential meeting was held in a Paris hotel between a representative of Blair's Labour Party and representatives of Kohl's government. The agenda was to work out a deal on Britain rejoining Maastricht under Blair, in return for Kohl's support. The outcome of the talks is not known, but the very fact that they were held, indicates the fierce determination of Kohl and Chirac to force Maastricht into being, regardless of the immense social cost.

At this juncture, events in Europe on every level are being defined by the Maastricht convergence criteria. In the Paris-based *International Herald Tribune* on Jan. 16, columnist Alan Friedman wrote, "Just a month ago it was heretical to speak of delaying the starting date of European Monetary Union beyond 1999. But now, in the face of an unexpectedly severe economic downturn, the prospect is being openly discussed."

## Currency Rates

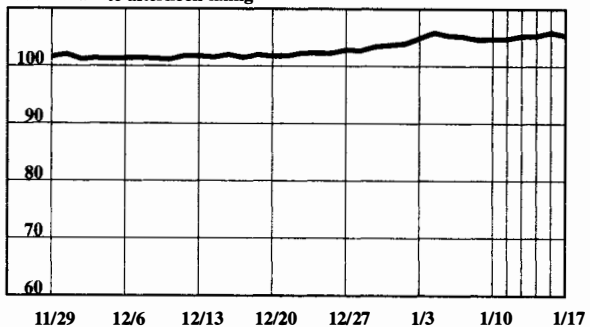
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



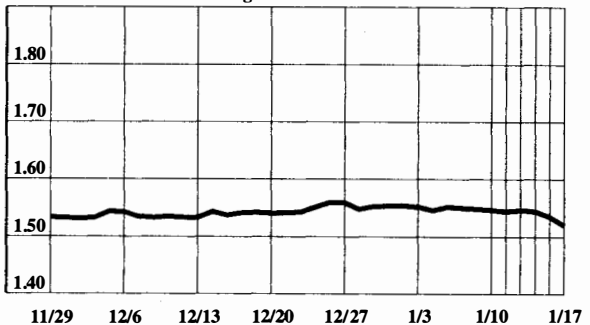
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



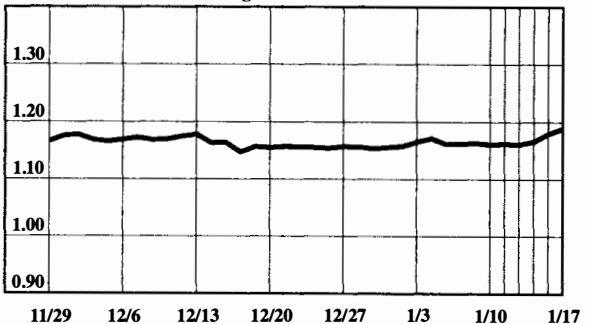
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing





# Banking scandal shakes up Brazil

by Lorenzo Carrasco Bazúa

With the connivance of Brazilian monetary authorities, the central bank handed over the Banco Econômico to a consortium made up of the Banco EXCEL—a tiny bank whose name was familiar only to the police—and the Union Bancaire Privée (UBP) of Switzerland, whose name remained suspiciously anonymous until the agreement with the central bank was signed. The reason for such mystery is that UBP, owned by Edgar De Picciotto, is also under investigation by authorities for involvement in money laundering in Europe, Africa, and the United States.

By allowing UBP's name to remain anonymous until the last minute, monetary authorities have become accomplices in handing over one of Brazil's largest banking institutions, with over 300 branches nationwide, to a gang of money launderers, for the ridiculous sum of \$350 million. Perhaps they were motivated by the possibility of a banking collapse, which in a single blow could undo the so-called economic stabilization plan known as the Real Plan (the *realis* is Brazil's currency).

Banco EXCEL was founded at the beginning of the administration of Fernando Collor de Mello, in 1990. Two days before the Collor government decreed the freezing of bank accounts, EXCEL's major stockholder, Ezequiel Edmond Nasser, withdrew \$7.5 million to purchase the bank's headquarters in São Paulo. EXCEL gained notoriety for its involvement in the corruption and capital flight scam, known as the P.C. Fariás-Collor de Mello scandal, that led to President Collor's impeachment in 1992.

In June 1991, central bank officials proposed that EXCEL's license to operate in the exchange markets be cancelled, because of evidence of fraud committed in CC-5 accounts, originally created to facilitate movement of non-resident foreigners' funds in Brazil. The director of the central bank's Exchange Division at the time, Gilberto Nobre, ignored the evidence; and, as it now comes to light, Nobre retired in 1993, and was subsequently hired as an executive in EXCEL, where he works today as vice president. From that post, he coordinated EXCEL's purchase of Banco Econômico together with UBP.

## A banking 'paradise'

In an article titled "A Brazilian-Style Banking Paradise," *Jornal do Brasil* reported on Jan. 7 that "in a June [1995] document, Federal Police agent José Carlos Sanches Abraços said that 'EXCEL seems to be a refuge, or better yet, a Brazil-

ian banking paradise. . . . Brazil has become a fiscal paradise without adequate regulation.' Abraços was the one who began to track the financial operations run by businessman Paulo César Fariás's corruption scheme." Fariás was Collor de Mello's Presidential campaign treasurer.

*Jornal* noted that "one of the primary flows occurred in the Cross Financial Corporation in the Virgin Islands, which issued a large quantity of checks for P.C. Fariás's shell companies, and which also had an account in EXCEL. At that point, EXCEL controlled about 80% of the CC-5 accounts opened in the country, now under investigation by police. The most significant volumes of money passed through a group of foreign companies which were EXCEL clients: Accent Finance, Babson Finance, Tristan Finance Co., Cannon Finance Co., of the British Virgin Islands, and Kenaco Finance of Panama."

## International connections

All of P.C. Fariás's international connections have been covered up until now, because, during the Presidential impeachment process, the Senate was stupid enough to hire the American company Kroll Associates. Kroll covered up all of the international ramifications of the case, because it was directly involved with the interested parties, as *EIR* revealed in September 1992.

The pedigree of the two Nasser brothers—Ezequiel Edmond and Jacques—also allows them to operate freely among the international mafia networks which launder dirty money. Their father, Rahmo Nasser, from an Aleppo, Syria-based family and also an EXCEL partner, is married to a sister of Edmund, Joseph, and Moises Safra, owners of Safra Bank, against which there are many pending money-laundering charges. Although he tries to deny links to Safra Bank, Ezequiel Nasser has been so close to Edmund Safra, that he is known in São Paulo banking circles as "*safrinha*," or "little Safra." Prior to returning to Brazil, he worked at Safra's New York-based Republic Bank.

Nor do the coincidences stop there. As *Jornal do Brasil* reported on Jan. 14, in his investigations of the case, Federal Police agent José Carlos Sanches Abraços discovered that a branch of the Picciotto family—a different branch controls Switzerland's UBP—has business in São Paulo which is equally hooked into international money-laundering operations. According to the Federal Police, the scheme's shell companies, Becket Corp. and Accent Finance Corp. (also linked to the Fariás-Collor scam), were opened in Panama under the auspices of Israeli financier Abraham Djamal. The Djamal family has ties to Joseph Shalam, UBP's current director. These shell institutions had the logistical support of Incorporadora Paulista Limitada (IPL), whose majority partner is Giacomo Picciotto, against whom there are criminal charges pending. According to *Jornal do Brasil*, there are at least four large international banks participating in the dirty money-laundering scheme: Citibank and Chase Manhattan, Lloyds of London, and the Dutch ING Bank.

# World Bank continues to sabotage Palestinian economic development

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

In reporting on the international meeting of donor countries, U.N. representatives, and the partners in the Middle East peace process held in Paris on Jan. 8-10, the headlines blared out the good news, that large amounts of money were being made available for the economic development of Gaza and the West Bank. It was said that \$500 million would be made available this year. Some press reports went so far as to quote the figure of \$1.365 billion, in a sleight of hand one usually would expect from bankers. The \$1 billion-plus figure refers to the funds pledged for 1996, plus the funds which were pledged for 1995, but never disbursed.

Palestinian Finance Minister Mohammed Nashashibi told *EIR* in an interview from Paris on Jan. 11, that the World Bank, which is the official representative of the donors, was up to old bankers' tricks. "There is an old tradition of the banking system," he said: "You call old debts 'bad debts,' and then classify the new debts as 'old debts.'" What Nashashibi told the gathering in Paris, was that they should either make available the \$500 million which has been promised but withheld, or officially declare that pledge dead, and start disbursing funds from the remaining \$856 million. The Palestinian Authority wants to set up a follow-up committee, made up of representatives of the World Bank (for the donors), the United Nations, and themselves, to prevent further delays in disbursement.

The Paris conference should have convened months ago, but was delayed until the second PLO-Israeli peace treaty, Oslo II, had been signed. Following that event on Sept. 28, 1995, however, the only ones to come forward with pledges were the Saudis. A meeting planned for Dec. 9, 1995 was postponed, due to the greater urgency to deal with Bosnia, the Palestinians were told. Now the Paris meeting has come and gone, and the same tricks are being played.

On the ground, the urgency of channelling money into projects could not be more obvious, nor the political stakes higher. In Gaza, which was an extended refugee camp when it was handed over to Palestinian authority, needed everything. Some projects have been completed, providing Gaza with the basic necessities which it lacked; these include a water treatment plant, a sewage system, electricity, paved

roads, and electric lights on the streets. The small amount of funds made available by prying open the purse clutched in World Bank hands, has been well utilized, exposing the lie, circulated by World Bank and International Monetary Fund agencies, that the Palestinian Authority could not be trusted with financing.

But, as PLO representative in Germany Abdallah Frangi emphasized on Jan. 10, the funds allocated are not at all sufficient. In particular, by limiting the flow of financing, the World Bank is preventing any major infrastructure projects from getting off the ground. "The energy problem," Nashashibi pointed out, "has not been solved, the Gaza port has not been solved, major roads, like the planned safe passage between Gaza and the West Bank, has not been solved." All such projects require significant financing outlays, beyond the scope of what the donors put on the table.

## 'Closure' mechanism rejected

A further constraint on the growth of the Palestinian economy, as Frangi told the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, is the Israeli practice of closing off the Palestinian territories, for security reasons, thus preventing those Palestinians employed in Israel from reaching their jobs. During the Paris donors' meeting, there was an attempt made to establish a permanent and legal mechanism for this practice. Finance Minister Nashashibi reported, that the Tripartite Action Plan, drawn up as a joint commitment by Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and the donors, contained a paragraph which "recognizes the right of Israel to resort to security measures [i.e., closure] to face violence." The Palestinian delegation in Paris refused to agree to the clause, on grounds that it would be tantamount to their accepting the "collective punishment" mechanism of closure. French Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette reportedly agreed to register the Palestinian reservation, despite efforts by the U.N. representatives to force through Palestinian authorization of closure at the last minute.

The most recent case of Israel's resorting to cordoning off the Palestinian territories, came in the wake of the killing of Hamas leader Yahya Ayyash, and the militant demonstra-

## Icy Sweden must buy Russian nuclear energy

The cold winter in Sweden this year has destroyed one myth, namely, that Sweden still has abundant and cheap electrical energy production. "Sweden Buys Russian Nuclear Energy," read the headline in the daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on Jan. 7. Even before Swedish industry geared up to normal levels again after the Christmas and New Year's slowdown, Sweden had to import as much as 8% of its electricity consumption from its neighbors, including Russia, via a one-way direct-current cable from St. Petersburg to Vyborg in Finland.

During the first week in January, 11 out of Sweden's 12 nuclear power reactors were producing at full capacity. Had one of those reactors, or any other major electrical power plant, suffered even a temporary shutdown, the Swedish energy authorities, according to one of its spokesmen, would have been forced to consider imposing rotating electricity shutdowns in various parts of the country, as electricity demand surpassed available supply. This would have left many homes without heat in the middle of winter, a situation otherwise known only to Third World countries.

The cold weather revealed two weaknesses in the Swedish energy grid: First, the distribution net is inadequate. Although there were power reserves in the hydro-power plants in northern Sweden, the ability to transport the electricity to the southern part of the country, where most of the demand is concentrated, is limited. Second, the overall maximum output from Swedish electricity producers, including hydropower, nuclear power, and "reserves" (coal-, oil-, and gas-fueled power stations), of 27,000 megawatts, is insufficient. Even without industry

running at full capacity, use was hitting 25,000 MW in early January.

### The nuclear referendum

One can only hope that this reality shock will silence those voices which are still demanding that the nuclear power plants be closed down by year 2010, as prescribed by a national referendum in 1980.

The weather had already turned unusually cold as Swedish King Carl Gustaf XVI gave his Christmas address, in which he stated: "If we want to preserve our well-being and protect the environment, it will be very difficult to dismantle nuclear energy." The statement immediately provoked a reaction from the leader of the Green party, Birger Schlaug, who denounced the king. Instead, the Green party ought to be denounced for extreme hypocrisy, because it is demanding that safe nuclear power reactors in Sweden be closed down, at the cost of Sweden having to import energy which is being produced by unsafe nuclear reactors in Russia and Lithuania.

Many other politicians, including one from the very green Center Party, backed the king's statement, which makes it more likely that his remarks reflect a long-standing concern about what will happen in 2010. The king, however, chose to emphasize the need to save the remaining four big "natural" rivers from being exploited for hydropower.

To turn off all Swedish nuclear power plants is a big threat to national interests, such as the paper-mill and other energy-intensive industries, which would have to pay a much higher price for energy in the future if the nuclear power plants, which presently provide half of the energy consumption in the country, are turned off. The mood in the population has also been gradually changing in favor of keeping the nuclear power plants after 2010. In an opinion poll conducted before Christmas, 59% of those questioned answered that they would like to keep the nuclear power plants producing after 2010.—*Lotta-Stina Thronell*

tions accompanying his funeral in Gaza. Ayyash was killed when his mobile telephone exploded. The killing has been attributed to Israel secret service agencies, and Israel has not issued any denials. Ayyash was known to have organized several terrorist attacks against Israelis, which led to the death of many civilians, so there is no mystery as to why the Israelis would seek his death. However, what raised questions among Palestinian political leaders were three aspects to the incident: First, he was killed on Palestinian territory, in violation of agreements between the PLO and Israel regarding security; second, the killing occurred just weeks before the Palestinian elections, scheduled for Jan.

20; and third, he was killed just as delicate negotiations were going on between the PLO Fatah and Hamas, to reach an agreement on Hamas participation in the elections.

Despite the impact of the killing, preparations are continuing for the elections. At least prior to Ayyash's death, public opinion polls conducted in Gaza and the West Bank indicated a clear mandate for Arafat. The Palestinian Authority resolved to push forward with the elections as planned, regardless of time constraints and the political complications with Hamas, in order to guarantee that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the areas now under Palestinian authority, proceed on schedule.

# Business Briefs

## Investment

### Britain, India sign new technology pact

Britain's Secretary for Trade and Industry Ian Lang signed a science and technology pact with India, which expands the scope of the Indo-British Partnership alliance of 1993, wire services reported from New Delhi on Jan. 8.

"Special emphasis is now being placed on bringing together small and medium-sized companies on events in India's non-metropolitan cities, and on strengthening links in the field of science and technology for the mutual benefit of both countries," Lang told a group of scientists and businessmen, after signing the agreement. Lang headed a 30-member delegation of businessmen, academics, and scientists on a five-day visit to India.

Accompanying Lang are senior executives of British Aerospace, Rolls Royce, Thorn EMI Plc., and British Gas Plc. "The potential is so huge that India remains a magnet. These are the kind of opportunities British business cannot ignore," he said.

## Biological Holocaust

### Brain-eating amoeba diagnosed in Australia

An amoeba known as *Balamuthia*, which killed two five-year-old boys in Australia in 1995 by invading and literally eating holes in their brains, is the subject of an international conference on amoebic diseases organized by Prof. Tony Ferrente, the *Australian* reported on Jan. 8.

The discovery that amoebae are responsible for a range of horrific brain and nerve diseases was made in Adelaide, South Australia in the 1960s, when Dr. Rod Carter found that a series of cases in children of fulminating encephalitis, an acute inflammation of the brain, were caused by an amoeba, *Naegleria fowleri*, in the water supply. The amoebae got into the children's systems via the nasal passage and found their way to the brain, with the children dying within three days. The threat

was overcome by the addition of chlorine to the water supply, but doctors have been recognizing the danger all around the world ever since.

Ferrente said, "My work shows that normally you are highly resistant to these things, which usually live in the soil or water. They can cause a sore on the skin but normally they don't get any further; but, if the immune system is weakened and the cysts penetrate, the amoebae can invade the central nervous system via the bloodstream. They are so virulent they just destroy the nervous tissue with lytic, or dissolving enzymes, and the brain becomes spongy. They are often extremely hard to diagnose till after death."

According to Ferrente, antibiotics effective against bacteria are of little use in treating amoebae. "The major challenge is developing new drugs that would attack the amoeba without causing damage to the patient," he said.

Another parasite, which can dissolve the eyes of people who wear contact lenses contaminated by not being washed in sterilized water, and which can also penetrate the brain, known as *Acanthamoeba*, is also being studied.

## Russia

### Miners urge change in northern policy

The Vorkuta Independent Miners Union has sent a letter to President Boris Yeltsin and the government urging that financial policy toward the far north be rethought, or that Vorkuta residents be resettled in more hospitable climes, Russian TV reported on Jan. 11.

The union, which is planning to picket government buildings in Moscow on Jan. 24-26 to protest the government's economic policy, said that some employees of the Vorkutugol coal association have not been paid since October. Wage arrears and the issue of social benefits for miners laid off from unprofitable pits in the Pechora coal basin have provoked a number of work stoppages and hunger strikes in recent months. The Pechora region produced 22 million tons of the country's total coal output of about 250 million tons in 1995.

Meanwhile, the cost of the basic monthly

consumer basket of 19 essential goods rose 130% during 1995, reaching 235,000 rubles (\$52) by the end of December, according to the State Statistics Committee. Among the steepest price rises last year were utilities (400%) and urban mass transit (220%). Industrial prices rose nearly 200%.

## Infrastructure

### Trafalgar, Autostrade in new toll road venture

Lord Cecil Parkinson is heading up Midland Expressway Ltd., a joint venture of Trafalgar House, the U.K.'s largest engineering and construction company, and Autostrade International, an Italian toll road management firm, to build a toll road bypass for the congested highway ring around Birmingham, England. The participants are as unsavory as their approach to privatized infrastructure is unworkable.

Parkinson was former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's key adviser on privatization, and, as secretary of trade and industry, cleared the way for the London stock exchange "Big Bang" of October 1986, the liberalization designed to guarantee London's supremacy as center of globalized financial flows.

Autostrade is a partner in the Dulles Greenway private toll road in Virginia. An Autostrade representative in Rome told *EIR's Strategic Alert* that their co-investment in the Greenway with Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant was the beginning of a move to eventually privatize the U.S. interstate highway system. He stated that when the federal government is no longer able to maintain the highways, private firms could then be given management contracts and toll collecting rights.

The Keswicks of Dope, Inc.'s Jardine Matheson dominate Trafalgar House. Simon Keswick, now chairman of Trafalgar's board, led Jardine Matheson in 1992 into Trafalgar, which shifted financial assets out of Hongkong prior to the return of the Crown Colony to China in 1997. Through their subsidiary, Hong Kong Land Holdings, the dominant controller of the colony's commercial real estate, the Keswicks bought up 30% of Trafalgar. The Kleinwort

Benson investment bank is financial adviser to the project.

The German Press Agency (DPA) is the latest to report that the Greenway may go bankrupt, which will deter private investors in future such projects.

## South Africa

### Protests grow against privatization plans

The announcement by South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on Dec. 7, 1995, that the government would privatize some State assets and allow private partners in others, is drawing increasing opposition, including labor strikes.

The current government is more "right wing" in economic matters than the previous white minority regime, according to a Dec. 29 statement by Mosibudi Mangena, the president of the Azanian People's Organization, a black organization in South Africa. "Successive National Party regimes had maintained these parastatals [State enterprises] and used them to serve the economic and social needs of especially the white population," he said. "In particular, State enterprises played a crucial role in eradicating the poor white phenomena. Instead of doing the same, this coalition government, though dominated by black faces, wants to sell off parastatals to white capitalists, both here and abroad."

Deputy President Mbeki told a news conference that the cabinet had recommended that equity partners be sought for telecommunications giant Telkom, South African Airways, and the Airports Company, in which State involvement is considered strategic. Non-strategic investments have been recommended for outright sale, he said.

Relations between the African National Congress-led government and the allied Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) have reached their lowest point since the 1994 elections, over the privatization plans, according to the London *Sunday Independent*. In one meeting with government representatives, Cosatu head Sam Shilowa insisted that the government is being misled. "We don't believe [that] in any country privatization has ever benefited

society," he said. "If the government wants to sell off the family silver, we say, no, you cannot." Instead of the government cutting back its role in the productive capacity of the country, it should be expanded, he argued.

Notwithstanding, South Africa's Democratic Party, an entity controlled by Anglo-American Corp. and its minions, said on Dec. 8 that the government should "proceed purposefully and boldly to implement its privatization plans."

## Health

### 'Reforms' led to crisis in British hospitals

Government "health reform" policies aimed at effectively dismantling the National Health Service and replacing this with "efficiency"- and "competition"-driven standards, are responsible for creating an unprecedented emergency in British hospitals, British Medical Association (BMA) Chairman Dr. Sandy Macara charged on Jan. 11, the London *Daily Telegraph* reported. "We no longer have a National Health Service; we have got nearly 500 hospital trusts, all exhorted to do their own thing," he warned. "The wretched internal market does not allow money to be channeled to where it is most needed. There is no longer the ability to plan centrally to meet the needs of patients. The internal market has failed. It has produced a cocktail of potentially lethal problems."

The BMA is claiming that hospitals are cracking under the strain of a surge in emergency admissions that has caused trauma units to close and patients to be turned away. Last year, emergency admissions rose by more than 6%, but funding for emergency work was cut by 1-2%. According to the BMA, emergency admissions have risen by 13% over the last four years. The BMA is charging that closures of emergency units has gone much too far. Since 1991, over 9,000 acute-care beds have been lost, 7% of the total.

Dr. Macara warned, "There is a . . . lack of slack in the system due to the run-down in beds, staff shortages because many youngsters are fed up, and a disastrous shortfall in community care. . . . We want action to avert a national crisis."

## Briefly

**LONRHO**, a conglomerate of 600 companies in the British royal orbit, expects to hive off its mining interests, including a 41% stake in Ghana's Ashanti Goldfields, coal-mining operations in South Africa, and a 32% share in Impala Platinum.

**SUDAN** plans to begin construction of a dam on the Nile River at the Kajbar Waterfall, *Sudanews* reported on Dec. 15. The dam will decrease irrigation costs in the region by 75%, and will provide electricity. The Russian Haidro Project Company has signed a deal to execute the designs for the dam, the power plant, and distribution lines.

**CHINA'S** 1995 grain harvest of 466.4 million tons broke the record of 456.5 million tons set in 1993. According to Xinhua news agency, the increase was attributable to higher capital inputs, the use of higher-yielding crops, and new technology.

**BELARUS** Radio on Jan. 5 reported that criminal proceedings are being prepared against executives at the Belarus Savings Bank, following the discovery of irregularities. A \$25 million loan from the Finance Ministry, intended to index people's savings to inflation, was deposited abroad and used to offer credit to commercial firms.

**BULGARIA'S** latest mass privatization program got under way on Jan. 8, involving the sale of shares in 1,063 firms with an official value of \$1.12 billion. Bulgaria's 6.7 million citizens can each buy vouchers totaling 25,000 leva (\$348) for a registration fee of 500 leva (\$7). Some foreigners will also be allowed to purchase shares.

**SINGAPORE** is backing International Monetary Fund policies for India, the Jan. 10 English-language daily *Straits Times* indicated in an editorial. It said that former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew urged India to persist in its economic liberalization and resist pressures for greater protectionism or welfarism.

## LaRouche holds dialogue with eastern Europeans

*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. met with leading representatives of the intelligentsia of Russia and eastern Europe, for an all-day seminar on Dec. 4, 1995, in Eltville, Germany. The meeting was held in conjunction with the Dec. 2-3 conference of the Schiller Institute. The following is an edited transcript of the event.*

**Jonathan Tennenbaum** (Schiller Institute, Germany): Welcome to our seminar. We from the Schiller Institute are very happy to have you here, and I think that we should take advantage of the intensive and deep discussions that we've had over the last two days, and the fact that we're here, to do some work; to discuss, together, in depth, the problems that we have to work on.

So, I propose the following order. We have prepared presentations by Mr. LaRouche to open the discussion, and by Gennadi Sklyar, and by Natalya Vitrenko. And, we should have free discussion. In the course of the discussion today, others have statements they want to add.

I wish us all a fruitful working day. With that, I'd like to give the floor to Mr. LaRouche.

**Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.:** For this occasion, I have prepared a packet of materials, which, regrettably, is all in English, of which I would hope that each of you receive a copy.

Most of this is my own work, or, in a couple of cases, the work of some of my collaborators; but, the purpose is to provide you with source material which is relevant background, to, for example, the presentation I made the day before yesterday. [See "We Have Reached the End of an Epoch," Mr. LaRouche's speech at the Eltville conference of the Schiller Institute, Dec. 2, 1995, in *EIR*, Jan. 1, 1996.] I shall identify each of the contents by title, and by its significance for this purpose, and then I shall summarize the significance of such material as a whole from a strategic-political intelligence standpoint.

The first one is dated July 28. It's from *EIR*, it's a feature article entitled "Why Most Nobel Prize Economists Are Quacks" [*EIR*, July 28, 1995], which identifies some of the conceptual problems people have in dealing with facts



The writings of Lyndon LaRouche and associates are circulating in many of the languages of eastern Europe. Shown here are copies of LaRouche's textbook, "So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?" and other documents.

sometimes, which are not facts, but artifacts of incompetence.

The second one, is dated from Aug. 11 of this year, also an *EIR* feature, a successor to the previous article, on the subject of "Non-Newtonian Mathematics for Economists." The function of this is to indicate that economics is a matter of the relationship of man to nature, society to nature. It is not something which one can contemplate, it is something into which one must introduce change constantly, change especially in the exemplary form of scientific and technological progress in the mode of production.

The point is, that the emphasis upon cultural discoveries, discoveries in natural science, defines the creative capacity of man as the relationship of man to economy. Thus, since a creative discovery, that is, a discovery of principle, in mathematical terms, is a *discontinuity*, therefore, all mathematics, as generally taught in universities today, is, by its nature, especially statistical mathematics, incompetent to deal with the most fundamental question of economy. And, this is the weapon which is used to intimidate people into believing that IMF [International Monetary Fund] and similar kinds of programs are scientific.

A mathematics which is based on density of discontinuities, or cardinality, is, admittedly, the most sophisticated arm of mathematics, and little known, except by a few. Nonetheless, the principles of that kind of mathematics can be readily understood by people who are not professional mathematicians, by explaining the function of axiomatics. And that's what I identify: I identify how we can analyze and describe

real processes in physical economy, and how we can put these into intelligible forms, as policy guidelines.

I have included, also, as a third item, a shorter feature from *EIR*, Sept. 1 [1995], entitled, "That Which Underlies Motivic Thorough-Composition." There are two reasons for including that here. First of all, as the title suggests, or is intended to suggest, I'm looking at the principle of musical composition, or Classical musical composition, from the standpoint of Riemannian topology. This addresses, in part, a great fraud, a crippling fraud, which was introduced into culture through the influence of Immanuel Kant in his work, especially his 1790 work on the *Critique of Judgment*, and institutionalized in Germany, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, by the Romantic school of law, in which the decree was made, along the lines of Hegel, that there is no commonality between *Naturwissenschaft* and *Kulturwissenschaft*, or *Geisteswissenschaft*.

### The role of the nation-state

For example, the modern nation-state is a work of art, not of so-called formal mathematical science. The most important works founding the modern nation-state, were, first of all, the work of Dante Alighieri, on language and statecraft; and, secondly, the work of Nicolaus of Cusa, especially his *Concordantia Catholica*; both sets of works reflected the Classical Greek, especially the influence of Solon's model, and the work of Plato on the subject of the State.

For example, today, we have people who are called

“privatizers,” who I would prefer to describe as *privateers*. This is an English word for pirate.

So, from the standpoint of physical economy, the function of the State is, first of all, that it provides regulation of trade, and regulation of other things which protect and nourish the development of necessary economic activities. For example, large canal systems, railway systems, public sanitation systems, national power grids, and so forth, could not exist, except as acts of the State. The apparatus of modern warfare could not be produced, except by the State. The exploration of space could not be done by private firms; impossible. The scale of research required, the lack of any immediate profit return on this kind of venture, and so forth—it could only be done by the State.

Thus, the State enters into the calculations of physical economy; yet, the State cannot be derived mathematically. And, thus, you have an example of the great lie of Savigny, the Friedrich Savigny who laid down the separation of *Naturwissenschaft* and *Kulturwissenschaft*, or *Geisteswissenschaft*, which is a key to the incompetence of most modern taught economics.

It’s twofold. First of all, the separation of art from science presumes that the State has functions which cannot be assessed from a scientific standpoint. In point of fact, this creation of art called the State, is the most essential factor, apart from individual human creativity, in all science. If we understand the essential identity of the faculty of mind which generates Classical art and which generates Classical science, then we understand *how* to make a scientific criticism of the State, a work of art.

## The principle of memory

It happens, that the specific development in music, which is premised on the work of Johann Sebastian Bach, but was actually developed by Mozart and Beethoven specifically, is the key to the most sophisticated aspect of scientific thinking, which Jonathan [Tennenbaum] referred to yesterday.

When you’re confronted with a manifold, an array of many particular things; for example, take the case of living beings, living entities. As a scientist, you’re presented the case. Someone says, “What are living creatures?” How can you define the word “living creatures”? Aristotle couldn’t do it. No follower of Aristotle could do it. Aristotle’s attempts are a bad joke.

You have to say, “What is the difference between living and non-living creatures?” You have to answer the question, “What is the difference between an organic chemical process, which, in one moment, is a process existing in a living person, and, in the next instant, the same process is winding down, in a person who’s just died?”

One can see the relationship between the work of Academician [V.I.] Vernadsky in biogeochemistry, and his work in the area of nuclear physics. The same mind is doing the same thing, because he has attacked the problem of how to general-

ize life, and what is the difference between living and non-living creatures, and what is the organization of the universe, such that it has both living and non-living creatures, interacting in the same universe, but, apparently, with different laws.

To do this, you have to take all of the manifold of living creatures, not necessarily all of the objects and processes, but at least a great number of them, and a great number of exemplary processes of non-living processes. Then, one must work exactly as a Classical music composer such as Beethoven worked, with that material. Once you understand the collection as a collection, you now have to think back, in your memory, as you look at each part of that collection, about the collection as a whole.

What has happened as a result of the Enlightenment, is that this principle of memory in respect to discovery and the higher functions of the mind, which was well known to Plato, and which was well known by all scientific minds which followed Plato through the Renaissance, until the beginning of the Enlightenment, has been lost. This is the principle which is featured in all of the great thinkers: This was a feature of Kepler; this was Leibniz, also; this was Nicolaus of Cusa, this was Leonardo da Vinci. This, for example, was the famous Raymond Lull of Catalonia, who was famous in music and other things, who was cited in the Renaissance.

Without understanding the *principle of memory*, as you meet it in thorough-composition in music, or in great Classical poetry, it is impossible to recognize the scientific powers of mind, for making fundamental discoveries of this type.

In economics, mathematical analysis is useful, but, you cannot rely upon mathematical analysis to make decisions in economics. You must look at the collection of events which are being analyzed, to find out what lies *outside* the things that you’re analyzing, which is determining the things you’re analyzing.

For example, in my former career as a consultant in the field of business, the secret to the problems, to the solution of virtually every problem I faced, was to recognize something that the management was ignoring. You would look at all the records, all the facts. You would get people, very sober, with no sense of humor, at tables talking about “the facts, the facts, the facts”; and they were all absurd, even though they had the facts. Because they *didn’t* have something which they *didn’t* have down as a fact.

It’s the same principle as in scientific discovery, if on a cruder and simpler level. In science, you find you’re faced with a paradoxical problem of fact. These paradoxes, of which I think the case of the Eratosthenes estimate of the curvature of the Earth is a good example, because it’s easily taught, which is one of its importances—to recognize there’s a paradox that the data does not match, which is what Eratosthenes showed. The data does not match. If the Earth is flat, the data doesn’t match. So, this simple proof of the curvature of the Earth before anyone had seen it, is significant in the history of physics, because it is the first in a long chain of developments





Lyndon LaRouche (center, in front of screen) conducts a seminar at the Economics Academy of the Russian Ministry of Economics, during a visit to Moscow in April 1994. LaRouche told the Eltville group, "We must work as an intelligentsia, as did Plato's Academy, to smoke out, in every area of the world, the false assumptions which are guiding people to destroy themselves."

which led to the Riemannian conception of the curvature of physical space-time.

In that case, as in every other fundamental discovery in science, what we do, is we discover a *principle* which solves a paradox. Prior to that time, that discovery, that principle *had no name*. It was not considered a fact. As an existence, it's an existence *of the mind*, not of the senses. And, without such conceptions, we would never be able to have any ideas about anything, beyond the scope of the senses. We would not know anything about astrophysics, and we would know absolutely nothing about microphysics. They would not exist as branches of science, without this principle.

Thus, each time we make such a discovery, we are able to confirm this discovery, by measurement, not by the senses. We are able to show that the error in our opinion has a consistent character which corresponds to this idea. In military science, this is known as "exploiting flanks." The character of *Entschlossenheit*, which was referred to by Clausewitz, is precisely this quality: the commander who is not a formalist, who can, under the heat of battle, recognize a principle of the battlefield which has not been recognized before, and act upon it.

In economics, in serious economic work, in statecraft, this is the nature of the problem which confronts us at every turn. The mind that is not trained to make and to recognize the validity of creative scientific discoveries, or artistic dis-

coveries, cannot cope with the most crucial problems of statecraft.

Everybody is capable of some degree of creativity. The important thing, is to make people aware of those powers of their own mind which can, efficiently, enable them to understand creative projects. And, this principle of memory, as it applies to Classical music, is one of the best examples of exactly how the mind works, when it's creative.

Now, all except the last of the following included documents, pertain to the practical side of the present problem. The first, as a matter of reference, is this, which is the paper I did last year on the forecast of the collapse of the system, and just explaining that I'd done a number of forecasts, and how they work [*EIR*, June 24, 1994, "The Coming Disintegration of Financial Markets," also published as a *New Federalist* pamphlet, "LaRouche's Ninth Forecast"].

Actually, the term "forecast" is not a good one. I don't believe in predictions. My greatest pleasure in life is to always frustrate the astrologers. One should not use the word prediction; one should borrow a term from medical practice, called "diagnosis."

So, a physician will say, as I will say of an economy, "It is sick." And the patient will say, "How sick am I, doctor?" And I will say, "You are dying." Now, the patient will ask the doctor for a prediction. He will say, "When will I die, doctor?" And the physician, if he's competent, will say, "I don't know;

but you are very near to dying, unless a miracle intervenes.”

That’s a diagnosis. I don’t make predictions, I make diagnoses, which are much better than predictions.

The next paper is by an associate of mine, known to some of you, Dennis Small, who in *EIR* on March 10, 1995 did an analysis of how we knew the Mexico debt bomb was going to explode, which is relevant to these discussions. And then, Christopher White published, on July 7, an article in *EIR* analyzing the results a year after my ninth forecast; which is, again, relevant.

Relevant to all of you in this, is that Chris White, earlier that year, criticized a book which was published by the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States [*EIR*, April 14, 1995]. This book restated a thesis which, at that time, was widely circulating in the U.S. government and its intelligence community. And, I delight in destroying the bubbles of the U.S. intelligence community. I suggest they drop the name of “intelligence” from their profession. The best people in the U.S. intelligence community, are not in this world, literally; the worst ones are not in this universe.

It’s a case of virtual reality. It’s a bureaucracy which believes in certain policy: “This is our policy.” The tendency, of course, comes out of radical positivism, where you get these idiots, and professorial idiots go to a blackboard and write out a mathematical formula and say, “that is reality.” And, they’re very upset when someone says “Professor, you’re wrong, the Moon did crash into the Earth yesterday.”

As some of you may know, most people in the intelligence profession write things which they know will be approved of by their superiors, not the things which they believe to be true. Most of the things I say, the intelligence community would say to me, “You can’t say that!”

I’ll give you an example of it, because it’s relevant to the problems we have to discuss today. A friend of mine asked me to give a strategic briefing to a group of dignitaries of a nation. And, in the general meeting where I was giving this briefing, which went on for some hours, there were a number of representatives from the intelligence community. And, one of these guys said, “I can’t put that down! That’s *policy!*”

So, this is a case where the United States, the intelligence community, and everybody was infected with this complete fairy tale about how, in the past 25 years, there had been a “remarkable recovery” of U.S. industry, when there’s actually been, factually, a tremendous collapse, a catastrophic collapse. It is the same thing as saying, not long after the disappearance of the giant firm AEG, that there is a great success in the German economy.

So, Chris White documents the evidence on that particular myth; which, of course, is the point you face when you hear from the IMF people, or similar people. They all tell you about the great success stories which their policies have had in various countries. But in each case, you’ve got the same kind of situation: the truth is directly opposite to what they assert. One of the most important things, is to know how to

deal with the arguments of these fakers, to refute them, and say, “You are either an idiot or a liar.” In the past 25 years, there is not a single instance in any country, of IMF success.

The next one is an article of mine which was done last spring and published last June, on “The Dynamics of the Global Economic Breakdown,” which is relevant to what we’ve been discussing [*EIR*, June 2, 1995]. I think it may be useful to you for reference back home, as we say, when you need a resource for people you want to read this sort of thing, to understand what this is about.

In the Sept. 15, 1995 *EIR*, Chris White produced a report, a summation of some of the developments to date, marking the end of an era economically.

Now, the last thing, is actually something which was produced as the primary document of my Presidential Democratic campaign, ongoing in the United States now, which contains a great number of things, which addressed themes I dealt with the day before yesterday, which you may have good fun with, because you have to imagine that a lot of people around the world are reading this, and you can imagine their consternation, rage, confusion, and whatnot, as a result of reading this kind of thing being said. [“The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy,” Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis pamphlet, October 1995.]

It was written as an attack on a piece of stupidity of national policy of the U.S. military. They sadly needed a spanking. I use an example of stupidity on the Russia question, as an example of what their generic stupidity has been.

### **False axiomatic assumptions**

Just in general, after identifying those, just a general comment I would make on today’s discussion, on the crucial problem we face right now: We are at the greatest crisis in modern history, right now. The crisis is potentially terminal, to use the proper diagnostic term. The greatest problem we have, is people trying to find solutions, *in terms of their own assumptions*.

My observation, in Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, and so forth, throughout the former area of the Comecon, is that the prevailing assumptions about the United States and Britain, and the relative significance of the two, are totally incompetent. I happen to know, that virtually all Soviet intelligence on the question of the United States and Britain, was incompetent. That mistake was the main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had an opportunity *not* to collapse, in 1982-83, but, rather, to undergo a positive evolution, and to eliminate the division of Europe which Churchill had imposed.

If what became known as the SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] had been adopted in the form I originally presented it, we would not have had many of the bad events which have occurred in the world since. If the Soviet government, Andropov personally, had communicated, through his representa-

tive, to me, in February of 1983, a positive response, the entire British Anglo-American faction in world politics would have been destroyed. There would have been changes throughout the world, there would have been freedom throughout the world, without the catastrophe we've had. We would have eliminated the two-thermonuclear-power problem. We would have liberated the bloc system.

It all would have occurred. Because the difference in philosophy of that policy, once accepted by two superpowers, would have determined the defeat of the contrary policy around the world.

Now, in all of Europe, outside of Italy, to this day, there is stupidity in prevailing assumptions on the same question. There are, in each country, a number of people, you can almost count them on one or two hands' fingers, who have a better understanding of this. For very special reasons, in Italy, there are a larger number of people who understand the problem.

But, the typical assumptions about the history of the United States, about the power of Britain, about British policy and British influence; the failure to recognize that the British orchestrated World War I, that they are completely responsible, morally, for World War I, and no one else. Other people played the parts of fools; the British were the criminals in World War I.

The British were the criminals in World War II, because they created Hitler for the purpose for which he was deployed. And, they imposed him on Germany, with the support of their friends in the United States. It was the British government, the British monarchy, which imposed the reform on eastern Europe.

It happens, that [H.A.R. "Kim"] Philby was a triple agent, which is a very significant fact in all of this. It's easy to understand, when you understand how things work. And, it happens that there are British agents throughout the former East bloc today.

The problem is, if there is going to be an explosion of some kind in Russia, immediately—I don't know what date; it's a diagnosis, not a prediction—I see three tendencies:

In the center, there is a nationalist tendency based on a national intelligentsia, particularly its representatives in the military-industrial sector and the military sector as such, who are seeking to avert a disaster by bringing in a new policy. They are concerned with nation-state building.

There's another tendency, which reacted, as many people do, to the occupation of their country: they became traitors. They became looters, carpetbaggers for foreign powers, taking a little thievery for themselves in the process.

There's also a tendency to build a Third Rome, or a Dostoevskyan response to the crisis. The symptom of the third tendency, is "it's the United States that's the problem, not Britain." If the third tendency comes to power in Moscow, there will be Hell throughout all Eurasia.

Now, this tendency doesn't exist only there; we also have it in the West, which is the British, and people like Bush and

his supporters in the United States. The characteristic which leads to this false conception of history, is deeply taught theories of history, based on false facts and false analysis, which some people believe because they were taught them, over and over and over again.

It is *false axiomatic assumptions*, blind faith in taught or generally accepted ideas, which causes people to make the decisions which lead to disaster. Thus, a sharing of opinion will not lead to anything but confusion. What is needed, is a Socratic examination of the underlying, deeply believed errors, axiomatic errors, which have guided people to make mistakes, again and again and again.

What is needed now, as I referred to the Africa problem yesterday, on the question of the creation of an African intelligentsia, what is needed, is the establishment of partnership, in terms of an international intelligentsia, as well as in practical governmental forms, and related forms.

We must work as an intelligentsia, as did Plato's Academy, to smoke out, in every area of the world, the false assumptions which are guiding people to destroy themselves. This has an academic character, but it's not strictly academic: Its function is strategic political intelligence, in order to advise governments and tendencies in various countries of what the strategic problem is, and how to address it.

Now, some among you have been in government at a



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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](mailto:larouche@clark.net)

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

fairly high level, or have been associated with high levels of government; and you know that governments, most of the time, are stumbling, trying to find their way out of darkness. Most of the time, they don't know what they're doing; and the more intelligent ones, know they don't know what they're doing. But, the best of them are proceeding in good faith, and willingness to correct their errors. And, they're acting as patriots. Many of their mistakes, are honest mistakes of patriots; even some of their impassioned errors.

What governments need, especially in the time of the greatest crisis of the past 500 years on this planet, are those ideas and other related works, which indicate what errors of assumption must be eradicated.

Some people, perhaps, do not realize how close to war we came, up into the years 1988-89. When the vaults were opened in the former East Germany, you saw the most naked expression of the handiwork of Marshal Ogarkov. And, with an idiot like Bush as President of the United States, we could have had a real problem. So, we have to recognize, that this problem of false assumptions, particularly of an axiomatic quality, forced the mind to adopt the wrong theorems of policy and action. That's the point: We must have an extremely Socratically critical view of the factors which we tend to overlook.

One of my immediate concerns, is to cause the government of the United States to take certain actions which will signal certain things to people in eastern Europe and elsewhere, and which will tend to strengthen the position of valuable forces in these countries, in order to create the environment of partnership, so that the countries can be brought together in partnership, to solve these problems. I have a fairly refined sense of what is required to influence the United States in that way.

From late July and August of this past year, I saw the United States government mishandle the Russia situation. It was well meaning, but it was the action of idiots; and, instead of improving the Russia situation, it made it worse. A continuation of that idiocy could be disaster for our Russian friends; though the way the President dealt with President Yeltsin, I thought, was very positive, very useful, even if Yeltsin's illness made the thing somewhat abortive.

Patriotic forces in every country need certain signals which they can use in their country, as well as facts; and, in order to influence the policy of the United States, they have to generate certain signals which will produce a positive, desired result. And that can be done. That can be done.

Some of you who represent, in particular, Russia, Ukraine, are very valuable people, and represent very valuable processes in your own countries. It is my deep concern that you succeed. If you don't succeed, we're all in trouble. And, for the relatively smaller countries of eastern Europe, unless we succeed, there'll be a disaster. Without a success, the situation of Poland, of Slovakia, of Hungary, and so forth, is hopeless.

So, we must succeed. And, to succeed, sometimes one has to be as ruthless with oneself and one's own presuppositions, as with the opposition. The first step toward conquering an enemy, is to conquer the weaknesses in one's self. As an old man, I'm privileged to say that.

I've talked enough, but I think my point is clear.

**Tennenbaum:** I think perhaps that, as it was intended, we shall take Mr. LaRouche's remarks as an introduction and proceed with the program. But I hope that all of you, in the discussion, will speak openly about your own thinking, relative to what Mr. LaRouche said. I only want to remark on one point; at least some of the material in the packet, we do have in translation, or at least there's material relevant to it. I want to just make one remark about that, which many of you may have begun to realize: People in eastern Europe, Russia, and so forth, sometimes misinterpret, or have the wrong impression, in a superficial way, at first glance, and think that this is somehow the presentation of some kind of doctrine. There are historical reasons, also, of experience, why this tendency for a superficial reaction of this type. But, in studying more deeply what is really said and who Mr. LaRouche really is, one realizes how false that kind of initial reaction is. We're dealing with a scientist, and we're dealing with a Socratic method. There are certain points, which must be thought through.

So, with that one remark, I think we should proceed. I would like to invite Gennadi Sklyar to make his presentation.

### **'Sorry picture' of life in Russia**

**Gennadi Sklyar:** Dear friends, I am very glad of our meeting today. I am glad to greet all of you. I thank Lyn, Helga, Michael, and many others, for the pleasure of our coming together in this way, for productive interchange. Today, I am representing here a new political group in Russia [Congress of Russian Communities—KRO], headed by Yuri Skokov, head of the Federation of Goods Producers, Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, and the head of the Economic Policy Committee of the State Duma, Sergei Glazyev.

I will present our evaluation of the situation in Russia. I must say that we have quite a sorry picture of life in our country. One year ago, in this room, we discussed the various possible courses of developments in Russia. The war in Chechnya had just begun, and we were not optimistic. Unfortunately, despite our efforts, the situation in Russia is indeed becoming worse and worse. We do also have, however, grounds for hope, namely that we possess an accurate diagnosis and analysis of the situation in our country. Lyndon LaRouche's visit to us in Moscow was extremely fruitful. He helped us better to formulate both the analysis and the steps to be taken.

Russia is a very big country. It is a nuclear power. It could become the source of a new threat to world stability, or a factor for our common development. Therefore, I believe

your interest in the situation in Russia is vital and urgent. I will try not to let you down.

Russia today is experiencing probably one of the most dramatic periods in its history. This is a general crisis. The integrity of Russian society has been split, at the same time as private interests are counterposed to those of the nation. Permeated by contradictions, society is becoming incapable of solving its problems. This acute situation is lawful, on the basis of the government's blunders and betrayal of the national interest.



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**W**e are convinced that the tendency for third forces to come to power—neither communist nor liberal, but people

upholding the principle of the nation-state—is the one that will prevail.

The question is only, at what price?

—Gennadi Sklyar

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The crisis of Russian society, however, did not arise solely as a result of these mistakes. The preconditions for this crisis emerged already in the 1970s, as a result of the flaws in our economic system and system of governance. The attempts begun in the mid-1980s, to reform society and the economy, while “flying blind,” without taking into account the scope and depth of the crisis, ended in the disintegration of the country. There were also those reasons, which Mr. LaRouche discussed.

Under these conditions, the crisis went out of control. We have the criminalization of our economy. There is a growing threat of a criminal dictatorship. The government's behavior threatens to become a general defiance of law. It fails to finance State orders, or issue social payments. The remaining facilities of State property are being sold off arbitrarily. The criminalization of the economy suppresses competition and blocks the functioning of market economy mechanisms. Capital shifts out of the productive sphere into speculation and capital flight. There is no conceptualized policy for the social sphere, industry, or science and technology.

Only the large raw materials corporations, privatized by the *nomenklatura* of functionaries, enjoy a privileged position. These firms arbitrarily inflate prices, while reducing the

deliveries of their products to the domestic market, thus paralyzing all the other branches of industry.

We speak in terms of a degradation of our skilled and professional personnel. The most highly skilled layers have plunged into poverty: scientists, engineers, teachers, doctors, workers in culture. The level of education of youth, and of the Russian population as a whole, is falling rapidly.

The government's foreign policy is losing Russia both its friends, and its influence on the world scene.

I would like to cite some of those contradictions, which have torn our society, because without the solution of these contradictions, we will have no future. First and foremost, is the contradiction between the corporate interests of the ruling political machine, and those of the population as a whole. The State in Russia today is a State of functionaries, with its own corporate interests; they have turned in on themselves, pursuing their own interests, with nobody to check them.

The second contradiction is between the federal center and the regions. As the mechanism of the State degenerates, there is a concentration of capital in the center and in the hands of speculative structures, close to government circles. Over 87% of the finance capital in Russia, is located in Moscow.

We also identify a contradiction between the need to preserve the country's scientific capabilities, its manufacturing industry, science, and agriculture, and the tasks of integration into the world economy.

The most acute contradiction of which ordinary people are aware, is the contradiction between the impoverishment of the majority and the unprecedented wealth of a thin layer at the top. Around our small cities, mansions of the *nouveaux riches* are springing up.

I would like to cite two examples: I am currently campaigning for the elections, and have had dozens of meetings with voters. At numerous meetings, the first question has been: “What are you going to do about those palaces?” At another meeting, I was asked to help organize the purchase of bread and sugar on credit. People do not have money on hand, even to buy bread and sugar. And this was not in the far hinterland of Russia, but in the center, not far from Moscow.

Tension in society is growing. If I were to summarize the Russian people's demands to the government, I would say that the following is the most important. Looking a few years back, people say: “The country has been destroyed. Our savings have been wiped out. The destruction of industry and agriculture has begun. We have been deprived of work. Then, the Supreme Soviet was shot up. The war in Chechnya was launched, where tens of thousands of people perished.” People are not receiving their pensions, and the explanation is that the pension money was spent on the war in Chechnya. Therefore, the attitude of most voters towards the current authorities is extremely negative, as the elections will show very clearly.

Today Russia is again on the verge of major changes.

There are several alternatives. Mr. LaRouche quite precisely identified the three tendencies. I agree with him.

People ask: "Who will lead the country? Will those people have political will? Will they address questions of national security and the national interest?" Society will only trust people like that. But for those who are in power today, the loss of that power would threaten their personal security.



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*We will be doing everything possible to bring the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and of the Schiller Institute, as ideas*

*that generalize the prospects for world development, deeper into the awareness of our people, and to supplement those ideas with our own.—Dr. Natalya Vitrenko*

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Thus, we face the danger of how these people will battle to preserve their power, despite their having lost all their credit with the population. We are prepared for any possible turn of events.

You should know that during the next six months, Russia will be electing a new President, as well as the administrative branch officials in all the regions, and the heads of local self-governance bodies. There is, therefore, an opportunity for a peaceful replacement of the entire Executive branch.

We are asked, what might happen after the elections. In our view, President Yeltsin has two options. The first would be to execute a political maneuver, dismiss the Chernomyrdin government, and appoint a head of government from the opposition. This would be a peaceful option, insofar as the Presidential election, and the replacement of the President, would then follow. Many people in Russia believe that General Lebed is the most likely winner of the Presidential election. This evaluation should be taken seriously. It is important already now to analyze the positive and negative aspects of such an option.

The second option for Yeltsin would be to reject the results of the elections, and usurp power. The State Duma would be dissolved, and a pretext found to postpone the Presidential election. This option is fraught with the danger of an aggravated extra-parliamentary struggle. This would result in just

as sorry an outcome for the President, but unfortunately the price for the country will be rather higher.

We are convinced that the tendency for third forces to come to power—neither communist nor liberal, but people upholding the principle of the nation-state—is the one that will prevail. The question is only, at what price. What price will society pay, for their tendency to prevail?

We are more optimistic than we were one year ago. We have become smarter, and we know the enemy better. We have more public support, and we better understand what is happening in the world at large. Therefore, I have hopes for victory. Thank you.

**Tennenbaum:** I would like to thank Mr. Sklyar for his extremely precise and clear presentation. I think we will come back to many of these points.

I would like, before we proceed to the general discussion, to give the word to [Ukrainian Member of Parliament] Natalya Vitrenko for her presentation.

*Dr. Vitrenko's presentation appeared in EIR, Jan. 5, 1996.*

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## Discussion

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**Prof. Taras Muranivsky** (Schiller Institute, Moscow): I consider what Mr. LaRouche said about the three discernible tendencies in Russia today, to be an essential observation. From the standpoint of understanding what he said, the first, the national tendency, and the second, the negative one, were clear. But when he described the third tendency as "Dostoevskian," this requires some elaboration, because it seems almost identical to the second.

**LaRouche:** It should not be. There are probably a few tendencies which tend to overlap, so that you will have people who can swing one way or the other, depending on events.

What I am particularly concerned about: The gangster tendency, I think, is unsalvageable. I do not think we should try to save their souls. I think it is a waste of time: I think they already sold them.

What Mr. Sklyar laid out is representative of what I would call the national tendency, the national intelligentsia. I met a number of people in Moscow, typified, say, by Academician [Dmitri S.] Lvov of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI), who epitomizes this rational intelligentsia, which is the Russian nationalist intelligentsia, concerned about Russia [see *EIR*, Aug. 25, 1995, for LaRouche's exchange with Professor Lvov]. If this tendency, this current, were to fail as a credible or plausible tendency in Russia, I would fear that the hatred, naturally, of the compradors would not lessen, but increase, and that in that case, you would have the Dostoevsky tendency of madness and rage picking up an

axe and striking out for pure power, without any understanding of what power was supposed to do. And, you would have an ethnic quality: You would have a movement of the type which Dostoevsky described as the Third Reich, or Third Rome.

I wanted to keep it short, but I think I should add something to that.

If you look back in Russian history, not only to tendencies such as Pushkin, which is extremely important. But then, you look later in the century to the process in the institutes, as typified by the case of Vernadsky, Vernadsky's development of education, the influence of this circle both in the Russian State bureaucracy, as typified by Witte, or people in the scientific intelligentsia of Russia as typified by Vernadsky, you see a very clear development within Russia, which at that point was largely serf, in which, still, the feudal forms still dominated, emerging as a national intelligentsia to rebuild the country.

Now, I think what has happened in the collapse, is that that tendency comes to the fore again. But, as we saw earlier in the history, and why I have been concerned about this since 1983, in particular, the continued degeneration of the Soviet Union would have the effect upon the Russian people, of bringing forth from the institutions, a Dostoevskian quality of this Third Rome tendency: completely irrationalist, mad, capable of anything.

Therefore, it was important that the rational current, the national intelligentsia of Russia, as a patriotic movement, come to the fore, and assert itself in its legitimate position as leadership.

### What is the nation-state?

**Yuri Krupnov:** I represent the Methodological University, in Moscow. It seems to me that these two days of work have brought forth a number of very interesting points, which deserve detailed discussion.

First and foremost, the problem of the national State, which Mr. LaRouche defines as so central. On the other hand, for Russia, for example, and for some other countries, I think, the national State cannot serve as a model for the development of statehood, because from both the ethnic and the national standpoint, Russia is too diverse.

**Rachel Douglas** (translator): I think there is a translation factor here. Mr. LaRouche uses the phrase "nation-state", which we translate as *natsiya-gosudarstvo*, which is not the same as "national State"—*natsionalnoye gosudarstvo*.

**Krupnov:** That I understand, but our group's main thought here, and the result of our work, is that there exist many different types of State, and it is very important, while emphasizing the role and significance of statehood, to distinguish these various types.

For example, judging even just by Mr. LaRouche's dis-

ussion of the problem in America, I think that if we address the question of statehood in America, the fundamental question will be, how to reproduce Roosevelt's New Deal and the moral uplifting of the American people during the Second World War.

For Germany, the key question is how to deal with the question at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, how to return to those roots and build a national policy, but not a national socialist policy.

And for Russia, there is a completely different point, where the problem of statehood first arises. That is the cessation of the "peasant policy," in the strict sense of the word, after the overthrow of the monarchy, its liquidation in Russia. Of course, I don't mean that we should become monarchists, or restore the monarchy. I am not referring to the political sense of this. I am simply trying to illustrate that the problem of statehood, while it has certain universal features, in these three examples is of three absolutely different types. I would be interested to hear Mr. LaRouche's view of this question.



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*In Russian military-political thought, there is a strict distinction between politics and military art. The enemy must be defeated. But the main question is, how to bring about political development. The enemy should not be discussed, he should be annihilated. What needs to be discussed and deliberately organized, is the processes of social reproduction and development.—Yuri Krupnov*

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But I have two other observations. In the speeches at the conference yesterday and the day before, a very interesting idea was put forward, although not fully elaborated, about the use of musical compositional technique for the analysis of very diverse processes: political development, military art, and so forth. I think it is urgently necessary more actively to discuss positively strategic questions, such as how, for example, to organize political strategy, military strategy, the concrete development of specific countries, on the basis of

musical analysis—thereby to begin more thoroughly and deeply to study the development of a new paradigm.

This is not only a question of defending ourselves from certain international organizations, like the IMF. In Russian military-political thought, there is a strict distinction between, say, politics and military art. The enemy must be defeated. But the main question is, how to bring about the political development. The enemy should not be discussed, he should be annihilated. What needs to be discussed and deliberately organized, is the processes of social reproduction and development.

From this standpoint, I would like to make a perhaps surprising proposal. Two years ago, a book was published in America, under the title *Russia 2010*, written by consultants for the RAND Corporation. Since I am an editor of a journal, also called *Russia 2010*, there turned out to be a coincidence, that at literally the same time, some organizations in America and some organizations in Russia were thinking in terms of this same time frame, up to the year 2010. But since I am, naturally, not satisfied with the proposals of the American side, in their book, we are continuing to try to develop these ideas, with the help of interesting thinkers like your Schiller Institute. But it seems to me that they did make a very important approach, an attempt to determine what we should spend the bulk of our time on. For virtually every country, such five-, ten-, or fifteen-year programs need to be developed. Therefore, I think a group could be organized, which would develop not purely diagnostic, analytical works on the situation in various countries, although that is very important, and would not only outline major infrastructure and other international projects, but would also develop and submit literally the following drafts: “America 2010,” “Germany 2010,” etc.

**LaRouche:** The nation-state has only, really, one meaning, though it has been used in other ways. One must recognize that prior to France, 1461-1483, *there were no nation-states anywhere in the world*; none ever existed. The nearest approximation of a nation-state earlier, is that typified by the Ionian city-states, which had republics, and by Athens. Otherwise, there were no nation-states.

The case in Europe, in general, for both eastern Europe and western Europe, was defined by the Roman Emperor Diocletian from the Balkans, where he divided Europe between East and West, long before the first Serb or Croat ever appeared; as a matter of fact, about six centuries or five centuries before the first Croat or Serb ever appeared in the Balkans. The Balkan War had started, created by the Emperor; and the people who came in, simply followed the script given to them.

Prior to France, 1461—remember, the idea in France, you can find traces of it earlier, in many earlier writings, you find it in Greek writings, you find it most emphatically in the work of Dante Alighieri, which centers around the question of language.

Under the previous form, under the Code of Diocletian and its extension into the forms of institutions in both eastern Europe and Western Europe, you had only the form of empire. Now, empire does not mean one nation-state colonizing another, or one people colonizing another. That is a common view, but it is a false one, without historical basis. It is an idea that is based on the assumption that 95% of the population of any part of the planet is composed of human cattle, called slaves, serfs, or subject peoples. The idea in the Taoist doctrine of the difference between the ruling strata in China and the peasant strata, is an example of feudalism, or the same imperial idea. The Middle Kingdom idea, in this Taoist form, is an imperialist conception.

The difference is that the nation-state is premised on the idea that every adult member of society, is a citizen. In Russia, there was no possibility of creating a nation-state until the aborted effort after Peter the Great, and then, under Alexander II, for the emancipation of the serfs. It was not until near the beginning of this century, that Russia began to come out of a purely imperial social structure of society.

Now, Lenin’s formulation of “a captive house of nations” is descriptively accurate, but analytically imperfect. But, it is very important to bear this in mind, because it bears on Bolshevik thinking afterward, the fact that Lenin said it. And, it is *descriptively* accurate, though not *analytically* accurate. This came up with Stalin, for example, in the question of the Georgia question, which is the famous breaking-point on the issue in Soviet history; and the shape of Soviet policy toward subject peoples within the Soviet Union and within eastern Europe later, is a reflection of this misunderstanding of something that was descriptively accurate. Even though the term was misused by Churchill and others, the Soviet system was an empire, in the strictest sense of the term, not in the term that people understand it in political science, but in an accurate sense of the term.

But, under Bolshevik rule, something happened which contradicted that form. Because the way you transform a serf, human cattle, into a citizen, is through the proper quality of education, and in providing opportunities consistent with that education. The creation of a national intelligentsia, which is the leading element of a body of citizens who are literate, educated, is the basis of the nation-state.

Once the nation-state is established on that principle, all the ethnic distinctions begin to fade into the background. The United States is the best example of this. The United States, for example, in 1790-1800, had a level of literacy of over 95%. The average American farmer was referred to as “the Latin farmer,” because he had Classical education. The productive output of the American was twice that of Britain. The level of consumption of the American was twice that of Britain. And, the difference is the British had a very poor quality of literacy, which is about a 40% literacy rate for the entire population.

Germany is a melting-pot nation, too, ethnically. If you



look at the surnames of Germans, you will find a lot of Slavic surnames. The Germans are not an ethnic group; they are a multi-ethnic group, unified by a single literate form of language. The French are a nation of *Mischlings*. [The German word means “mixed-breed” or “mongrel,” but also “bastard”—ed.]

The key issue, say, in Russia today, and its relation with the former States of the Soviet Union, particularly in the Caucasus: It is not difficult to explain what the differences are between Russia and Ukraine from a nation-state standpoint; they exist. But otherwise, *the common feature*, the common feature of people in Russia is the result of the education system, and the familiarity with language. The difference in Russia, or the former Soviet Union, the chief difference, was the Turkic-language speakers, wasn't it?

In the United States, presently, ethnic tendencies arise, only where people are not properly educated, or given opportunities for work consistent with advanced education.

For example, we have a rich tradition of people who have family connections to European countries in particular. The oldest European generation, apart from the British Isles, is the German, then the French, largely by way of Quebec; then you have Italians, Poles, Russians, and so forth. And, these connections have a more or less weak or stronger influence within the family and within communities. But, there is no difference, in the sense of a significant ethnic difference among Americans, except for those who lack education, are deprived of education, or deprived groups, and deprived of employment opportunities which are of an intellectual nature. And, I imagine you would find the same thing is true in the history of the Soviet Union and Russian even more, apart from the cultivation of minorities and nationalities, which was a policy of the Soviet State; and some chauvinism by the so-called “Great Russians,” which also had a factor. Which was cultivated; it was cultivated. I saw reflections of this, at times.

Now, the key thing that goes with education, first of all, is the use of language. There is a very peculiar aspect of language, which is, generally, not addressed by linguistics at all, which is the most important part of language.

The most all-important ideas come into existence as ideas which have no name, in any language. Now, how are these ideas expressed in language? And, you do not learn a language by swallowing a dictionary. The interesting part of language, its main function, is to negate itself, by expressing ideas that cannot be expressed in terms of language, ideas which we give a name to, only after they are discovered. These ideas are posed by *irony*, or what is called *metaphor*.

So, therefore, the function of a language is not to give a definition of a term; the function of a language is the ability to negate itself. So, it must be an instrument of precision, by means of which we can generate and understand metaphor. This is expressed in the most important form of language, or expression of language, from the most ancient times we know,

which is Classical strophic poetry. And, the most important expression of Classical poetry, is Classical musical composition, especially Classical polyphony, because the human species has six (mainly five, but actually six), specific qualities of singing voice, naturally.

Therefore, this quality of metaphor, which is directly related to human nature, is the essential function of language. But, it is independent of any language. Therefore, language heritage is not a definition of a people; but, language-function is a necessary function of citizenship. Because the citizens must understand one another, if you are going to have representative government. And, they must understand one another at high levels of practice.

That must be the principle of the nation-state; and, any other definition is a loose convention which has no scientific precision, because it can have no rigorous definition.

In relationship to musical composition, I will make the answer short and say that that implies it, but I have already identified this in the other writings which I have supplied.

Quickly, on the final point of the three points you asked, on political strategy and military strategy: In a proper order of things, there is no distinction. Today, in particular, we are dealing with so-called irregular warfare, which has no ordinary military definition. Every military officer must understand irregular warfare in all its manifestations today. The governing principle of irregular warfare is political strategy. The good principle of military conflict is the creative principle of the flank, as explained by von Schlieffen, in his famous book *Cannae*, or the theory of the flank.

On the other cases of this question of different countries like “Russia 2010”: Forget it. That is important to know about, but these people are idiots; dangerous idiots, but idiots. The RAND Corporation is a collection of idiots. They should put bars around the place and put in psychiatrists. This developed for the U.S. Air Force. After the war, the U.S. Air Force refused to work with the experienced intelligence people, so it started with no intelligence whatsoever. So, [RAND] should be viewed as a disease, not as a think tank.

## The cases of Hungary and Slovakia

*For reasons of schedule, the following remarks by Prof. Gidai, and Mr. LaRouche's response, occurred during the first session of the seminar, before the general discussion began.*

**Prof. Erzebet Gidai (Hungary):** Look at the history of the communist countries after World War II. Europe was artificially divided. In terms of Hungary and eastern Europe, generally, we basically became colonies of the Soviet Union. We were a militarily occupied zone, and an economic policy was imposed on us, which was not in harmony with our national interest.

These countries, essentially up to the '70s, were controlled from Moscow. After the 1970s, and especially after

the political change in 1990, these countries were essentially controlled from Washington. The IMF commissars, essentially, come into these countries, occupy them, and dictate policy. So, a comprador *nomenklatura* was found, which carried out this policy according to the same script in all these countries.

Hungary is a type of physician's guinea pig, so to speak, on which all sorts of medical experiments are being conducted. First sector: indebtedness. In international terms, Hungary has [one of] the highest per capita indebtednesses in the world. Between 1985 and 1995, Hungary's foreign debt tripled from \$10 billion to \$30 billion, without any corresponding physical-economic development. The representatives and the policies of monetarism effected this outcome.

After debt, there is the enforced privatization. In Hungary now, 70% of State property has been privatized so far. Sixty percent of the earnings out of this privatization were channelled into meeting Hungary's international obligations. These resources have left the country, and so are not available for its internal development. So a small country, Hungary, which lost two-thirds of its territory after World War I, is, presently, subsidizing international banks and great powers.

The situation is that key sectors of domestic production, vital for the domestic market, but also competitive on international markets, have, to a large extent, been destroyed. That applies for the food industry, but also pharmaceuticals, for example. This destruction of domestic production corresponds with the massive import of goods whose production base had been destroyed. Typical is the fact that milk production had been cut down; but now, Hungary is importing milk from France and Denmark, and, naturally, at much higher prices than domestic production would have cost.

To make the point once more: Hungary and other former communist, small countries, are, in effect, financially subsidizing the great and technologically advanced countries and economies of western Europe and the United States. It must be understood, that privatization *in no way* leads to any technological modernization of the industries privatized.

Now, Hungary has a crucial geostrategic position, because of its proximity to the large markets of the East. For that reason, Hungary is very much the focus of international economic mafias. Thus, Budapest has become a kind of base of operations for the World Bank and the IMF radiating into the surrounding countries.

Socially, this is accompanied by a declining standard of living, if not outright pauperization of the population. Fifty percent of the population lives below subsistence level; and that's characteristic of all countries dominated by IMF policies.

In March of this year, the shock therapy phase was introduced into the reform process in Hungary. This is the final stage in the IMF script. A key feature of that process, is the now-ongoing privatization of the energy sector, which is lead-

ing to a dramatic increase in the price of energy for consumption. Simultaneously, interest rates were pushed up, and, presently, the interest paid for an investment credit, is 35 to 45%, obviously an absurd level. Prices for basic foodstuffs are rising.

At the same time, the country's human infrastructure is being destroyed. That affects, first of all, the system of higher education, especially the universities. And the second key feature, naturally, is the destruction of the health system. So the system of education and health care is to be submitted to market principles, which, naturally, will mean that the affordability for the general population is becoming an impossibility.

Also, the sale of large areas of real estate to foreigners is now to be allowed, which, concretely, means that Hungarians can be driven off their land and homes by these foreign owners. So, who are these new foreign owners of Hungarian property? First comes the U.S., then Germany, then Italy, then France, and then Japan.

This is being followed up by a new military occupation as Americans and NATO forces are coming into the country. At the same time, there is increased pressure to force Hungary into the European Union, which, naturally, would mean it loses its national sovereignty.

Let me summarize what ought to be done about that.

First, we have to take note of the fact that there is a very intense debate on general political matters, and, in particular, economic-political matters going on right now, with conflicting, controversial positions. It is obvious that the neo-post-communists, who presently are running the government, can provide no solution, since they are one of the origins of the problem.

To summarize: First, we need a government in Hungary which represents the national interest, that realizes a national-economic policy. A key feature of that is that the IMF and World Bank policies end, and that their representatives be thrown out of the country. And that means that there will be a real transformation of the system, and a real economic reconstruction.

Thank you.

**LaRouche:** I wanted to say something quickly, in response. I think it's important to put this in, as it bears on Hungary, as well as Poland, and other countries. It involves certain events of the period 1949-1956, which are extremely important to both Hungary and Poland, among other countries.

There was a certain American intelligence officer with the State Department, who committed suicide after the climactic events in Hungary in 1956: Frank Wisner. Frank Wisner was the American intelligence officer responsible for the so-called "Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations" in eastern Europe. During the entire period from 1949 through 1956, Frank Wisner was under the influence of a man called Kim Philby, a triple agent,

who was at that time supposedly a Soviet agent, also a British agent, of course, and also had other connections, in the Middle East.

The Soviet intelligence service had a total window, in advance, on the name and address of every agent in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, and that's how the history was run. But there's more to it.

The other character to look at in this, is [George] Soros. Soros is, nominally, a U.S. citizen, but he's actually a British agent. His financing is a front for the British monarchy. He is the key figure in Budapest for the operation described.

The ground was prepared during the 1970s and 1980s, through the Rockefellers and others, by way of Italy, in setting up, with the Bank of Hungary, the National Bank, this type of operation in place, the so-called "Goulash Model," so that when the change came, these characters, who were deep agents of various foreign governments or under their influence, took over and conducted this operation. And this is not only in Hungary, though Hungary is the key case. It also was the case, in a more complex way, in Poland; and it involved the same operations.

That's all I wanted to say.

**Tennenbaum:** Because Dr. Mikloško has to leave, I want to give him the floor for a statement.

**Dr. Josef Mikloško** (former deputy prime minister of Czecho-Slovakia): I am from Slovakia, where the situation is very bad, as it is for all the other countries. But there are also certain specific features, about which I have written in the most recent issue of *Ibykus*. You can read it there, or also in *Fidelio* [Winter 1995] in the United States.

We have western prices and eastern salaries, as in all the countries of eastern Europe. Under these conditions, the communists have been returning to State power and assuming the main positions, while the former dissidents have been being expelled from leading positions. We have three parties in our country. We have the Democratic Party of Slovakia, of which now three-term Prime Minister Meciar is the leader. This is a very populist party. Then there is the Labor Party, where the communists are very strong. Then we have the National Party, which is a government partner, and exhibits some fascist features.

There are 15 or 16 former communists in the government, but the Communist Party as such, which continued to function, is now in the opposition. The Parliament has repealed the Anti-Communist Law, which we Christian Democrats had drafted, but it passed the Law on Language, which we considered undemocratic and opposed.

Meciar's party wants to have all the power in the country and, lacking the correlation of forces for this, has been carrying out a large number of purges. They are also conducting what I would call "wild" privatization, but only for the benefit

of their people. We can see liberalization in the economy, in culture and education.

Unfortunately, we are experiencing a major conflict between the prime minister and the President. The President is a good, democratic person, but two months ago his son was kidnapped by force in Austria. It was a big scandal, in which the hand of our secret services could be seen. My brother, a former dissident and former leader of the Slovak Parliament, was also attacked and badly beaten, as were several other people.



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*The Church is very strong in Slovakia; almost three-fourths of our population are believers. We can hope for not only a moral, but an economic improvement in Slovakia through the influence of the Church. Therefore, we need to be able to enrich and help the Church with more effective ideas, such as the ones we've been discussing here.*

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—Dr. Josef Mikloško

These same liberal forces of the State are carrying out big attacks against the Church. Science, which was not bad in Slovakia, is in a state of collapse. The same applies to culture and education. There is no money.

On the other hand, we can say that Slovakia is not starving. We all live from paycheck to paycheck; we've gotten used to this. All these problems weigh on the shoulders of the citizens, who, so far, are modestly and patiently bearing it.

We have received some interventions from the United States and Europe, protesting against this type of action by the State, but the State has refused to pay attention and compared this with the interventions of Hitler, of Stalin, and the Russian invasion of 1968.

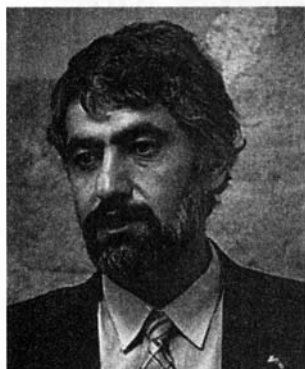
When the pope visited Slovakia several months ago, the whole country united for several days. Several times, the pope said, "Patriotism—yes! Nationalism—no!" The Church is very strong in Slovakia; almost three-fourths of our population are believers. We can hope for not only a moral, but an

economic improvement in Slovakia through the influence of the Church. Therefore, we need to be able to enrich and help the Church with more effective ideas, such as the ones we've been discussing here. I think the most promising plan for Slovakia, is for the Church to promote an economic policy on the basis of Christian principles and the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche.

### **Nations of Transcaucus need LaRouche's ideas**

*After discussion of contributions from participants from Poland and Germany, not included here, the seminar resumed with remarks from representatives of two countries in the Transcaucasus: Armenia and Georgia.*

**Hrant Khachatryan** (Union for Constitutional Rights, former Member of Parliament, Armenia): Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been thinking about how to design my contribution to the discussion. As I was discussing with some of my French friends, we can both say: "We have lost everything, and we're happy."



*Inter-ethnic political conflicts are older than we are. If we dig too deeply in this area, we may have a quarrel here, too. I*

*think that what unites us is our shared sense that humanity faces enormous moral problems. We are the people who hope that, such problems having been discerned, they may be solved in a normal, human, moral and ethical way.—Hrant Khachatryan*

A few days ago, we marked the sixth anniversary of the historic decision on the reunification of Karabakh with the rest of Armenia. We have not yet lost that, and if there is something that concerns us, it is that the advent of liberalism in Armenia, destroying everything in its path, will lead to our losing everything that we gained.

There is no reason to mourn the passing of our illusions, to the effect that Western democracy would be better than

what we had under the Soviet system. While we have lost our seats in Parliament, we can see that the advocates of such radical ideas as the nation-state do not have the majority in the parliaments of other countries, either. Evidently, the former republics of the Soviet Union are being integrated into the Western world, as it now is.

As for inter-ethnic political conflicts, they are older than we are. If we dig too deeply in this area, we may have a quarrel here, too. I think that what unites us is our shared sense that humanity faces enormous moral problems. We are the people who hope that, such problems having been discerned, they may be solved in a normal, human, moral and ethical way. We would like to multiply our influence.

In this connection, I would like very briefly to sketch the situation in Armenia.

The liberal forces have achieved final victory. But even with all the blackmail and bribery at their disposal, they could only turn out 20% of the population to vote for them. Another 20%, despite everything, supported us. The remaining 60% adopted a "wait and see" position. They are waiting for some kind of radical policy changes in the world; they do not believe that problems can be solved in Armenia alone. They don't agree with current policy in Armenia.

We were unable to muster our 20% behind a single candidate, who might have won in a given district. Our votes were spread among several candidates from the same tendency. You know how the liberal forces organize in such cases: They have a strict vertical organization, with everybody subordinated to the single virus—the dollar.

Why do we not lose hope? In my race, for example, \$150,000 was spent to defeat me, which is big money in Armenia. But the candidate who defeated me, has promised that at the next election, four years from now, he will put his financing behind my campaign, because there will have been big changes in the world by then, and the time will have come for Armenia to have laws established, which can only be done by people of my quality. This is, of course, an expression of cynicism on his part, but he did say this quite openly.

As for our conference, I hope that we can continue to work in the direction that Mr. LaRouche has defined, without fearing any blackmail, arrest, or other actions. But we should not merely hope that somebody, from somewhere, will provide a future for civilization; we have to fight for this.

I forgot to mention, that we did succeed in organizing the population sufficiently, to defeat the draft Constitution put forward by the liberals. And although this Constitution is being implemented anyway, even the international observers who came to rubber-stamp the government's version of things, under public pressure had to issue the following absurd conclusion about our constitutional referendum: "The voting on the constitutional referendum was clean, but unfair."

**Tennenbaum:** We are thinking of closing our deliberations in about one hour. Many of the people here won't be here tomorrow, so this hour we have—we could extend it, possibly, if there are important points—is the time that we have now, to add crucial elements of our discussion. I would like to ask Dr. Kilasoniya, from Georgia, to make some remarks.

**Dr. Vladimir Kilasoniya** (National Democratic Party, Georgia): I would like to draw your attention to the following aspect—the language of facts. You may know that, by training, I am not a physicist or a mathematician, but an economist. I speak several languages, but for me, the most important is the language of facts—especially in so sensitive a matter, as politics in today's world.

I would not have spoken today, if one element had not prompted me to do so. As you recall, Mr. Krupnov, in his remarks, listed a number of programs his organization is going to draft: "Russia 2010," "Ukraine 2010," "Armenia 2010," and so forth: I breathed a sigh of relief, that he did not continue the list. This resembles what we had, already, under the Soviet Union. Like it or not, it is a fact that Georgia is an independent, sovereign nation, which constructs its relations with other powers and the rest of the world, based on our own interests.

You know that we recently had elections, which were won by Mr. [Eduard] Shevardnadze's team. And you know our party's attitude to Mr. Shevardnadze's activities. Therefore, the language of facts is the most effective weapon in the struggle to demonstrate the correctness of our position.

Therefore I believe that these discussions about Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, the CIS, are useless at present.

My mission, as a friend and student of Mr. LaRouche, is to spread his ideas and bring them to people in high positions. This is what I see as my task in the near future. Everything else is secondary, because the danger is very great. You know that the geographical location of Georgia is very alluring. I can give you an example: I have outlined to highly placed officials, Mr. LaRouche's idea of the Productive Triangle, specifically the concept of its "spiral arms," the corridors of development. I hope that I will defend my views to the end.

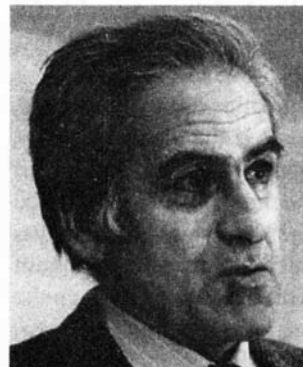
I ask my colleagues from the republics of the former Soviet Union, to nourish no illusions about the mythical capabilities of the IMF and the World Bank. These people are destroyers, and can hurl us into the abyss. That is all.

### **The virus of organized crime**

**Konstantin Cheremnykh** (journalist, Russia): I am Konstantin Cheremnykh, from St. Petersburg. I am a physician by education; therefore, when Mr. LaRouche speaks of "diagnosis" as the proper term for what is happening in world politics today, I understand this very well. This applies not only to politics, but to economic policy and to the condition of various parties in various countries. As the interventions

by people from various countries show, things are essentially the same everywhere.

I would like to draw your attention to one interesting circumstance. As I understand it, we have in our audience today people both of a communist outlook, and an anti-communist



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—Dr. Vladimir Kilasoniya

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one. Why are the communists, instead of going off to read Marx, and the anti-communists, instead of going off to read Friedrich von Hayek, come here together to study LaRouche? This must mean something.

I would like to say, in connection with some of the discussion here today, that one should not exaggerate the strength of the faction in Russia, associated with the old Communist *nomenklatura*, because I must say—and I hope I don't offend anybody here—that the modern communist *nomenklatura* person is about as far from Lenin as, say, a member of a modern Christian Democratic party is from Christ.

If we turn now to the very real dangers, threatening the world, we did not discuss here—and it probably would have been worth discussing—a phenomenon that does threaten the world, namely international organized crime, in which the Russian and Russian-speaking mafia plays a big part. I think it has to be said that Mr. Gorbachov, by his economic policy, made an enormous contribution to making the Russian mafia one of the most powerful and pernicious forces in the world today.

When I attended the [Schiller Institute] conference in the United States in 1994, I met with an American official, with whom I discussed how the policies that would lead to the dismemberment of Russia, would create the grounds for the emergence precisely of a "Third Rome" tendency. He even used a different word; he said, "Here comes Ivan the Terrible." In this connection, it is worth noting that one prominent

political lady in Russia, who proposes the establishment of at least 70 republics on the territory of Russia, cooperates directly with Henry Kissinger, and her son lives in Britain. By strange coincidence, this same lady did a lot to ensure that Jokhar Dudayev come to power in Chechnya; or, more precisely, not so much Dudayev personally, but the forces standing behind him, which comprised one of the most powerful mafia clans in the Soviet Union, in the former Soviet oil industry. This person also did a lot to promote the interests of British Petroleum in the Baku oil pipeline deal.

The war in Chechnya has boosted the authority of the IMF in our country. After all the loud protests from so-called human rights defenders, about Chechnya, Russia failed to be accepted into the European Union. It is very interesting, that the port development project, which was to have been built on the Baltic Sea by European Union members through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is going to be built by the British, by British oil companies, as an oil transshipment facility. Therefore, I totally agree, that we should be thinking about who is the real enemy, rather than frightening each other and fighting among ourselves.

On the political course of events in Russia, and the question of who will prevail in the elections, I don't see any negative sense to the word "patriotic." Those who spoke here identified the essential content of that word.

Lastly, on the question of communists and anti-communists: I attended a congress of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. There was an interesting discussion of the point in their party charter, about excluding religious believers from the party. Only 24 people voted for this position, out of 300.

**Natalya Vitrenko:** This shows the democratism of the Communists.

**Cheremnykh:** I would say it indicates something different. I think it does not so much show democratism, as that the current communists do not find everything they need in classical Marxism. It is also the case, that this charter of the Communist Party contains quite a number of points, borrowed directly from the Rio de Janeiro proclamations of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, when [Communist Party leader] Gennadi Zyuganov, in his speech at the second party congress, came to criticize the IMF, he invoked the name of Lyndon LaRouche, because evidently he could not find ammunition from either Marx, from the Rio meeting, or from any religious groups with which he might have been in contact. The fact is that the classic political methods, used by leftists at the beginning of this century, do not work today. For example, a group of workers could complain to Zyuganov, that they have not been paid for three months. At the same time, they would say, "We understand, that if we were to go on strike and the firm shut down, this would only play into the hands of Chernomyrdin."

Thus it is clear, that qualitatively different contradictions are emerging, which require a qualitatively different response.

Actually, many parties and groups of intellectuals in Russia are seeking the truth; they are looking under every stone, trying to find it in Orthodoxy, in communism, in classical Marxism, and in the U.N.'s theories.

**LaRouche:** As I recall, Jonathan, you were in the Soviet Union, in Moscow, in 1981. And, I recall, in that period, we had an extensive discussion about the reopening and filling up of the old Orthodox churches around Moscow. And, there were some acute reactions by party members to anyone from the West seeing that phenomenon.



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*In 1994, I met with an American official, with whom I discussed how the policies that would lead to the dismemberment of Russia, would create the grounds for the emergence precisely of a "Third Rome" tendency.*

*—Konstantin Cheremnykh*

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What happens, is when a nation which has been communist begins to fall apart, in terms of intellectual sense of self-identity, what it tends to do is to revert to an old cultural matrix which is deeply embedded in the culture of the population. You see this in every part of the world. I look at this from the standpoint of my specialty in epistemology, which has given me a nose to smell these things. I react as a dog does to the smell of rabbit trails, and fox trails, and deer trails. These are rather long-ingrained habits.

The very significant return to the Russian Orthodox Church, and the resurfacing of a traditional Orthodox Church relationship to the Russian military, is a broader phenomenon than a religious movement in Russia. It is not a "return": It was always there. It never left. It was buried underneath the communist official ideology.

Throughout the [former] Soviet Union and elsewhere, you will find that this recurrence of the previously established, say, pre-1917 established religion, comes to the fore, not necessarily as an explicit religious belief, but as a *cultural matrix*.

If you live in Russia all the time, you may see this less quickly than I do, because I deal with many different cultural strains in various parts of the world. And, anyone who does as I do, or has a similar occupation, will tend to have the same kind of reaction.

So, the religious phenomenon is, actually, chiefly, in Russia, the re-emergence of what was always there: the Russian Orthodox matrix, which is not only the Old Muscovy/Rus monastic church tradition, which came partly by way of Serbia from Mount Athos, but also the strong conditioning under church influence, which occurred during the long occupation, the so-called Mongol/Tatar occupation, which left a deep, deep impression. And, during that nearly two-century period, the Russian monasteries had much more power than the very fragile princes of Russia, who were very weak figures.

When you look at the cultural matrix represented by religion, or typified by religion, there is only one way to really evaluate it, which is not usually done. You must look at the axiomatic errors of assumption in the cultural matrix. The characteristic is that the cultural matrix is not something that you can simply put down as a set of theorems, or propositions, or doctrine. It is like the difference in Chinese [culture] between Confucius and Taoism.

The point is, the elements of belief, which operate as the cultural matrix, but operate like puppet-strings on the functions of the mind, of which the puppet is unaware. They operate like nameless metaphors. They are passed from grandmother, to mother, to child, over many generations. And, none of those who transmit them, are even aware they have them.

Now, these are like axioms in geometry; so, you can call them the "unknown axioms of assumption, of belief." Any culture in its fixed form, constitutes what we would call, today, a "virtual reality." The way the magicians of Venice used to work, and the way the British intelligence works, especially people from Oxford and Cambridge intelligence services, is that they study cultures to adduce these puppet-strings of cultural matrices. For example, the *Thousand and One Nights* of the Burton edition, is not a repetition, really, of the *Thousand and One Nights*: It is a handbook for British intelligence agents to learn how to manipulate an Arab. That is the thing you have to watch out for; that is how the British will try to manipulate Russians.

The way to deal with that, is like a psychoanalytic, but not psychoanalytic way. One has to become aware of the assumptions in one's own mind, of this nature. *You must question everything. Nothing is sacred.* That which you find to be true, accept to be true. That which is scientifically untrue, learn to free yourself of.

The second danger, the associated danger of this I see in Russia, which is why I was prompted to respond to Konstantin's observation on this, [is the following].

In Russia, Ukraine, and elsewhere today, you have a deep

shock. For the Russians, this is especially acute; not because of the degree of Russian suffering, but because *Russia has not been conquered since the Tatars*. Therefore, for the Russian mind, the shock of being a conquered, occupied, looted country, and in starvation, is more than for other people who have been conquered many times before. With this stress, you will have a result of an enraged hysteria as the underlying condition of many Russian minds. You may even get revivals of *The Brothers Karamazov*. People in such a hysterical state are not reflective. Therefore, they tend to be more suggestible, and more easily manipulated. And, when they are manipulated, they will be manipulated in ways which correspond to the underlying cultural matrix which is controlling their mind. This is not just a peculiar Russian problem. There are analogous problems in every population in the world I've studied. But, the Russian problem has its own specific characteristics.

So, what you are seeing in the Russian Communist Party is an anxiety state of confusion expressed. For 70 years, over 70 years now, the Communist Party of Russia, up until recent time, dominated a superpower, a superpower which itself was led by a Russian population which had not been conquered since the Tatars. And, that is what the British and others will try to do to manipulate the Russian population, is to play on that cultural matrix. That is the specialty of British intelligence.

And, what they will do, is not try to get the Russians to do something for the British; they will try to get the Russians to attack the Germans, or the Americans. Because the British method is balance of power: Create conflict between two other parties who you want to mutually destroy. Because since 1945, the world has been dominated by a thermonuclear conflict which was created by the British, to pit the Soviet Union against the United States, so the British could control the world.

It is the duty of the intelligentsia to face, understand, and solve this problem. The Russian intelligentsia must know itself, so it can deal with this problem; and must recognize a similar problem, of a similar nature, in every other population in the world.

The world is not objective, it is subjective. The universe exists; but, we know the universe only through our powers of cognition. We know the world only as we master it. So, reality consists of our understanding the subjective processes by which we attempt to master the universe.

This is the reason why you have a decoupling of politics from the people in Russia today. You do not have parties, not since October of 1993. Because the people are confused. Therefore, it is only those who are in the intelligentsia, or who are in positions of power, or have been in power, who can act and, eventually, call the people back into the process.

And, that is why, because the game in Russia is a power game, it is so dangerous. Because it is at the top; and the

tendencies at the top, the conflict among them, takes the form of a power struggle; which means a tremendous situation of instability. And the explosion, if it occurs in the population, will occur in the form of the strings of cultural matrix, and whatever plays on them.

### **Concluding remarks: Getting the job done**

**Tennenbaum:** We have about 10 or 15 minutes. I would invite people to make some comments, perhaps thinking about summing up their own conclusions, if they want to add something now.

**Prof. Vasili Stolyarov** (Kiev, Ukraine): This is the second time I have visited the Schiller Institute in Germany. In 1993, I took part in a conference, and of course at that time, I had no opportunity to see and hear Lyndon LaRouche in person. But his visit to Ukraine, after he left prison, and the interchange we have been able to have during this conference, made it possible for me to see more clearly, this school of thought and those strategic directions, with which we can arm ourselves in our Slavic States.

This is despite the fact that, of course, there is plenty printed in the publications of the Moscow Schiller Institute. We should all value highly, those historic moments, when we can hear a direct presentation. In that connection, I propose that this morning's presentation by Mr. LaRouche, in which he laid out in chronological order the logic of formulation of this new way of thinking, be made generally available by the Schiller Institute. The same would apply, obviously, to the main presentations at the conference, yesterday and the day before.

As a researcher, I see my own goal as being, above all, on the basis of the totality of knowledge of the Schiller Institute, to conduct an analysis of the course of economic reforms, both in Ukraine and in Russia. This diagnosis of the future, which Mr. LaRouche has discussed, should be made public and circulated, so that our population have access to this knowledge, not leaders and parliamentarians and the President's team.

I think that there also has to be a return flow from us to the Schiller Institute, not so much from the standpoint of factual information or analysis, but rather the growth of scientific self-knowledge. It seems to me, that it is important for all of us to study that epoch, which best reflected these ideas about the creative development of the individual and the establishment of statehood. The knowledge of those historical lessons should lie at the foundation both of what we propose, in our countries, and also what the Schiller Institute puts forward for the transition to the next millennium.

**Muranivsky:** I think that Professor Stolyarov has set the right tone for the conclusion of our discussion.

I think that, together with our German and American

friends, we shall be able to bring to a wide public, first and foremost the scientists and intellectuals of Russia and Ukraine, the chief ideas and proposals expressed at this conference and in today's discussion.

I think we should not forget or push to the side, the material already published. I was just reviewing the interview of Lyndon LaRouche I did in May 1993, which was published in the *Bulletin* of the Schiller Institute in Moscow, and I noticed that already there, he developed a number of ideas which sound very timely today. We now have *Bulletin* #6, which



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—Prof. Taras Muranivsky

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just came out, and *Bulletin* #5 with LaRouche's Memorandum from several months ago [*EIR*, March 17, 1995, "Prospects for Russian Economic Revival"]. These address precisely this conception of the nation-state and what LaRouche calls "the national party," so we should go back and study these materials.

We are nearing completion of a Russian translation of Mr. LaRouche's article from 1994, "The Science of Physical Economy as the Platonic Epistemological Basis for All Branches of Human Knowledge" [*EIR*, Feb. 25, March 4, and March 11, 1994]. I should say that this is extremely profound material, of significance for many directions of thought—not only economics, but also social, political and philosophical.

I have brought from Moscow, a just-completed translation of Mr. LaRouche's lengthy introduction to the report by Academician Lvov's group at the CEMI, which was published in *EIR*. I also have materials I myself have written, on the basis of Mr. LaRouche's work, including the main theses of a pre-



sentation at a conference in October, on the principles underlying pseudoscience today.

You are familiar with the question of ecology, and LaRouche's criticism of those ideas from that realm, which have been used as weapons by, shall we say, the least healthy forces on the planet. I was able to bring the ideas of the Schiller Institute and LaRouche to a large group of scientists and political figures, who took part in hearings a week ago at the Federation Council.

Finally, in contrast to the sober reports we heard today from representatives of various countries today, people in Russia and Ukraine are under the illusion that the reforms are going well in Poland, Hungary, and other eastern European countries. *EIR* published material, prepared by Anna Kaczor, on Poland, which we have already translated into Russian and will be issuing soon in print.

Lastly, I noticed the enthusiasm, with which Professor Vitrenko received reliable information on Hungary, because we need to be able to show the real situation, as opposed to the lying account of the situation conveyed by the mass media. In this connection, I recall that when the crisis exploded in Mexico at the beginning of 1995, Lyndon said that Hungary was next.

I should finish by stating that Natalya Mikhailovna Vitrenko showed colossal foresight, when she intervened to propose the "Memorandum to Mankind," adopted at the conference [*EIR*, Dec. 15, 1995]. The Russian and Ukrainian delegations drafted this memorandum together, and we are very glad it was adopted. I think it needs to be circulated and published as widely as possible, because the conceptual framework presented there is essential for solving today's problems in a just fashion.

**Tennenbaum:** Thank you very much. I am informed that we are doing everything to have the document printed in several languages by tomorrow. Also, in the way of good news, I would like to call to your attention the publication of Lyn's book on economics, in the Armenian language, adding one more language to a list I hope will grow and grow.

**Jacques Cheminade** (former candidate for the Presidency of France): I would like to say a brief word on aid I am asking from my friends in the East, which is for ourselves in the West, but also for themselves in the East. I am encouraged by the endorsement of my candidacy in the Presidential elections, which my Ukrainian friends sent to me, and I thank them for that.

This time, we have to destroy a common enemy, and for that we are issuing a leaflet against the Maastricht Treaty, for France and for what I hope will be a hyperbolic growth of the mass ferment in Europe. The key point here, is that if we win against Maastricht, we win against the very basis on which our enemy operates, and we can create the conditions for a

remedy for the division of Europe, set up by Churchill. This leaflet is going to be produced tomorrow, and I ask for signatures and support—parliamentarians, university professors, the intelligentsia in general. We need that to create a brain, and a target, in France. At this time, it should come also from abroad, because France is not generating enough power to have this brain and this target.

I am convinced that if we do that, properly and urgently, the new spring for mankind, which Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke about at the end of the conference, would come a bit sooner, after a good winter of discontent.

Thank you very much.

**Tennenbaum:** Would you like to say something, or should I close?

**LaRouche:** I think you should close. I'm very pleased. I think the conference overall, thus far, has been productive, and also necessary. The problem is, it poses the urgency of the next conference. We have to have more conferences. There is a process of creating an intelligentsia, of assembling it, which has to proceed rapidly. It is urgent.

**Tennenbaum:** I want now to call our deliberations to a close, with a couple of remarks. As a last thought: A little hobby of mine, you may have noticed, is these very ancient sayings from China. There's one that seems to fit, a little bit. There are thousands of them, so there's always one that fits.

There's one about a legendary figure named Da Yu. It is called "Da Yu controlled the waters." It is used to denote, as a metaphor, a very special quality of heroism or devotion, to a very profound good. It refers to a mythological figure, who at a time of great disasters, many, many thousands of years ago, when there were floods and natural disasters and hunger and misery, and human life was threatened on a great scale, took the responsibility to build canals and dams, and to bring the world back into order again. To bring the water under control, so that it would serve man, instead of destroying man. This Da Yu was so devoted to his cause, that while he was running around, doing all this work, he often passed by the door of his own house, where his family was living. But he was so concerned to get the job done, that he didn't go in, until it was finished, and the country was saved.

There is a story, that when Confucius was asked to comment on this story, he remarked on this special moral quality, and invented another metaphor out of it. This is called, though it's hard to translate in a really nice way, "Three times past your door and didn't go in."

But I think that describes, also, what we have to do. I think we have a common understanding; we've learned something together. Now, we have to get the job done. So, thank you very much.

## Russian power struggle fueling war in Chechnya

by Konstantin George

In one week, Jan. 9-16, the war in the breakaway Russian republic of Chechnya took one dramatic escalation after another. First, it spilled over into the neighboring Russian republic of Dagestan, and, then, into Turkey. Parallel to this, major leadership changes in Moscow reflected an escalation of the Russian power struggle, which will continue to grow in intensity as Russia moves toward Presidential elections scheduled for June.

Developments in the Caucasus point both to more terrorism that could hit anywhere in the Russian Federation, and a near-certain renewal of all-out warfare in Chechnya itself. The explosive situation is raising the prospect that Russia could be put under emergency rule and the Presidential elections postponed or canceled. This possibility was cited by Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, speaking to journalists on Jan. 17, during a break in that day's session of the Duma (parliament): "I think we're moving toward the declaration of a state of emergency. One more terrorist attack, for example on a chemical plant in Moscow, and we'll have a state of emergency."

The threat of a state of emergency must be seen in light of the Moscow power struggle. That took a dramatic turn on Jan. 16, when Yeltsin fired, or forced the resignation of the most prominent, hard-core pro-International Monetary Fund (IMF) member of the Chernomyrdin cabinet, First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Chubais. The move was a severe blow to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who had wanted to keep Chubais on as a counterweight to the other first deputy prime minister, Oleg Soskovyets, a member of the "national party" around Yeltsin and the man entrusted to head up Yeltsin's Presidential campaign.

The firing of Chubais indicates the probable beginning of a serious policy shift. His dismissal was accompanied by a Presidential ukase which harshly denounced financial policy shortcomings and misdeeds. Yeltsin's personal economic ad-

viser, Aleksandr Livshits, declared: "We cannot conduct eternally the policy of financial stabilization. It must come to an end, and then the policies of economic growth must begin."

### Primakov named foreign minister

The ouster of Chubais came on top of other key government changes since the start of the year, which show that the long-overdue economic policy shift will unfortunately be accompanied by a geopolitically based, neo-imperial policy, taking on increasing anti-American dimensions—and thus playing into British hands. This danger can be seen in the naming as foreign minister of Yevgeni Primakov, a KGB veteran and head of Russian Foreign Intelligence who advanced his career under the aegis of the late Yuri Andropov. Primakov, in addition to his past posts as director of the Moscow IMEMO Institute and Oriental Institute, from which he conducted destabilization operations in the Islamic part of the developing sector, was a regular attendee and collaborator with British forces at assemblies of the Pugwash Conference and the pro-genocide Club of Rome.

At his first press conference as foreign minister on Jan. 12, Primakov underscored that he would focus on "strengthening the centripetal tendencies on the territory of the former U.S.S.R." He said that "the rebirth of the Soviet Union in its old form is not on the agenda," but "the processes of reintegration" of the former republics will occur because "they carry the future." In other words, a new form of empire is on the agenda.

The other change showing the emergence of a neo-imperial course, was the naming of Nikolai Yegorov as head of Yeltsin's Presidential Office, succeeding Sergei Filatov. Yegorov, as former Nationalities Minister, had been one of the most ardent promoters of the disastrous decision to invade Chechnya in December 1994. He has been a leading advocate

of Russian territorial pretensions against former Soviet republics, under the guise of "protecting" ethnic Russians residing outside Russia.

The war in Chechnya has been exploited by British interests intent on using it as a lever to get Russia into a neo-imperial, anti-western mode. By the same token, those forces in Moscow bent on a neo-imperial policy, and on circumventing elections to resolve the power struggle, have equally promoted the war.

### **The first bloodbath in 1996**

On Jan. 15, President Yeltsin ordered Russian forces to attack the Chechen armed unit (numbering at least 250 men) led by Salman Raduyev, son-in-law of Chechen renegade "president" Dzhokhar Dudayev, holed up with about 100 hostages for seven days in the village of Pervomaiskoye along the Chechnya border with Dagestan. His decision came as no surprise (see *EIR*, Jan. 19, p. 26). For Yeltsin, especially after his loud promises to crush the group, a humiliation would cripple his chances in the ongoing power struggle, no matter what happens with the hostages or villages in Dagestan. When the smoke clears in this bloodbath, the death toll will be in the hundreds.

The attack was led by the elite "Alpha" unit of the Federal Security Service (FSB) and the elite "Vityaz" unit of the Russian Interior Ministry. Overall command was given to Gen. Mikhail Barsukov, head of the FSB and a Yeltsin confidant, backed up by Interior Minister Gen. Anatoli Kulikov. After four days of fighting, according to the Russian side, Russian forces lost 18 soldiers killed; Chechen losses were put at 60 killed, plus about another 150 killed when Russian aircraft ravaged a column of Chechen fighters trying to cross the Dagestan border to assist their surrounded brethren. From the information available, only 41 hostages had been freed. The Russians, abandoning hope of freeing any more hostages alive, began employing multi-barrel rocket launchers, obliterating what was left of housing structures in and around the village.

The resistance of the Chechens and "Islamic" volunteers is reportedly fanatical, but professional. Many of the Chechen fighters are Soviet Army combat veterans from the Afghanistan War. They are buttressed by foreign "Islamic" veterans of that war, who had fought the Russians. On Jan. 16, for the first time in the Chechen war, the Russian Foreign Ministry broke its silence on this issue, warning that if reports turn out to be true that "citizens of Iran and Pakistan" are engaged in the battle, there will be "extremely serious reactions."

On Jan. 18, Itar-Tass accounts showed that there have been two sets of battles. On Jan. 17, a force of over 300 Chechen rebels tried to relieve their besieged brethren. According to Itar-Tass, nearly all 300 were killed. In addition, some 70 Chechens from the Raduyev group who tried to break out, were "repulsed," and many killed. From the Russian side, it appears there was a conscious decision to me-

thodically use firepower, in an effort to keep their casualties to a minimum.

### **Three hostage crises and a 'third force'**

On Jan. 16, the Chechen war took on international dimensions when a group of Chechen supporters (believed to be mostly offspring of Chechens who had fled Russia to settle in Turkey) seized the Black Sea ferry *Avrasya* in the Turkish port of Trabzon, holding some 200 passengers and crew hostage (97 are Russians). They sailed from Trabzon, proceeding toward Istanbul, which they expected to reach on Jan. 19. The group (up to 49 members), has threatened to blow up the ship in the Bosphorus, unless Russia stops military operations against Chechen rebels.

The Turkish side is trying to defuse the crisis. According to the Turkish Anadolu news agency on Jan. 17, the head of Turkish Intelligence, Koksal, had brokered a deal with the hijackers, in which they would be allowed to hold a press conference in Istanbul, if all the hostages were released there. Whether this scenario will be adhered to, nobody can predict with certainty.

In another incident, on Jan. 16, armed Chechens entered the central power plant in Grozny, the Chechen capital, abducted the 29 Russian employees on the night shift, and took them by bus to a Chechen-controlled village. Overnight, the Russian leadership was confronted with not one, but three crises in which Russian citizens were being held hostage.

The Kizlyar crisis (which has culminated in the Pervomaiskoye bloodbath), and the Grozny power plant abductions, could have been prevented. This suggests that there are forces in Moscow who are complicit in allowing Chechen terrorism to happen, in order to help their interests in the Moscow power struggle. Arkady Volsky, who has headed up negotiations in Grozny with Chechen leaders, has charged that a "third force" in Moscow is responsible for the Chechen war and terrorism. From late December to now, there have been a chain of "inexplicable" security failures.

In the Trabzon case, it is known that the ringleader, Mohamed Toncan, had fought as a "volunteer" in Abkhazia against Georgia, in a unit commanded by Shamil Bassayev, the Chechen leader of the June 1995 Budyonovsk terrorist operation. In Grozny, the power plant was supposed to have been heavily guarded, as indeed was the case during most of 1995. Why was it dropped from the list of guarded installations, especially at night, when, even before Kizlyar, there had been a big increase in Chechen night attacks and bombings?

Evidence is also mounting that something rotten in Moscow is playing its own game with Chechen rebel leader Dudayev. As noted by Ruslan Martagov, spokesman for the Russian-installed government in Chechnya, the Kizlyar case was also the indirect result of an "inexplicable" failure. On Dec. 23, the GRU, Russian military intelligence, had given advance warning that a Chechen terrorist caper targeting Kizlyar was planned. But no security measures were taken. Dur-

ing December, Chechen forces had seized Gudermes, the republic's second largest town. Russian Interior Troops surrounded the town and bombarded it to smithereens, yet, the bulk of the armed rebels were able to escape unmolested through the Russian cordon. The group that escaped is the same group that conducted the operation against Kizlyar.

As Volsky has documented, the nefarious interplay between forces in Moscow and Dudayev includes cases of top-secret letters sent to Yeltsin and Chernomyrdin, which have mysteriously ended up in the hands of Dudayev.

### **The creation of the tragedy**

The Chechnya war must be viewed in the context of the international struggle over oil and oil pipeline routes. Taking advantage of the confusion during the breakup of the U.S.S.R., Dudayev, a former Soviet Air Force general and leader of one of Chechnya's clans, proclaimed Chechen "independence" in October 1991. Dudayev's clan and allied clans were engaged in smuggling, including in drugs and weapons. However, the main blame for the tragedy lies with how Moscow reacted to the Dudayev coup. From October 1991 on, policies by forces in Moscow, combined with horrendous blunders, set the stage for the protracted war.

To begin with, Moscow failed to nip the problem in the bud, before Dudayev could consolidate his rule. Moscow had come under the rule of greedy forces from the old *nomenklatura* and *nouveaux riches*, who reached an agreement with the IMF for shock therapy policies which raped the nation's physical economy and created a new comprador oligarchy who had enriched themselves without end. These forces were in a symbiotic relationship with Dudayev, who had turned Chechnya into a major crossroads for the international drug trade coming out of Central Asia and Afghanistan. This was one reason why, for three years, nothing was undertaken against Dudayev.

Moscow also blundered in accepting an alliance of convenience with Dudayev in its 1992-93 proxy war against Georgia, in which Russia backed the Abkhazia separatism. One feature of this policy, was the Dudayev-funded operation that sent thousands of Chechens and other Muslim North Caucasus tribal "volunteers" to fight alongside the Abkhazians against Georgia. Russia was fixated on two short-term goals: de facto annexing Abkhazia, and forcing Georgia to become a virtual Russian protectorate. On both counts, Russia succeeded. However, in a manner analogous to the U.S. backing of the foreign mujahideen in the Afghan War, the "success" backfired massively. Moscow had helped to arm and train a force of thousands of combat-tested Chechens and other tribesmen (on top of the reservoir of Chechen Afghan War veterans), who saw the Abkhazia war only as a "training ground" for the ultimate war against Russia.

An adjunct of this Russian blunder was the 1992 withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya, where their arms and munitions stocks were left behind for Dudayev.

### **The control over oil**

The Russian government was finally forced to act in order to control the oil routes. An international consortium led by British Petroleum had reached an agreement with Azerbaijan for the exploitation of the huge Caspian Sea offshore oil fields. If Russia were to secure control over the shipment of this oil to Europe, it had to restore its rule in Chechnya, through which runs the oil pipeline from the Caspian Sea to the Black Sea. All forces in Moscow basically agreed that Russian rule had to be restored to prevent a situation in which Caspian Sea oil by-passed Russia, through an alternative route, Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey.

But perhaps Moscow's worst blunder of all, was the manner in which it tried to reassert control, its decision to invade in December 1994, and the way in which the invasion was carried out. For inexplicable reasons, attempts to overthrow Dudayev by covert means were dropped, even though they had good chance of success in late 1994. At that time, before the invasion, Dudayev was very unpopular. His gang had grown quite fat, while the majority of the population had been pauperized. Discontent was rising. Wages had not been paid for many months; living standards, especially for most of the urban population, had collapsed. Dudayev, never loved anyway by the 40% of the pre-war population who were not Chechens, had become an unpopular minority president.

The invasion, the obliteration of Grozny, and an estimated 40,000 civilian deaths in six months, changed all that. Dudayev was transformed into a folk hero. The invasion was against a people who had been the victim of Soviet genocide in 1944-45, when Stalin declared the entire Chechen people guilty of collaboration with the Nazis, and had them packed into freight cars and shipped to Central Asia. About 200,000 of them did not survive the depredations. This history has not been forgotten. For Chechens who had wanted no part of Dudayev, the manner in which the invasion was carried out proved to them that there could be no alternative but to fight to the end.

Also, the war in Chechnya has not been fought on military principles, but according to the dictates of controlling oil routes. In the first intense phase of the war, from December 1994 till June 1995, Russian forces secured "control" over the northern half, or lowlands, of Chechnya, i.e., the area of the pipeline routes. This was the policy of Chernomyrdin, who, once they had (or thought they had) the lowlands, wound down the war.

The oil question has also been paramount in the second phase of fighting that began in December. Russian sources have confirmed that the international oil cartel has given Russia an ultimatum to have Chechnya cleared by April, or else the cartel will decide against a pipeline running through Chechnya. Once the Pervomaiskoye slaughter has finally ended, Russian forces will resume all-out warfare in Chechnya, and the next round of what has become Russia's "second Afghanistan" will be on.

# British instigate war against Sudan

by Linda de Hoyos

The government of Sudan denied an entry visa Jan. 16 to Baroness Caroline Cox, the deputy speaker of the British House of Lords. The reason: The baroness is considered the "mastermind" behind the current crusade emanating from London for the destruction of the government of President Omar al-Bashir.

Cox would find it difficult to defend herself from the charge. In the beginning of December, she led a conference in the House of Lords titled "Peace and Democracy in Sudan: The Development of IGADD and Asmara (NDA) Processes." Although Cox is deputy speaker of the House of Lords, she carries out her anti-Sudan activities under cover of the so-called Christian Solidarity International (CSI), which sponsored the conference.

The Asmara Agreement refers to the June 1995 resolution against Khartoum that emerged from a CSI-sponsored conference in Asmara, Eritrea. IGADD is the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development, composed of Sudan's neighbors, which the British are trying to use as a vehicle for their geopolitical aims.

The House of Lords conference did not hesitate to state its aims. Prominently on hand was John Aibner, of the Institute of Christian Minorities in the Islamic World, who wrote in 1992 that southern Sudan should be granted "self-determination," saying that ultimately Sudan should be divided into five separate States.

Given all the accumulated evidence of Cox's activities, the Sudanese Consultative Council for Human Rights decided to deny the baroness a visa, after a meeting under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Abdel Aziz Shido.

## Military invasions

In the Northeast African quadrant, Sudan is the only country which has maintained a commitment to economic development, particularly food self-sufficiency. Southern Sudan has significant oil deposits, making Sudan potentially a premier developing country in Africa. Such potential and independence have earned it a place in the center of London's target.

But Cox's efforts to organize an effective political opposition to the government in Khartoum have not met with much success. The British press was tooting its horn in October that student demonstrations in Khartoum signified the imminent demise of the Bashir government. But the

unrest quickly sputtered out.

London has turned to military options.

On Jan. 13, the Sudan Armed Forces issued a report that Ethiopian troops had mounted "a continuous armed offensive," including the use of artillery, against Sudan's eastern border posts. Two outposts were seized by Ethiopian troops, although Sudan forces ousted the intruders from one.

Sudan took the report of the attacks to the U.N. Security Council on Jan. 12, so far without redress.

Sudan is now fighting a two-front war against British-instigated forces.

In November, troops of the Ugandan National Resistance Army of President Yoweri Museveni, Britain's "blue-eyed darling in East Africa," invaded southern Sudan on behalf of the otherwise obliterated Sudanese People's Liberation Army of John Garang. The SPLA, which has been armed and supplied from Uganda, had been pushed to the very edge of the Sudan-Uganda border until heavily equipped Ugandan forces came to the rescue.

According to well-informed sources, Eritrean troops are fighting with Uganda in the south. Eritrea broke relations with Sudan in December 1994, at the behest of Uganda. On Jan. 8, Sudan's official newspaper *al-Ingaz al-Watani* reported that Eritrea is also giving military training to the Revolutionary Movement of the Sons of Beja, a branch of the SPLA.

Egypt is reportedly supplying the military effort against Sudan in the south, sending tanks.

Ethiopia, whose war-ravaged economy now faces drought and famine, agreed to become part of the anti-Sudan combine, under the pressure of the attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in July 1995 in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. Beginning in September, Ethiopia charged that Sudan was responsible for the attempted hit, and has taken the issue to the U.N. Security Council.

The rewards toward Addis Ababa have been flowing. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and other Arab funds are coming into the country to invest in airport expansion in Addis Ababa. The U.N. Development Program, along with Sweden, has also announced a \$117 million grant for agricultural development. And on top of an agreement already worked out with donor countries in September, Ethiopia on Jan. 18 was granted a \$125 million debt moratorium by donor countries.

The military operations against Sudan coming from Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Egypt have nothing to do with the national interests of the people of these countries, but with the pressures exerted on their governments from the British-controlled donors and potential foreign investors—and in the case of Sudan, directly from the House of Lords.

The resolution from Cox's House of Lords conference on Sudan called on the "Friends of IGADD," not otherwise better identified, to get the U.N. Security Council to condemn Khartoum as a terrorist regime, and thus to start an arms and oil embargo.

# French court rubberstamps legal outrage against friends of LaRouche

by Jacques Cheminade

On Jan. 16, the 13th Chamber of the Paris Court of Appeals condemned me to nine months imprisonment for theft, and three associates of mine to six months imprisonment, all these sentences being suspended. At issue, was a suit, dating from 1987, brought against myself and my associates, by the heirs of a lady, Mme. Denise Pazéry, her heirs claiming that their mother, who died at age 64 in 1986, had suffered from Alzheimer's disease. This disability, said the heirs, was apparent to third parties, and therefore, Mme. Pazéry's loans and donations to my political cause were obtained by methods constituting theft under French law.

Although the sentences imposed by the Court of Appeals are lower than those of the High Court, and even though they be amnestied—in other words, they do not constitute a criminal record—clearly, my honor is besmirched, and great harm has been done to me. The court-appointed medical panel itself, in a written report submitted to the magistrates in May 1995, concluded that there is nothing which tends to prove that the lady was in a state of mental illness apparent to third parties at the time the acts at issue took place. This report strikes down unequivocally the only element put forward as constituting “theft.” After this report was presented to the Appeals Court, in October 1995, and in the light of the rest of the evidence before him, the public prosecutor himself declined to ask the court to convict!

More important, however, is the overall thrust, the object of which is, both to crush the political movement I lead, and to ruin me financially.

The offensive began some years ago, and was provoked by the fact that I am an associate—and friend—of the American political leader Lyndon H. LaRouche, who at this time of writing, is running for the U.S. Presidency as a Democrat.

In 1974, I was living in the United States, being commercial attaché to the French embassy. I attended a political meeting at which Mr. LaRouche was the featured speaker. From that date on, and for several years, I was on the FBI's watch list. I have in my possession, documents proving that, as well as archive notes from the French political police, the Renseignements Généraux, which draw upon American reports, and which were used as background, to justify my being brought to trial in France.

On several occasions, pressure was put upon the French authorities in this respect. The true origin of so relentless a persecution, is the Anglo-American financial oligarchy, the which is proven by operations launched by Mr. Kissinger, McGeorge Bundy, and the entourage of Mr. Bush, leading to high officials of the U.S. Department of Justice intervening without respite against Mr. LaRouche.

Mr. LaRouche and myself are seen by these circles, as among their bitterest enemies.

During the 14 years that François Mitterrand was President of France, there was a greater willingness here to bend to outside pressures, given the predilection of the President for reactionary policies come from overseas. At the point I declared for the French Presidential election held April 23, 1995, the Anglo-American elites and their fellow ruffians here, decided to turn the screws, since my campaign, clearly, was a platform for ideas which they do intend to utterly stamp out.

The harassment unleashed by these groups during the Presidential campaign was shameless, to the point that even the mayors who lent their signatures to allow me to run for the Presidency, were contacted and advised to withdraw their support. It was intense, to the point that even the official “watchdogs” responsible for supervising the Presidential campaign, had to concede two things.

First, the Higher Council for Electronic Media (Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel), in a communiqué dated April 24, 1995, wrote: “On the television networks . . . equal time was granted [to the various candidates] . . . for the period between April 7 and 21, except for Mr. Cheminade.”

Then, the National Commission to Supervise the Presidential Election, in a letter dated April 20, 1995, sent to me by Mr. Marceau Long, noted, that in certain programs where I was the issue, “equitable treatment was not really adhered to, when it came to presenting the candidates, their commentaries, and their declarations.” These cautious remarks water down, what was nothing less than a coarse onslaught upon me, eschewing the most basic tenets of behavior between human beings. Needless to say, none of the other candidates was subjected to anything of the sort.

On Oct. 11, 1995, the Constitutional Council, headed by



*Jacques Cheminade (left) on the campaign trail during his Presidential campaign in France in May 1995.*

Mr. Roland Dumas, rejected, for the first time under the Fifth Republic, the accounts I had submitted for my Presidential campaign, which campaign, I should add, was, in financial terms, by far the smallest. What this means, under French electoral law, is that, while the other candidates shall all be repaid by the State for the greater portion of their electoral expenses, I shall not be repaid and am therefore personally liable for expenses amounting to over \$1 million. The council claims that I accepted, from private individuals, loans for which these individuals did not require interest payments; one is led to conclude that had I been granted for my campaign, interest-bearing loans from precisely those banks which I have criticized, or had I had a large personal fortune, there would have been no problem at all.

Back to the decision of the Paris Court of Appeals. Had the magistrates been persuaded of my criminal responsibility, bearing in mind that this affair has been before the courts for almost a decade, they should have acted swiftly, and, in the public interest, imposed far heavier sentences, indeed, prison. But this, they did not do. Instead, they have arrived at a decision which attends to the expressed wish of the plaintiff's attorney, namely, "to put a stop to the activities of Mr. Cheminade."

Indeed, the net result of the decision by the Constitutional Council, and that of the Court of Appeals, is that I must pay 1.1 million francs to Mme. Pazéry's heirs in the latter case, 1 million francs to the State in repayment of the monies advanced during the Presidential campaign, and 3.7 million

francs to those who made loans for the campaign. In all, 5.8 million francs.

Such was the aim: to bring about my financial ruin, and to besmirch my reputation. It is public knowledge that I have gained nothing, in personal financial terms, from my political activities, but rather have myself given considerable sums to the very political associations to which Mme. Pazéry contributed.

Should I have to declare personal bankruptcy, for a period of five years I shall neither be able to vote, nor run in elections. Or, in the words of Radio Europe 1, on the night of the Appeals Court decision, "the brief political career of Mr. Cheminade was nought but an adventure."

Wrong. Those who think to put a stop to my political career, are much abused with respect both to my character and my commitment. I am not pulling up stakes, and I am not going anywhere. France is threatened by crises from within and from without. The world financial and monetary system is about to collapse, while the French elites, gloating with satisfaction at my discomfiture, ignore at their peril the gulf dividing them from the people at a moment in history where unity of purpose is all.

The proposals I put forward during my Presidential campaign, are, I do maintain, the only viable alternative to the present economic and social policies. But, since Oct. 26, 1995, it has become manifest that the authorities in this country have chosen to continue down a path which has already led to much injustice and suffering.

I will not play the game by those rules. My willingness to fight has only been strengthened by the blows I have taken. The "adventure" will go on, to the intense displeasure of those who had thought to cut me off, and who will have to read what I shall write, hear what I shall say, and see what I shall do, not only here in France, but elsewhere, with my friends and associates. And how very sure I am, that the moment will quickly be upon us, when those elites which presently hold sway over the "markets and the mass media," shall themselves be called to judgment by the people.

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## Documentation

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*The following excerpts from an EIRNS "Fact Sheet" on the Cheminade case, give just a few examples of the outrageousness of the verdict against him.*

Mme. Denise Pazéry, widow of a prominent business consultant, had, between 1984 and spring 1986, loaned and donated about a million francs to various political causes associated with Mr. Cheminade. In October 1986, about six months after her contact with Mr. Cheminade ceased, she died, being aged 64, of causes which it has not yet been possible to ascertain with certainty.

Her heirs, rifling through her papers, learned of these con-

tributions and decided to recover them. Their mother had said nothing to them of her political activities, as they got on but poorly. The apparent legal avenue open to them, was a civil suit to obtain repayment of the loans to the estate.

But, rather than proceed thusly, the heirs were advised by unknown persons to proceed criminally against Mr. Cheminade, which persons led them to believe that they would thereby recover both the gifts and the loans; those who advised them to do this, full knowing the protracted and parlous nature of such a legal venture, had in mind quite another object: a media campaign against Mr. Cheminade as a "thief," which was to cut off his political career in the bud.

In March 1987, the heirs duly made out a criminal complaint, founded upon the claim that their mother had been ill with Alzheimer's disease. Under French law, a person who receives loans or gifts from another, that other not being of sound mind, and this weakness being apparent to third parties, is guilty of theft.

An instructing magistrate, Mlle. Lherault, was named. . . . After two years of investigation, in the course of which Mlle. Lherault pored with bone-grinding thoroughness over the personal histories and finances of Mr. Cheminade and friends, she closed the case, under the heading "Refusal to Instruct." This means that the magistrate found no cause for a criminal complaint and refused to send the case up to trial.

Among the extraordinary things before Mlle. Lherault, was a *posthumous* psychiatric report by a high-society psychiatrist, Professor Dubec. The latter, who had never seen the patient alive, nor even conducted an autopsy, concluded that she was mad and suffered from Alzheimer's disease. Professor Dubec had entertained a lively correspondence concerning Mme. Pazéry, with another high-society psychiatrist, Professor Oughourlian, of the American Hospital at Neuilly, known mainly for his connections to the American establishment.

The Hospital of St. Anne, where Mme. Pazéry died, gave *two different* dates of death but never produced a death certificate, nor an official report on the cause of death. The heirs of the accused told the magistrate unblinkingly, that the mother, who, they otherwise alleged, was desperately ill with Alzheimer's, in fact lived alone, dined in restaurants, used a credit card, had never been put under guardianship, did all her own banking and finances, and drove her own automobile. . . .

Again, the High Court which found against Mr. Cheminade on first instance in 1992, was the scene of wild buffoonery: the solicitor for Mme. Pazéry's heirs, Maître Dewynter, waving before the judges a brain scan which had never been produced to the accused, and the date of which had been altered, so that it did not correspond to documents in the complainants' own possession. In fact, it later transpired that the American Hospital at Neuilly, which was supposed to have carried out the scan, did not possess a scanner at that altered date! Whose brain was on the picture, is a moot point. It also later transpired, which fact was never made known to

the accused until the complainant's solicitor raised it in open court in October 1995, that the Medical Secretary of the American Hospital, was Mme. Pazéry's sister, who was plainly in touch with the complainants. . . .

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## LaRouche comments on the case

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*In an interview with "EIR Talks" on Jan. 18, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. had this to say about the developments in Paris:*

The main attack against Cheminade, is because he's associated with me. The political class in France, the dominant section, showed, during the election campaign, with what they said about me, that I was the major issue. The hardest issue in the French Presidential campaign, was my personality. Here I am, in the United States. What does that mean?

Simply: The French establishment recognizes me as an important American. They do not want, more out of French chauvinism and ties to the Entente Cordiale mentality with the British, they don't want any American influence, internally, in France. Jacques was probably the most competent candidate, in terms of qualifications, for President that was running. There are other people in France who would be qualified, competently, to run for President, but they just didn't happen to be running. And Jacques was the only one among those running for the Presidency, who was actually qualified for the position, in terms of the issues that have to be dealt with.

So, they think of Jacques as a danger, a threat to the political class. They're out to try to defame him, to bankrupt him, to eliminate him, by every dirty trick they can imagine. And, when Jacques sided with the strikers against Chirac and Juppé, in the December events, this for some people in the government and in the political class was just too much. And they're out to crush him.

However, what they have done, as the record shows now, when you look at the pattern of things that have been done, beginning with the period of the elections themselves, is that the political class in France has created, as it did in the 1890s, a new Dreyfus Affair in the form of what it's done with Cheminade. Here's a prominent, gifted man, a former French official, very talented, insightful, very popular when he's directly dealing with the French public; and they want to get rid of him.

It's going to come back on them. The Cheminade case is the albatross around the Chirac establishment, the Chirac-Mitterrand establishment. And, sooner or later, what they've attempted to do to Cheminade, will destroy them. And I think it will be rather sooner, than later. Events are coming on fast, events which they wish to believe will not happen. But the events will come; and when those events come, there will be an accounting of many things by the French population, 90% of which do not like what has been happening in France in the recent period.



# Colombia's Samper faces decertification

by Andrea Olivieri

The question of whether the Colombian government of President Ernesto Samper Pizano will be certified by the Clinton administration as "a fully cooperating partner in the war on drugs," moved to the front burner, after the Cali Cartel's number-three drug lord, José Santacruz Londoño, escaped from La Picota prison in Bogotá on Jan. 11. All eyes are now on what Washington's policy toward the Samper government will be.

Notwithstanding volumes of evidence, both in the public and private domain, of the narco-corruption of the Colombian government, reaching all the way up to Samper himself, that government was certified by the United States on a "national interest waiver" last March, on the condition that the Cali drug cartel would be dismantled, its leaders put behind bars for a long time, its assets seized, and anti-drug legislation strengthened. The rapid-fire arrest of six of the seven top cartel bosses in the succeeding months, confirmed that the traffickers were never out of the reach of the law, and that only the motivation to enforce the law had been lacking.

Despite the arrests, however, the Samper government has dragged its feet on reforming the legal system, so essential to enforcing serious prison sentences and busting up the financial, legal, and business networks that make up the cartel's machinery. Charges that the cartel bosses were conducting their dirty business from their jail cells have repeatedly surfaced in the media. And there have been many instances of backpedaling on enforcing what minimal anti-drug legislation does exist on the books, prompting repeated "or else" warnings from the United States.

A self-mandated "investigation" of Samper by the bought-and-paid-for congressional "Accusations Committee," which led to the finding of "lack of evidence," did not sit well with Clinton administration hard-liners such as Assistant Secretary of State for Narcotics Affairs Robert Gelbard, who publicly declared the "investigation" unserious, thereby triggering a wave of decertification rumors. But with six cartel bosses behind bars, Samper apparently felt he could weather any storm. The escape of Santacruz Londoño knocked that hope into a cocked hat.

U.S. reaction to the Santacruz escape has been uniformly furious. In a strongly worded statement, the State Depart-

ment charged, "The escape of Santacruz Londoño is just another example of the power of narco-corruption in Colombia." The U.S. Embassy in Bogotá declared that the escape "will hurt Colombia internationally, especially in the Congress of the United States and with the Executive. . . . This escape will have some effect on the certification process." The Drug Enforcement Administration's Thomas Constantine revealed that he had warned the Colombian authorities last November that jail security was inadequate to hold the cartel bosses, apparently to no avail. U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Myles Frechette said U.S. policy was now to "insist" on restoring extradition between the two nations.

## Cartel says 'no' to extradition

The escape of Santacruz Londoño—not unlike the 1992 jailbreak of his more famous predecessor, the late Medellín Cartel boss Pablo Escobar—offered proof positive of rampant corruption, from the prison system on up. According to press reports, Santacruz paid off prison guards, and possibly officials of the Colombian Attorney General's office and others, to gain entrance to an "interrogation room" with access to a parking garage used by prosecutors to park their unguarded armored cars. Santacruz was whisked out of the prison in just such a car, or in a look-alike vehicle, during an unscheduled "interrogation" session.

In a letter to the Colombian media and distributed as a leaflet following his escape, Santacruz charged that he fled jail because the U.S. and Colombian governments were not living up to their part of the bargain with the Cali Cartel. In a Jan. 13 open letter sent to the press, and addressed to Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdivieso, Santacruz made it clear that it was the renewed threat of extradition, under U.S. pressure, that had prompted his flight.

While outlining certain "favorable conditions" under which he would consider surrendering (including residence at the Palmira prison near his hometown of Cali, whose warden was assassinated that same day), Santacruz added that a Medellín-style holocaust of narco-terror would be launched if Samper continued to yield to pressure from the United States: "We don't want to cause violent actions like those used by Pablo Escobar, which cost the lives of thousands of innocents, but neither will we allow more abuses, or the use of our criminal cases as conditionalities in political and trade relations between Colombia and the U.S."

Clearly more afraid of Santacruz's assassin teams than of the Clinton administration, Samper has insisted that reviving extradition "is not on my government's agenda." It is now Clinton's move. Decertification of the Samper regime would not only deprive the country of U.S. financial aid and preferential trade arrangements, but would mean a U.S. veto of any loan credits from a multilateral agency in which the U.S. has membership. The stigma of being a narco-dictatorship has not yet brought Samper's corrupt reign to an end, but shutting down its financial pipeline may.

# Why Colombia must be 'decertified' by the Clinton administration

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## I. Introduction: Colombia's Samper government is in bed with the Cali Cartel

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The United States government is currently reviewing Colombia's anti-drug performance over the past year, to determine whether or not to certify it for continued financial and other assistance for the next 12 months. There are three congressionally mandated criteria for U.S. certification of a nation as "cooperating fully" in the war on drugs:

1) compliance with the 1988 U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which urges action against "illicit cultivation, production, distribution, sale, transport, and financing of drugs, money laundering, asset seizure, extradition, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement and transit cooperation, precursor chemical control, and demand reduction";

2) compliance with bilateral narcotics agreements with the United States, and with multilateral agreements; and

3) taking "legal and law enforcement measures to prevent and punish public corruption—especially by senior government officials—that facilitates the production, processing or shipment of narcotics and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances, or that discourages the investigation or prosecution of such acts."

The administration of Ernesto Samper Pizano resoundingly fails in all three criteria. As we document below:

a) Samper was illegally "elected" President of Colombia in June 1994, with massive infusions of drug money into his campaign;

b) in his year and a half in office, he has done everything possible to maintain his pact with the Cali Cartel, including letting jailed drug-runners virtually walk out of jail unobstructed; and

c) politically, he has established a feared "narco-dictatorship" in the country, under which serious opponents of his pro-drug policies are assassinated (such as Sen. Alvaro Gómez Hurtado), assaulted, or threatened with impunity (such as the case of *EIR*'s Bogotá correspondents).

The international drug cartels are waging what is tanta-

mount to war against the United States and other countries, and President Samper, through his ongoing complicity with them, is permitting harm to be done to the United States and other nations. This is not to say that the government of the United States should declare war on Colombia: The nation and people of Colombia are friends of the United States, and are themselves victims of the drug cartels; the United States should by no means engage in British-style gunboat diplomacy.

It does mean, however, that sharp political and economic action must be taken by the government of the United States, including the decertification of the current Samper administration. To fail to do so, would effectively constitute connivance and collaboration with the international drug cartels; it would be aiding and abetting such forces in their intent to destroy the United States.

Action such as decertification, not words, is the only language that Samper and the Cali Cartel understand.

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## II. The Samper record as President

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### A. Samper's campaign was funded by drug money

On June 19, 1994, Ernesto Samper Pizano was elected President of Colombia on the Liberal Party ticket of President **César Gaviria**, whose economic reforms during his four-year term were described in a September 1994 Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) report as having provided drug kingpins "more opportunities and . . . easier access to launder and safeguard their illicit wealth within Colombia."

Two days *after* Samper's election, the transcripts of several audiocassettes that had been in the possession of the Gaviria government for nearly a week, were leaked to a contending Presidential candidate, and then made public. They contained conversations—later confirmed as authentic—between Cali Cartel bosses **Gilberto** and **Miguel Rodríguez Orejuela**, and "journalist" **Alberto Giraldo** (later confirmed to be a top-ranking figure in that same cartel), discussing the donation of up to \$6 million to the Samper campaign.

On Aug. 7, 1994, Samper was inaugurated, and he named **Horacio Serpa Uribe**, a long-standing Samper intimate who had presided over the 1991 rewrite of the Colombian Constitution by a delegated assembly massively bribed by the drug cartels, as his powerful interior minister. Videotaped proof of that bribery exists, but was squelched by then-President Gaviria. The new Constitution prohibited extradition of Colombian citizens, eliminating a crucial weapon in the war on drugs in Colombia. Samper named **Humberto de la Calle Lombana**, whose "close collaborators" were described by French anti-drug investigators as "indisputably linked to the Cali Cartel," as his vice president. De la Calle's wife was the subject of a two-year investigation for fraud linked to the Cali Cartel.

One week after Samper's inauguration, outgoing Prosecutor General **Gustavo de Greiff** ruled that there was no evidence to warrant an investigation of President Samper in connection with the "narco-cassette" revelations. De Greiff's daughter **Monica de Greiff** had been a treasurer for the Samper Presidential campaign in its early days, and was herself later discovered to have ties with the Cali Cartel. Gustavo de Greiff, like Samper, an ardent advocate of legalized drugs, was named Colombian ambassador to Mexico. In August 1995, it emerged that de Greiff had been a business partner with the Cali Cartel's **Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela** in El Dorado Airlines, in 1980, when Rodríguez Orejuela was already identified as a drug trafficker. The former Prosecutor General is also being sought for questioning by the United States for his possible role in obstruction of justice, in a case involving a Cali Cartel hit man.

In September 1994, **Joseph Toft**, the retiring head of the U.S. DEA office in Bogotá, publicly dubbed Samper's government "a narco-democracy," insisting that the DEA possessed a great deal of evidence concerning the millions of dollars contributed by the cartel to Samper's Presidential campaign.

In early 1995, Samper pledged to the U.S. government that he would dismantle the Cali Cartel and eradicate existing drug crops within two years; U.S. certification was granted under a "national interest waiver" on March 1, 1995. No serious actions were taken, until the U.S.-backed Prosecutor General **Alfonso Valdivieso** initiated *Process 8000* in late April, an independent probe into the narco-corruption of numerous congressmen and public officials, including Samper's Attorney General and Comptroller General. On June 5, the U.S. Justice Department unsealed a 161-page indictment against the entire leadership of the Cali Cartel, including several U.S. "citizens above suspicion." Four days later, agents of the U.S. DEA and CIA aided Colombian special police units in capturing cartel boss **Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela**; other arrests soon followed. Based on evidence garnered from those raids, one month later, Prosecutor Valdivieso ordered the arrest of Samper's campaign treasurer, **Santiago Medina**, for having taken campaign contributions

from Cali Cartel front-companies.

Medina testified that he had solicited and accepted drug money for Samper's campaign, on direct orders from the candidate himself, and from Samper's campaign manager **Fernando Botero**, whom Samper subsequently named defense minister. Botero resigned his post and later was arrested and jailed along with Medina. On July 27, Samper preemptively called on the "Accusations Committee" of the Colombian House of Representatives to conduct an investigation of his electoral campaign.

That four-and-a-half-month investigation was overseen by Committee Chairman **Heyne Mogollón**. Like the majority of the commission's members, Mogollón was a Samper supporter in the ruling Liberal Party; along with several Liberal Party members, Mogollón was himself being investigated for taking drug-tainted funds for his own electoral campaign. On Dec. 14, fourteen of the 15 members of Mogollón's "Accusations Committee" accepted the recommendation of the Attorney General's office—itsself under investigation by the Prosecutor General's office—and shelved their investigation of Samper for "lack of evidence."

Among the evidence the committee refused to consider, was mounds of testimony and hard documentation, including photographs, dossiers, and computer disks, provided to U.S. authorities by **Guillermo Pallomari**, a Cali Cartel treasurer and paymaster who surrendered to authorities and is today a DEA-protected witness in the United States. That evidence had been shared with several special prosecutors sent from Colombia to interrogate Pallomari. Also ignored by the committee was Medina's testimony, described as "tainted" by Mogollón, despite the Prosecutor General's insistence that Medina's admissions had been confirmed both by Pallomari's testimony and by outside sources.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Narcotics Affairs **Robert Gelbard** dubbed the committee's investigation "unserious."

## **B. Samper's deal with the Cali Cartel is still intact**

Notwithstanding President Samper's public pledge to destroy the Cali Cartel, his administration has done virtually nothing to inhibit its illicit activities, despite the imprisonment of many of its top bosses:

- There have been no attempts to confiscate the assets of the imprisoned cartel bosses, which include vast business, real estate, and stock market holdings.
- There have been repeated attempts to pass legislation in the Colombian Congress that would weaken the legal cases against the Cali Cartel druglords, such as the recent Senate effort to decriminalize "illicit enrichment." Only timely U.S. pressure forestalled approval of that legislation.
- No trial proceedings have yet been initiated against any of the imprisoned cartel bosses.
- Media reports are that the cartel prisoners regularly

dined on lobster and champagne, had unrestricted visits from family, henchmen, political supporters, and others, and that they are actively running their drug affairs from jail.

- Prison security has been such that the prisoners could walk out of their jails any time they chose—which is exactly what José Santacruz Londoño did on Jan. 11, 1996.

- The Samper government struck a deal with the FARC narco-terrorists to effectively legalize coca crops in the country's southern provinces, after the FARC organized so-called "peasant" and "Indian" marches to protest fumigation of their drug crops. The deal involved offering exemption from eradication for all crops of three hectares or less, described by the media at the time as de facto "legalization."

- The Samper administration has publicly stated its commitment to dismantling the highly effective "faceless judges" system that protects judges' and prosecutors' identities so that they cannot be bribed or intimidated by drug defendants.

- The Samper administration remains adamantly opposed to restoring extradition.

- As President, Samper has maintained a constant assault against the Colombian Armed Forces, one of the few remaining bulwarks against the powerful drug cartels. Samper has purged its most effective counterinsurgent officers, especially those who have been critical of his appeasement policies toward the country's narco-guerrilla forces, and has personally sought to eliminate the key tenets of "due obedience" and military legal jurisdiction that preserve military authority and discipline.

- Leading M-19 "former" terrorists have been named by Samper to diplomatic posts throughout Europe, and to such lucrative positions as director of Samper's flagship "Solidarity" welfare program. In 1985, the M-19 earned international notoriety for its seizure of the Colombian Justice Palace, the slaughter of half the Supreme Court magistrates, and the gutting of the nation's legal records. The M-19's action was financed by the drug cartels, which feared an imminent Supreme Court decision in favor of extradition.

### C. Samper's feared narco-dictatorship

Despite Samper's frequent lip-service to "democracy" and "defense of human rights," he has established a virtual narco-dictatorship, under which anti-drug forces have been variously threatened, intimidated, and even assassinated.

- On Nov. 2, 1995, Samper's leading political opponent, **Alvaro Gómez Hurtado**, was assassinated as he was leaving a college lecture hall. A former senator, former ambassador to the United States, and three-time Presidential candidate, Gómez, along with his brother Enrique, had been in the forefront of a political movement demanding Samper's resignation and a full-scale corruption investigation into his government. Gómez's nephew, **Daniel Mazuera Gómez**, immediately resigned his post as Samper's development minister. Over 100,000 supporters at Gómez's funeral chanted, "Samper, Assassin!" and "Samper, Resign!"

- *EIR* correspondent in Bogotá **Javier Almarino**, and frequent *EIR* contributor **Maximiliano Londoño**, along with their families, have been the targets of an intense campaign of telephone and mail harassment and death threats throughout the period of Samper's Presidency. Despite repeated requests for an official investigation of the threats, and for security protection, the response from law enforcement authorities and Samper's own office has been unserious, at best. No security has been provided, and the death threats continue. *EIR* has for decades published in-depth exposés of the political and financial corruption behind the international drug trade, and as early as 1976 had identified Ernesto Samper Pizano as a Colombian agent of the drug legalization lobby and, later, of the drug cartels themselves.

- A mid-November article in the magazine *Cambio 16* reported the complaints of the 60-person foreign press corps in Colombia, who charged that their telephones were tapped and that Samper had created a task force to harass foreign journalists and smear them as "DEA" when their coverage was too critical of the Samper regime.

- Immediately following the Dec. 14, 1995 announcement of the congressional "Accusations Committee" that there was insufficient evidence to investigate the President, Samper went on national radio and television and threatened, "Those who, following this ruling, persist in compromising my honor and in discrediting the government, [should know] that I will not hesitate to use all the legal means at my disposal to stop them from doing any more harm."

Among others, Samper was targeting Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdivieso, whose unrelenting anti-corruption probes threaten to unearth what the "Accusations Committee" hoped to bury. Just a few weeks earlier, Samper's personal lawyer **Antonio Cancino** had responded to the Council of State's 12-10 vote ratifying Prosecutor Valdivieso's four-year term in office by threatening, mafia-style, "After Samper is exonerated . . . what will follow is a political trial . . . to identify those responsible for handing our justice system over to the United States"—a scarcely veiled reference to Valdivieso. Council magistrates who had voted in Valdivieso's favor reported receiving death threats.

- In early October 1995, a "former" M-19 narco-terrorist-turned-congressman, **Carlos Alonso Lucio**, played before the Colombian House of Representatives secretly-taped telephone conversations from the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá, supposedly proving "U.S. interference in Colombian internal affairs." Lucio never explained how he got the tapes, but they are believed to have been "leaked" to him by the Colombian political police, DAS, on Samper's authorization. In fact, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Myles Frechette told the Jan. 1, 1996 *Journal of Commerce*, "It is our belief that those conversations were intercepted by the Colombian government. We aren't happy about it." He added that he now only makes official declarations over the telephone, on the assumption that all embassy phone lines are bugged.

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### III. Samper's two decades of service to 'Dope, Inc.'

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**1977:** Samper is appointed president of the National Association of Financial Institutes (ANIF), the lobbying machine of the Grancolombiano financial group, headed by banker **Jaime Michelsen Uribe**, who is first cousin to former Colombian President (1974-78) and Samper's mentor **Alfonso López Michelsen**. ANIF, under Samper's Presidency, sponsors international tours, high-profile symposia, research projects, and publications advocating drug legalization. In a July 1980 press release, Samper himself describes ANIF as "the Latin American coordinator of the international alliance to amend marijuana laws." Samper is also a member of the executive council of the International Cannabis Alliance for Reform (ICAR), which is working through the United Nations for marijuana legalization globally.

During López Michelsen's Presidency, numerous economic and banking reforms facilitate the growth of the burgeoning narcotics trade. Grancolombiano becomes the country's number-one financial group, and is known as "The Octopus," because its financial tentacles spread throughout the Colombian economy. By December 1983, however, the Grancolombiano group is placed under investigation for illegal banking practices. Jaime Michelsen Uribe flees the country, and today remains a fugitive from justice.

**1980:** Samper is named director of the Liberal Party's new think-tank, the Institute of Liberal Studies, by Alfonso López Michelsen, which serves as a campaign launching pad for López's Presidential aspirations.

**1982:** Samper is made campaign manager of López Michelsen's Presidential campaign and, it is later revealed, accepts substantial campaign contributions from the bosses of the Medellín cocaine cartel in exchange for López's pledge to legalize drugs if reelected. López's bid for the Presidency fails.

**1984:** Cali Cartel boss **Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela** feels the heat from then-Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla's anti-drug investigations and sells his majority holdings in one of the cartel's premier money-laundries, the Banco de los Trabajadores, to a front-man. Brought onto the bank's board of directors in his place is, among others, Ernesto Samper Pizano. One month later, Lara Bonilla is assassinated by mafia hit men, and López Michelsen secretly meets with the cartel druglords in Panama to try to negotiate an amnesty for them. His efforts are unsuccessful. That same year, Samper is elected Bogotá city councilman, on a platform urging legalization of Colombia's contraband trade. He will use that post as a stepping-stone into the Senate in 1986.

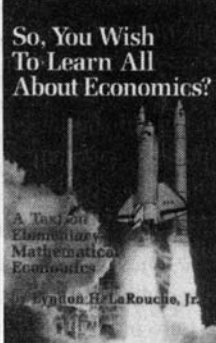
**1989:** Samper tours Spain, France, Sweden, and Venezuela, arguing for drug legalization and negotiations with the drug cartels as a "viable alternative" to a failed war on drugs.

**1990:** Samper runs for the Presidency. According to a DEA informant inside the Cali Cartel, Samper accepted at least \$800,000 from the cartel, in exchange for a promise to help ban extradition. The cartel's contributions notwithstanding, Samper's pro-drug history dooms his bid in the anti-drug backlash following the August 1989 mafia slaying of Presidential front-runner **Luis Carlos Galán**.

Samper denounces then-President Virgilio Barco's emergency declaration of war against Galán's killers as "not convenient on the eve of new elections." He publicly opposes U.S. offers of anti-drug aid and extradition of drug traffickers, and instead urges dialogue with the drug mob. He slams a U.S. move to cancel entrance visas of two dozen Colombians suspected of cartel ties, calling it an act of "moral terrorism." He urges a "reformulation" of the ruling Liberal Party's drug policy, and tells the media, "If repression fails, there must be legalization."

Despite losing the Presidential race, Samper is named development minister under President César Gaviria.

**1994:** Early in 1994, Samper leaves the Gaviria cabinet and accepts the post of Colombian ambassador to Spain, where, according to his campaign treasurer Santiago Medina, he meets with cartel representatives on funding for his Presidential campaign. His Presidential campaign receives multi-million-dollar infusions from the Cali Cartel, and he wins the election by a 1% margin.



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# Demand grows in Argentina for pardon for Colonel Seineldín

by Cynthia R. Rush

On Dec. 21, 1995, all of Argentina's news media carried as their lead story the report that President Carlos Saúl Menem was perhaps hours away from granting a pardon to jailed Army nationalist Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, as well as to 19 leftist terrorists belonging to the All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP). Colonel Seineldín, and another 120 Army *carapintadas* ("painted faces"), the term used to refer to Army nationalists, are imprisoned on charges stemming from their participation in the Dec. 3, 1990 uprising against the Army high-command, which they accused of dismantling the military institution. In 1989, the MTPers were convicted and jailed for their bloody assault on the La Tablada Army base in Buenos Aires in January of that year.

Although the pardon has not materialized as of this writing, the media report set off a national debate over whether it should be granted. It particularly provoked hysteria among national and international groupings committed to Argentina's and Ibero-America's demilitarization, which view Colonel Seineldín as the embodiment of everything they want to destroy, while defending such narco-terrorist groups as the MTP. Typically, many of the attacks against the Argentine patriot came from circles in and around the local chapter of B'nai B'rith, which, along with its international affiliates, such as the U.S.-based Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, has disseminated the lie that Colonel Seineldín is anti-Semitic, with Nazi inclinations. The pro-Cuban daily *Página 12* also peddled the B'nai B'rith line.

A hero of Argentina's 1982 Malvinas War against its historic enemy, Great Britain, Colonel Seineldín was jailed not because of any crime he committed, but because he acted to defend one of his nation's fundamental institutions, and told the truth about the fate awaiting Argentina were it to continue on the destructive policy path it had chosen. It is instructive that one of the most important interventions on behalf of Seineldín and his jailed compatriots was made by another patriot, the late former President Arturo Frondizi, in an Oct. 19, 1994 letter he addressed to President Menem, and in subsequent communications with His Holiness, Pope John Paul II.

President Frondizi reiterated the findings of the Buenos Aires Federal Court, that Colonel Seineldín's December 1990 actions were an attempt to defend the institution of the Armed Forces, and not to stage a coup. In the interview which follows, published in the Argentine weekly *Informe Reservado*, the colonel makes that same point, and indicates that he has

spent five years in jail because he and his comrades "have not negotiated their ideals." A pardon would be an act of "strict justice" for officers who acted in accordance with the highest moral principles, he said.

A statement urging President Menem to pardon Colonel Seineldín and his comrades, has begun to circulate and gather signatures in Ibero-America. The statement emphasizes that Dr. Frondizi's intervention on behalf of the imprisoned Army officers "had as its decided and irrenounceable goals, [defense] of the interests of Ibero-America's nations, the dignity of its peoples . . . and the rehabilitation of the Armed Forces. . . . President Carlos Saúl Menem's recent public recognition of the courage shown by Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, in the defense of Argentina's sovereignty in the Malvinas War, should be considered the synthesis of an objective analysis of the nation's political reality. For the reasons stated here, we . . . support the request for a pardon made by former President Arturo Frondizi for all the men of the Armed Forces now serving sentences for the Dec. 3, 1990 uprising; we consider this an act of strict justice and a factor toward reconciliation, requiring a favorable resolution in accordance with the constitutional norms established exclusively for such an instance."

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## Documentation

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*The interview with Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín excerpted here was published by the Argentine fortnightly Informe Reservado on Jan. 12.*

**Q:** Colonel Seineldín, how are you spending your time in jail? Are you writing a book, or carrying out some specific research? What's your state of mind?

**Seineldín:** I spend my time in detention together with other comrades who have not negotiated their ideals, accompanied and encouraged by the feeling that comes from carrying out one's duty. Also, we have the peace of mind of having acted as becomes soldiers from an Army that originated in the national mystique, which, even before 1810, was the most important sign that marked the Argentine military. We also owe much to the spiritual support and the sacrifices of our families and, in my particular case, to the splendid solidarity, full of conviction, of my abnegated wife and children.

My state of mind is excellent. It is sustained by the hope

that we Argentines will find, sooner or later, those points of agreement and the necessary internal peace to avoid the splintering of the fatherland and the undermining of our sovereignty, which are the aims of international usury.

**Q:** Colonel, do you think it would be an act of justice for President [Carlos] Menem to grant a pardon to you and your comrades before the end of the year?

**Seineldín:** I would consider it an act of strict justice for a pardon to be granted before the end of the year, even if I am not included, that would benefit all of my comrades who are serving sentences for the uprising of Dec. 3, 1990. On the subject, I would again ask people to review the arguments set forth in the letter sent by former President Arturo Frondizi, to President Carlos Saúl Menem, on Oct. 19, 1994. Unfortunately, the reasoning set forth there, was not publicized widely by the government or the media.

But, it should be recalled, more so after five years of imprisonment, that in his request that we be pardoned, Dr. Frondizi made a clear reference to the finding of the Federal Court, "that the actions of Dec. 3, 1990, were not an anti-democratic coup d'état and, even less so, an attempt to permanently change the democratic system of government." It was clearly established at the trial, that the uprising in question, "had the characteristics of an act of resistance to a policy of destroying the Armed Forces," which was inherited by President Carlos Menem at the start of his first administration.

**Q:** What would you think if Enrique Gorriaran Merlo and the other people involved in the La Tablada uprising were to be included in the pardon?

**Seineldín:** I don't think I should comment on this issue, since no analysis would be correct and legitimate if premised on linking together and equating subversives with soldiers. This matter has been very precisely defined by former Maj. Hugo Reynaldo Abete, who is also imprisoned in Magdalena. To make such a comparison is to bring into question the authority of the Armed Forces. At no time should that authority be put at risk, even in the face of any disagreements that may exist at any level of the leadership. The institution of the Armed Forces is above any of the individuals that make it up, their mistakes or successes. It has been well said, that without the Armed Forces, the fatherland loses one of the fundamental conditions for the existence of the nation-state, which is that of ensuring that there is a monopoly over the use of force in society.

**Q:** What is your view of the military being involved in politics? Do you support the existence of civil-military movements? From this standpoint, how do you view the Panamanian experience, or that led by Hugo Chávez in Venezuela?

**Seineldín:** If national independence was the historical reason for the existence of our Armed Forces, then they must also participate in the formulation of national policies. To give you an example, when Gen. Manuel Nicolás Savio, in

the name of national self-determination, said "international economic pressure is even more fierce than military pressure," and that it was implacable, he was expressing a conception of high policy. These words, stated in 1942 before the Argentine Industrial Union, were not a reason to put him in jail. He sought, with his steel plan, to substitute imports and, by doing this, he challenged multinational interests.

In this way, General Savio sent a clear signal that there is no valid military doctrine "if it is not part of a national doctrine." The Armed Forces, which the country's domestic and foreign enemies, such as the Inter-American Dialogue, only define in connection with coups d'état in Ibero-America, are a vital component of national politics, to build, along with the government in power which obtains its legitimacy from the will of the people, an independent nation. The only party of the Armed Forces is the nation.

That does not mean that a State that is faithful to its founding fathers should surrender the legitimate use of force to protect its territorial, economic, and political sovereignty, as well as to defend itself from armed subversion, which today is reinforced by drug trafficking and the generalized corruption among the leadership of the continent.

I think that the answer to the second part of your question is contained in the letter I sent on June 18, 1995 to Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, through his country's embassy in Argentina. That came about because some Venezuelan and Argentine media sought to implicate me in alleged coup activities with former Maj. Hugo Chávez Frías. For your information, I am attaching a copy of the letter to your questionnaire. In it, it is made very clear that my imprisoned comrades and I totally reject Marxist guerrillas, financial dictatorship, and drug trafficking, at the same time that we defend the honor and the power of the Armed Forces.

**Q:** What should be the national defense policy of the Armed Forces today? Do you think the Armed Forces should be involved in fighting drug trafficking? Is it all right to participate in United Nations' interventions?

**Seineldín:** There is always the possibility of new conflicts, which is why national defense requires preparedness and planning. The burning political-military issue of recent times has been the controversy between planning for national conflicts, as against global deterrence. I think it would be mistaken for our nation to do away completely with strategic planning. Such thinking stems from a pacifist conception that does not correspond to reality and which aims to keep the Ibero-American republics in a defenseless state, surrendering national decisions to supranational bodies, which coheres with the dominance by a single planetary power.

Regarding the participation of the Armed Forces in the war against drug trafficking, I must again refer you to the aforementioned argument, a copy of which is attached. By reading it, and from the first part of my answer to this question, it should be simple to deduce what I think about participating in U.N. missions.

# 'Jury' votes equal rights for apes

Mark Burdman reports on the outrageous findings of a panel of Prince Philip's minions on the so-called "Great Ape Project."

The British Establishment has now made it official: They regard themselves as monkeys. Shortly before Christmas 1995, a panel of British influentials met as a self-constituted "jury," to debate the question of whether apes should receive rights equivalent to those of humans. The jury voted, in a majority so large that it surprised observers of the proceedings, that there is no fundamental difference between man and apes, and, therefore, these "equal rights" should be granted. Throughout Christmas week, in evident mockery of those British citizens who are Christians and were commemorating the Incarnation of the Son of God as *man*, the British media were filled with accounts of this monkey-business.

Under the title, "Peer Urges New Rights for Apes," the Dec. 24 London *Sunday Telegraph* reported that the panel was led by Baroness Mary Warnock. She is a notorious immoralist, and expert on "existentialism," who has frequented Oxford University for the past several years. Her brother, A.D. Wilson, is a biographer of Vuk Karadzic, a 19th-century progenitor of the "Greater Serbia" movement, and an ancestor of Bosnian Serb mass-murderer Radovan Karadzic. Wilson was part of the postwar British occupation forces in Germany, and later, in the 1960s, became British ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The panel the baroness presided over was described by the *Sunday Telegraph* as a "committee of public figures," who voted overwhelmingly that apes should be accepted into a "community of equals." Apes should be accorded the human right to "life, liberty and freedom from torture," they proclaimed.

The "lawyer for the defense" of this notion, Robert Allen, presented "evidence," supposedly from DNA tests, that the "biological gap" between apes and humans is far smaller than previously thought. One evolutionary biologist, Robin Dunbar, stated: "Humans and chimps are more closely related than chimps and gorillas. Chimps, instead of being our cousins, are our sisters."

The only dissenting jury member was Cristina Odone, editor of the *Catholic Herald*, who argued, "We are not big non-hairy apes, we have this God-given free will, which makes us choose between good and evil."

## Friends of Prince Philip go ape

The action by these "public figures" represents a new phase in the campaign of the co-thinkers of British Royal Consort Prince Philip, the ideological godfather of this group of professed man-apes, and his World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), to reduce the human race to the equivalent of "wildlife." Readers of *EIR*'s widely circulated Oct. 28, 1994 *Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," will recall his perverse declarations, reducing man to the status of a beast or "natural" object. As that report documents, there is an explicitly genocidal strategy behind such proclamations from the British royal family.

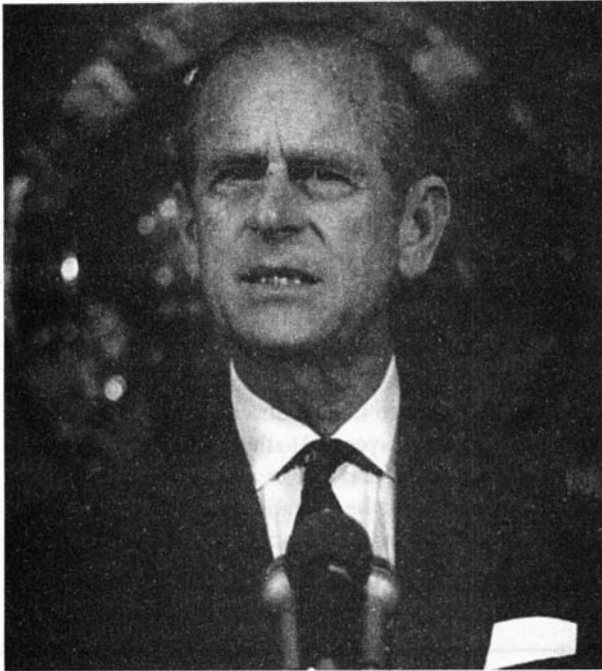
From any standpoint of the reality of human history, the "jury" decision is insane. An ape, or man-ape, lacks precisely that *specifically human quality of creativity*, that has allowed the human race to increase its potential population density from a few millions, to the potential of 25 billion today, were available "frontier" technologies to be fully exploited. This point has been made by Lyndon LaRouche in a number of speeches and published locations (see box; and also especially, *EIR*, Jan. 1, 1996). As that reality should be obvious to educated people, even in Great Britain, the decision of Baroness Warnock's jury must be viewed as a deliberate provocation, part of a broader agenda aimed at justifying the new phase of mass reduction of the human population that they are planning. This new phase must, necessarily, involve reducing man to the level of an animal, and bringing out the worst bestiality imaginable. As we will see below, the architects of this campaign do not shrink from welcoming the possible extinction of the human race.

To this end, they are committed to polluting and destroying what is best in mankind, inclusively by their repeated attempts to liken their campaign for "liberation of apes" to the freedom won by emancipated African-American slaves and to the later civil rights movement in the United States.

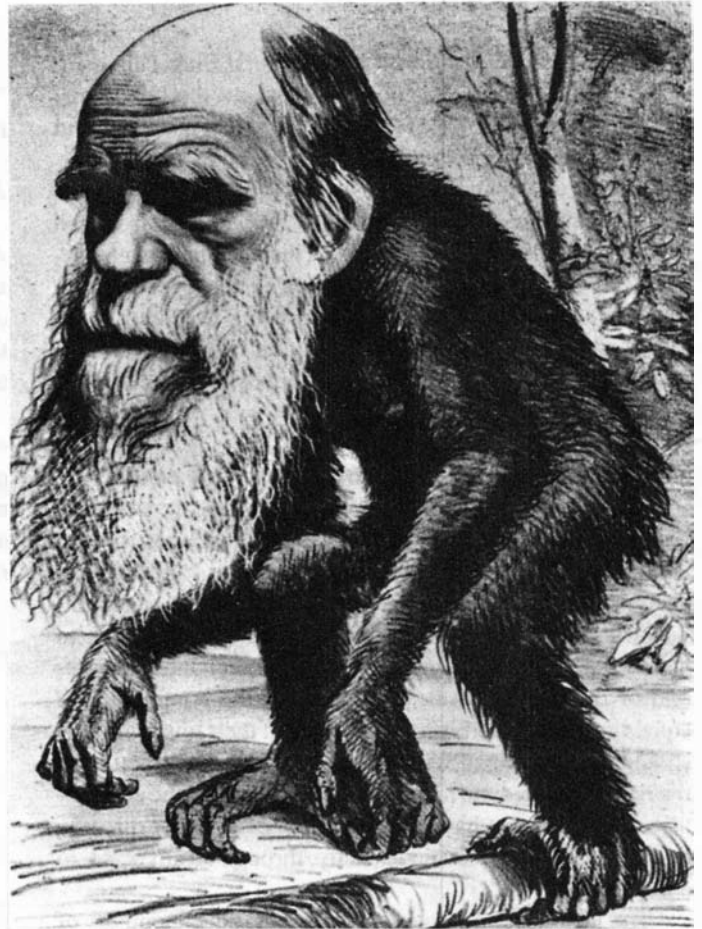
## Apes, utilitarianism, and the Nazis

One of the jury members was Peter Singer, professor of "bioethics" at Monash University in Australia, and founder of the modern "animal liberation movement." In 1993, Singer had initiated the project that culminated in the December 1995





Left: Prince Philip, the patron of the Great Apes Project, speaking at Washington's National Press Club in May 1990, where he attacked the Abrahamic religions as responsible for degradation of the ecology. His "Great Ape" flunkies similarly fault the idea of man in the image of God as behind the "oppression" of apes. Right: Charles Darwin as pictured in *The Hornet*, March 22, 1871.



panel motion, when he and collaborators launched, the "Great Ape Project"; their ideas were elaborated in a book-length study, *The Great Ape Project: Equality beyond Humanity*, edited by Singer and Paola Cavalieri. It was heralded in the June 7, 1993 *London Times*, and the June 5, 1993 issue of *NewScientist* headlined its review, "Planet of the Free Apes?"

Singer himself is one of the more notorious figures among those who makes one wonder whether all the efforts put into the postwar Nuremberg trials of Nazi crimes against humanity were in vain. In a recent groundbreaking study of the Nazi euthanasia, mass-murder program, published under the title *Death and Deliverance*, British historian Michael Burleigh introduces the current controversy around Singer and what Burleigh identifies as Singer's "utilitarian practical ethics." Burleigh notes that Singer's goal is "equalizing the status of some animals and some humans, by re-drawing the circle around what constitutes a person," from which standpoint Singer has advocated not only euthanasia, but also infanticide under certain circumstances. Burleigh notes that Singer's "numerous German critics" draw links between his brand of utilitarianism and the views of the Nazis. Identifying Singer as in the tradition of Friedrich Nietzsche, Burleigh writes that the key theme in the former's thought "is that our present

attitudes toward the sanctity of human life stem from the coming of Christianity. . . . [H]e rejects what he calls species-ist distinctions between persons and non-human animals. . . . [H]e arrives at the same point as many of the intellectual progenitors of the Nazi 'euthanasia' program."

Burleigh quotes Singer: "Some members of other species are persons; some members of our own species are not. . . . So, it seems that killing, say, a chimpanzee is worse than the killing of a gravely defective human who is not a person." Coming directly to the point, Singer asserts: "The Nazis committed horrendous crimes, but this does not mean that everything the Nazis did was horrendous. We cannot condemn euthanasia just because the Nazis did it, any more than we can condemn the building of new roads for this reason."

Such is the pedigree of the man who is so concerned about "great apes"! Indeed, the entire project is a cynical fraud. From the inception, it was billed as a campaign against cruelty to gorillas and chimpanzees. But playing on the heartstrings with the "cruelty-to-apes" issue (itself presented with all sorts of dubious half-truths, lies, and fallacies of composition), is only a cynical instrument, as Burleigh indicates, to remove the distinction, first, between man and ape, and then between man and the animal kingdom more generally. In an interview

with the June 5, 1993 edition of *New Scientist*, Singer claimed: "We now have sufficient information about the [emotional and intellectual] capacities of chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans, to make it clear that the moral boundary we draw between us and them is indefensible."

The essays in Singer's *Great Ape Project* are introduced by "A Declaration on Great Apes." This document was characterized by the review in the *London Times*, ever eager to reverse the realities of 1776, as a "rousing Declaration . . . modelled on the American Declaration of Independence." In fact, philosophically, it is the *polar opposite* to the American Declaration.

### Apes, humans called a 'community of equals'

The declaration starts out: "We demand the extension of the community of equals to include all great apes: human beings, chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans." Next follow clauses asserting "The Right to Life," "The Protection of Individual Liberty," and "The Prohibition of Torture." Just to certify that they *are* insane, the authors argue, under the second of the three clauses: "Members of the community of equals are not to be arbitrarily deprived of their liberty; if they should be imprisoned without due legal process, they have the right to immediate release. . . . [M]embers of the community of equals must have the right of appeal, either directly, or, if they lack the relevant capacity, through an advocate, to a judicial tribunal."

The next section argues: "At present, only members of the species *Homo sapiens* are regarded as members of the community of equals. The inclusion, for the first time, of nonhuman animals into this community is an ambitious project. The chimpanzee (including in this term both *Pan troglodytes* and the pygmy chimpanzee, *Pan paniscus*), the gorilla, *Gorilla gorilla*, and the orangutan, *Pongo pygmaeus*, are the closest relatives of our species. They also have mental capacities and an emotional life sufficient to justify inclusion within the community of equals. To the objection that chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans will be unable to defend their own claims within the community, we respond that human guardians should safeguard their interests and rights, in the same ways as the interests of young or intellectually disabled members of our own species are safeguarded."

After having so glibly put chimps, gorillas, and orangutans on a par with children and "intellectually disabled" humans, the authors get to the insidious philosophical crux of their polemic: "Never before has our dominion over other animals been so pervasive and systematic. Yet this is also the moment when, within that very western civilization that has so inexorably extended that dominion, a rational ethic has emerged challenging the moral significance of membership of our own species. This challenge seeks equal consideration for the interests of all animals, human and nonhuman. It has given rise to a political movement, still fluid but growing."

The declaration goes on to proclaim that, in the future, the "community of equals" may yet be further "extended . . . to many other animals as well."

### An NGO for the apes?

In their summation, Singer and Cavalieri begin by quoting Aristotle's definition of slaves as "animated property." This allows them to come up with a wild, reductionist comparison of "human slavery" to "animal slavery," with the "common thread" being that "animals have suffered a total loss of control over their own lives."

Thence, they dare to liken their campaign to the freeing of African-American slaves and to the civil rights movements of the 1960s. Cavalieri and Singer write: "Readers will not need to be reminded that the liberation of the American slaves after the Civil War was not sufficient to achieve equal civil rights for them. Instead, a new set of obstacles to equality

## Philo: 'To crown all, He made man'

The philosophical premises of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature and the "Great Ape Project" advocates were thoroughly refuted 2,000 years ago, by the great Mosaic Jewish philosopher Philo of Alexandria. Philo lived from approximately 20 B.C. to the middle of the first century A.D. His life and his activities overlapped those of Saints Paul and Peter, in his fights against the brutal oppression of the Roman Empire. Philo's writings brought together the philosophy of Socrates and Plato from Greece, with the conceptions of Mosaic Judaism. His ideas influenced centuries of Christian and Mosaic philosophers. Below we excerpt his work *On the Account of the World's Creation Given by Moses*.

An essential idea in Moses' account of the God's creation, Philo writes, is: "To crown all He made man."

Philo explains: "[W]hen the Creator determined to form living creatures, those first in order were inferior, if we may so speak, namely fishes, while those that came last in order were best, namely men; and coming between the two extremes, better than those that preceded them, but inferior to the others, were the rest, namely land creatures and birds of the air.

"After all the rest, as I have said, Moses tells us that man was created after the image of God and after His likeness (Gen. 1:26). Right well does he say this, for nothing earth-born is more like God than man. Let no one

arose, some of which were overcome only by the civil rights movement of the 1960s, while others remain a problem today.”

They continue: “For the idea of providing a restitution of orangutans, gorillas, and chimpanzees to their lands of origin, in particular, we can even identify a precise historical antecedent: the creation in Africa of the state of Liberia, which the American colonization movement dreamt would be a new homeland for those humans who had been enslaved and transported across the ocean by other members of their species.” Unable to avoid the fact that this “homeland” has now been rent asunder by the worst bestiality imaginable, they dismiss this as “related to typically human questions.”

They call for the United Nations to be brought in to help achieve “rights for great apes,” given its experience as a “protector of non-autonomous human regions, known as United Nations Trust Territories. It is to an international body of

this kind, that the defense of the first nonhuman independent territories and a role in the regulation of mixed human and nonhuman territories could be entrusted.” The great apes’ “status,” as well as “the protection to be afforded them,” could be just the same as that which we grant to “non-autonomous beings of our own species,” such as “children and the intellectually disabled,” for whom “specially appointed guardians” are designated.

Finally, they call for the creation of a “non-governmental organization” for the “rights of apes,” similar to Amnesty International today, and, earlier, to the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights or the International Federation for the Rights of Man, “created after the Dreyfus affair.” Chimps and gorillas are suddenly elevated to the position of modern-day Captain Dreyfuses!

Letting the cat—or, in this case, gorilla—out of the bag, they acknowledge that the usefulness of such an “internation-

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represent the likeness as one to a bodily form; for neither is God in human form, nor is the human body God-like. No, it is in respect of the Mind, the sovereign element of the soul, that the word ‘image’ is used; for after the pattern of a single Mind, even the Mind of the Universe as an archetype, the mind in each of those who successively came into being was moulded.”

In discussing why it is that the Bible recounts how man was “created after all things,” Philo beautifully expands: “Those, then, who have studied more deeply than others the laws of Moses and who examine their contents with all possible minuteness, maintain that God, when He made man partaker of kinship with Himself in mind and reason best of all gifts, did not begrudge him the other gifts either, but made ready for him beforehand all things in the world, as for a living being dearest and closest to Himself, since it was His will that when man came into existence he should be at a loss for none of the means of living and living well. . . .”

“God, being minded to unite in intimate and loving fellowship the beginning and end of created things, made heaven the beginning and man the end, the one the most perfect of imperishable objects of sense, the other the noblest of things earthborn and perishable, being, in very truth, a miniature heaven. He bears about within himself, like holy images, endowments of nature that correspond to the constellations. He has capacities for science and art, for knowledge, and for the noble lore of the several virtues. . . .”

. . . Man was bound to arise after all created things, in order that coming last and suddenly appearing to the other animals he might produce consternation in them; for they

were sure, as soon as they saw him, to be amazed and do homage to him as a born ruler or master; and so on beholding him they were all tamed through all their kinds, those who were most savage in their nature at the first sight of him becoming at once most manageable, displaying their untamed pugnacity one against another, but to man and man alone showing gentleness and docility. On this account too the Father when he had brought him into existence as a living being naturally adapted for sovereignty, not only in fact but by express mandate appointed him king of all creatures under the moon, those that move on land and swim in the sea and fly in the air. . . .”

Philo then presents “the clearest proof” pointing to the fact that shepherds, cowherds, and goatherds, “quite ordinary” men, unarmed and unprotected, and even often not “strong and lusty in body,” nonetheless lead “vast numbers” of cattle, goats or kine.

“The fact of having been the last to come into existence does not involve an inferiority corresponding to his place in the series. Drivers and pilots are evidence of this. The former, though they come after their team and have their appointed place behind them, keep hold of the reins and drive them just as they wish, now letting them sharp trot, now pulling them up should they go with more speed than is necessary. Pilots again, taking their way to the stern, the hindmost place in the ship, are, one may say, superior to all on board, for they hold in their hands the safety of the ship and those on board it. So the Creator made man after all things, as a sort of driver and pilot, to drive and steer the things on earth, and charged him with the care of animals and plants, like a governor subordinate to the chief and great King.”

## LaRouche refutes 'Great Apes' theory

*In an unpublished piece, written on Dec. 30, 1994, Lyndon LaRouche wrote, under the heading, "The Keystone of Physical Economy":*

The science of physical economy depends upon the demonstrable fact, that the characteristic feature of the existence of the human species sets mankind absolutely apart from, and above all other forms of life.

Were mankind a higher ape, the potential population-density of the human species would never have exceeded several million living individuals. . . .

The earliest surviving record which shows explicit human knowledge of the nature of this superiority of mankind over other species, is found in the first chapter of the first book of Moses. As Philo ("Judaeus") of Alexandria read those verses, man is in "the image of God the Creator," not

according to some notion of bodily image, but, rather, in respect to an efficient creative power of the individual human intellect. By aid of the development of this distinctive faculty, absent in the beasts, mankind can discover valid, higher principles of nature, and this to such effect that mankind's intellect, so informed, can create new states of nature never before existing in the universe, new states of nature expressed as a measurable increase of mankind's power over nature, per capita, per family household, and per square kilometer of land-area in use. . . .

For introductory classroom instruction, the behavior potentials of a beast can be compared to a formal euclidean geometry. Certain axioms and postulates are given, as if on blind faith (as if "self-evident"). Many different theorems are possible in this geometry, but each and all propositions acceptable as theorems must be consistent with each and all of the original set of axioms and postulates. For this purpose, consistency is defined by deductive logic. An ape is capable of "insight," but not willful acts of creative reason. There is no creativity in a deductive logic, nor can creativity be represented in any mathematics which copies the principles of a deductive logic. . . .

al body" would only secondarily be the "immediate practical value" it would have for apes. "Perhaps even more significant . . . will be its symbolic value as a concrete representation of the first breach in the species barrier," they write.

And this co-authored by the man castigated in leading German circles, today, as an intellectual descendant of the Nazis!

### The phony DNA argument

Following the introductory "Declaration," there is a contribution by Jane Goodall, entitled "Chimpanzees—Bridging the Gap." Goodall's claim to international prominence, is that she spent some 30 years co-habiting with apes. She writes: "We come up, again and again, against that non-existent barrier that is, for so many, so real—the barrier between 'man' and 'beast.'" Goodall, echoing Prince Philip, attacks "anthropomorphism," citing alleged findings that the DNA of man and ape differs "by only just over 1%." From that standpoint, "who are we to say that the suffering of a human being is more terrible than the suffering of a nonhuman being, or that it matters more?"

(Of course, the argument against Goodall, that an ape could never reproduce the mental functions necessary for writing as she does, is double-edged: Apes, to their credit, could never produce such drivel as she does.)

Goodall has been attacked by even some of her professional colleagues involved in "great ape" work. Ronald Nad-

ler works at the Yerkes Primate Center, in Georgia, a place known for some bizarre projects in recent years. Having studied great apes both in the wild and in captivity, he charged, in a mid-1993 statement, that Goodall has "exaggerated the intellectual nature of the animal and also exaggerated the negative aspect of the conditions in which we keep them." He derided her claim that conditions for apes in laboratory are "like a concentration camp," and insisted that she is "neglecting the real benefits to mankind which derive from research" on apes.

(Goodall herself, meanwhile, seems to have had second thoughts about all this. She is quoted in the Jan. 14, 1996 London *Sunday Telegraph*, saying that she has now come to realize that apes behave in "awful" ways, and are therefore no better, and maybe worse, than humans.)

One of the "big guns" pulled out by the Great Apes gang is Oxford University Prof. Richard Dawkins, collaborator of Prince Philip and follower of the late Lord Bertrand Russell. He spends a good deal of his time simulating "Darwinian evolution" on his computer, and coming up with oddball proofs on the "randomness" of the human race. Dawkins epitomizes biological, or bio-genetic reductionism run wild. The July 29, 1995 London *Guardian* wrote of him: "The discovery of DNA, he says, means that Darwinism can be retold digitally; there is no need for any other explanation of the universe beyond that of the selfishness of the gene. . . . Dawkins attended church as a child but rejected it in his teens, when he

discovered Darwinism.” The paper quoted him, that there is “no design, no purpose, no evil and good, nothing but blind pitiless indifference. . . . DNA neither knows nor cares. DNA just is. And we dance to its music.”

In 1992, Dawkins delivered a speech affirming that belief in God is nothing more than a virus, similar to the virus that affects computers, that passes down from parents to the next generations! In response, Lyndon LaRouche wrote his paper “On the Subject of God,” ruthlessly demolishing Dawkins’s insane arguments (see *Fidelio*, Spring 1993).

In 1994, not surprisingly, Dawkins was active in organizing for the United Nations conference on global depopulation in Cairo, Egypt. He is a vice-president of Population Concern, the leading malthusian advocacy organization in the U.K., whose “official patron” is Prince Philip. One of Dawkins’s pet ideas, circulated to friends during 1994, was that Pope John Paul II should be taken to court, because of the latter’s efforts to rally the major world religions against malthusianism!

In his contribution to “The Great Ape Project” (republished in the June 5, 1993 *New Scientist*), Dawkins attacks the “unthinking nature of the speciesist double standard. To many people, it is simply self-evident, *without any discussion*, that humans are entitled to special treatment” (emphasis in original).

Dawkins continues: “The word ‘apes’ usually means chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, gibbons and siamangs. We admit that we are like apes, but we seldom realize we *are* apes” (emphasis in original). He follows this with a chart, including humans under “African apes,” with the caption, “In truth, not only are we apes, we are African apes. The category ‘African apes,’ if you don’t arbitrarily exclude humans, is a natural one.” Dawkins sermonizes: “Molecular evidence suggests that our common ancestor with chimpanzees lived, in Africa, between 5 and 7 million years ago, say half a million generations ago. This is not long by evolutionary standards.”

Dawkins’s obsession is to yearn for a so-called “intermediate” type, and to agitate for the “breeding” of a hybrid man-ape species, which would shatter, once and for all, the fabric of civilization as we know it.

What would be the implication for “morality,” Dawkins asks, “if a clutch of intermediate types had survived, enough to link us to modern chimpanzees by a chain? . . . We can’t (quite) interbreed with modern chimpanzees, but we’d need only a handful of intermediate types to be able to sing, ‘I’ve bred with a man, who’s bred with a girl, who’s bred with a chimpanzee.’ It’s sheer luck that this handful of intermediaries no longer exists. (‘Luck’ from some points of view: for myself, I should love to meet them.) But for this chance, our laws and our morals would be very different. We need only discover a single survivor, say a relict *Australopithecus* in the Budongo Forest, and our precious system of norms and ethics would come crashing about our ears. The boundaries with

which we segregate our world would be all shot to pieces. Racism would blur with speciesism in obdurate and vicious confusion. Apartheid, for those that believe in it, would assume a new and perhaps a more urgent import. . . . But the melancholy fact is that, at present, society’s moral attitudes are almost entirely on the discontinuous, speciesist imperative.”

Dawkins’s contribution concludes with a photograph, of a hominid-like man, with the caption: “Hypothetical computer-generated image of what an intermediate between a human and a chimpanzee face might look like.” He writes: “This arresting picture is hypothetical. But I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that if somebody succeeded in breeding a chimpanzee/human hybrid, the news would be earth-shattering. . . . Politics would never be the same again, nor would theology, sociology, psychology or most branches of philosophy. The world that would be so shaken, by such an incidental event as a hybridization, is a speciesist world indeed, dominated by the discontinuous mind.”

A Dawkins co-thinker, James Rachels of the University of Alabama in Birmingham, is the author of a book *Created from Animal: The Moral Implications of Darwinism*. In Singer’s *The Great Ape Project*, under the title, “Why Darwinism Should Support Equal Treatment for Other Great Apes,” he writes:

“Before Darwin, the essential moral equality of the great apes—a category that, of course, includes us as well as the chimps, gorillas, and orangutans, would have been a surprising claim, difficult to defend. But after Darwin, it is no more than we should expect, if we think carefully about what he taught us. Every educated person has now learned Darwin’s lesson about the origins of human life and its connections with nonhuman life. What remains is that we take its moral implications equally seriously.”

### **Praise for human extinction**

The contribution of Dale Jamieson, professor of philosophy at the University of Colorado at Boulder, echoes the May 18, 1990 speech by Prince Philip in Washington, D.C., attacking the monotheistic religions as responsible for ecological problems, and stating his preference for the “pagan religions” practiced by the American Indians, Polynesians, and Australian Aborigines, as expressing “realism in terms of conservation ethics.” Also in line with his Royal Consort’s stated wish to be reincarnated as a deadly virus in order to reduce world population, Jamieson heralds the possible future extinction of the human species!

Jamieson writes: “Perhaps the deepest source of human resistance is that claims of equality among the great apes involve a fundamental conflict with the inherited Middle Eastern cultural and religious world view of most western societies. Judaism, Christianity and Islam all grant humans a special place in nature. In orthodox Christian views, humans are

so special that God even took the form of a human; it would be unthinkable that he would have taken the form of a chimpanzee, gorilla or orangutan. Even unbelievers live with the legacy of these traditions. The specialness of humans in nature is part of the background of our belief and action. Yet . . . this picture in which human uniqueness plays such an important role is being undermined by the emerging world view of science and philosophy. A secular picture which takes evolutionary theory seriously provides no support for human privilege. On this view, humans are seen as one species among many, rather than one species over many; in the long run, humans are destined to go the way of other extinct species, and there is nothing that directly supports the idea that this would be a loss.

All of this gets various authors on bizarre tracks, of a "practical" nature. Prof. Gary Francione of Rutgers University argues: "Even the most conservative understanding of the concept of equal protection requires that all great apes be regarded as 'persons' under the law." Francione's precedent? "Slaves in the United States and elsewhere were clearly human, but did not enjoy legal personhood; they were regarded as property in much the same way that nonhuman animals are regarded today."

Jamieson takes these "practical" matters one step further. First, like Singer and Francione, he cannot refrain from making degrading comparisons between the great apes and African-Americans: "Would we be required to establish affirmative action programs, to compensate for millennia of injustices? . . . A world without slavery was unfathomable to many white southerners prior to the American Civil War. . . . [I]t is interesting to note that perception of difference often shifts once moral equality is recognized. Before emancipation (and still among some confirmed racists), American blacks were often perceived as more like apes or monkeys than like Caucasian humans. Once moral equality was admitted, perceptions of identity and difference began to change. Increasingly blacks came to be viewed as part of the 'human family,' all of whose members are regarded as qualitatively different from 'mere animals.' Perhaps some day, we will reach a stage in which the similarities among the great apes will be salient for us, and the differences among them will be dismissed as trivial and unimportant, or perhaps even enriching."

He then comments: "One source of our resistance may be this: we are unsure what recognizing our equality with the other great apes would mean for our individual behavior and our social institutions. Would they be allowed to run for political office?"

Observers of the recent monkey-shines among Newt Gingrich's pals on Capitol Hill would surely conclude that that question is no longer hypothetical. The "Prince Philip lobby" seems to believe it has the unlimited right to turn us all into a bunch of monkeys. We require a reinvigorated "Human Race Project" to protect us from this breed.

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## Book Reviews

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# Conceptual origins of the Great Ape Project

by Mark Burdman

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### **Huxley: The Devil's Disciple**

by Adrian Desmond

Michael Joseph, London, 1994

475 pages, hardbound, £20

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My working men stick by me wonderfully. By next Friday morning, they will all be convinced that they are monkeys.—Thomas Henry Huxley, letter to his wife, March 22, 1861

This new biography of biologist Thomas Henry Huxley, grandfather to the 20th century's Julian and Aldous, provides useful insights into what raised that family to the upper ranks of British imperial servants and policy-propagators for the Crown. Patriarch Thomas, known as "Darwin's bulldog" for his leadership in smashing the opposition to Darwinism in the 1860s and '70s, was a cynical, manipulative, philosophical bankrupt, who hated Judeo-Christian civilization with a passion, particularly the conception that the individual human mind was capable of true creativity and hence a living image of God the Creator. Progress, for T.H. Huxley, was the suppression of any economic development that might challenge English supremacy, and obliteration of any peoples that might take up that challenge. By bending nominally "scientific" issues to these unabashed political and social objectives, he laid the foundations for all the pseudoscientific justifications of such policies from the 1860s to the present.

One finds T.H. Huxley's spoor in the modern-day movements of "ecologism," fabian social-engineering, and eugenicist "bio-genetic" Darwinism, as well as among such Great Apes as Oxford University's Prof. Richard Dawkins.

Adrian Desmond, who has also written a biography of Darwin, and devotes much fawning prose to this duo, nonetheless provides the useful characterization of Huxley in the book's title: "the devil's disciple." Huxley's war against the Judeo-Christian outlook, in the name of a radical-positivist fanaticism that he labelled "science," fully earns him this

sobriquet. Indeed, he has to rank as one of the more noxious figures of the past century and a half, who militantly agitated to bring British philosophical radicalism to a new low of bestialism. From Huxley, to Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund, and to the Great Apes' propagation of the idea that there is no fundamental difference between man and ape, is a relatively small step.

Ironically, Huxley had bitterly denounced theories of evolution, not much more than a decade before Darwin came on the scene. The idea of species transformations was not original with Darwin; what was original, was the amalgamation of that idea, with the Malthusian version of Thomas Hobbes's war of each against all. Prior to Darwin, the word "evolution" explicitly meant development, progress, unfolding of higher-orders of existence—and was castigated by the British establishment for that reason. "Evolution"—widely bruited in European continental circles—was understood to be the *opposite* of Malthusianism. Huxley understood immediately what a coup Darwin had pulled off. Henceforth, species transformation—as was becoming obvious to biologists must occur, in some form—would no longer imply progress in the biosphere, but would be redefined as an English nobleman's form of "descent": Your nature is not to be found in what you are becoming, or might become, but rather in what you *were*. The stage was set for the diversionary battle between the "radical" Huxley, and the nominally "Christian" Church of England establishment.

Huxley's philosophy was the equivalent of a virus that has mutated to a more virulent stage. Whereas the main current of British philosophy since the 17th century's Hobbes, which itself derived from Venice's Paolo Sarpi, is defined by the notion that there is no fundamental difference between man and beast, now, with Darwin and Huxley, the next step could be taken: the mobilization of supposedly "scientific" proof, that man is not only descended from apes, but *is* himself an ape, maybe of a somewhat higher variety.

### Marx and the 'monkey book'

The Huxley-Darwin offensive, beginning in the late 1850s, was one particular expression of a broader radical-positivist, empiricist insurgency of the mid-19th century. It was linked to British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston's promotion, via his agent Giuseppe Mazzini, of radical political movements throughout Europe (see *EIR*, April 15, 1994, "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Human Zoo"). Among Huxley's intimates and/or patrons, one finds senior British East India Company intelligence operative John Stuart Mill, British intelligence agent Sir John Bowring, romanticist historian Thomas Carlyle, "evolutionist" Herbert Spencer, and other important figures in the British imperialist policymaking and/or secret service structure. They were the Empire's "radicals," who portrayed themselves as "Dissenters," "rationalists," and "secularists," and promoted such "reform" movements as Chartism. They promoted free trade, as a "lib-

eral" alternative to the more ham-handed methods of the British Empire, but, in reality, as a more devious way of reinforcing imperial rule. Their mouthpiece was the *Westminster Review*, launched in the earlier 19th century by British secret service coordinator Jeremy Bentham, the bestialist philosopher of the "pleasure-pain principle," and by Mill.

This gets us back to the introductory quote above. Not only does it affirm Huxley's devotion to what we would today identify as the Prince Philip variety of man-ape, but it betrays the special operation he and his "radical" circle were involved in: to build a "workingman's" movement, premised inclusively on the idea that man is descended from the ape. This was put forward, with fiery passion, by Huxley, as a "liberating" and "revolutionary" idea, because it was demagogically counterposed to an encrusted, class-centered Church of England which supported a supposedly "divine order" in which man's place was fixed, and, thereby, the position of Britain's lower classes eternally preserved. Before the Great Ape Project, there was the Huxley-Darwin "Man-Ape Liberation Front"!

For a complex of reasons in the mid-19th century, the British had to make some adjustments in imperial strategy. They were facing a number of threats, including the development of the Abraham Lincoln-centered political movement in the United States and the agro-industrial development of the United States brought about by Lincoln's allies and co-thinkers; the progression in Russia toward the liberation of the serfs by Czar Alexander I in the 1860s; and the industrial development of Germany under the influence of the "national economy" policies of the German-American Friedrich List. The post-1815 repressive order of the Congress of Vienna and Holy Alliance had outlived its usefulness, and had to give way, by the 1840s-1850s, to something more "flexible." There had to be some degree of industrial development promoted in Britain, which meant the emergence of some kind of industrial working class. But that working class had to be engineered into an instrument of the Empire, as well as an insurgent force against Judeo-Christian Western civilization, under the banner of an ostensibly "rationalist" "scientific materialism." The "working-class radicalism" promoted by the imperialist circle to which Huxley belonged, was molded as a counterforce to the Christian social doctrine that began to develop in the 19th century, and which was to reach its culmination with the publication of the papal encyclical *Rerum Novarum* later in the century.

It is not surprising, from this standpoint, that Palmerston would sponsor the radical movements of Giuseppe Mazzini and the International Workingman's Association. In fact, the circles around Mazzini, and those of Huxley, as he became more prominent in the 1850s and 1860s, broadly overlap, in the personages of Mill, Bowring, and others. Also not surprising, is that, in 1863, when Huxley published a tract entitled *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature*, Friedrich Engels wrote a letter to Karl Marx, recommending the book as "very good"; indeed, Marx himself was only following in the footsteps of

British mentors and patrons, in his own promotion of “scientific materialism.”

Desmond writes that the purpose of the 1863 *Evidence* tract was to “move man from the center of creation.” On receiving it, Darwin exulted, “Hurrah the monkey book has come!”

Note that the Huxley statement cited at the beginning of this article was made in 1861. This has obvious relevance to attempts by the British to counter the threat that Abraham Lincoln’s war against the British-backed southern Confederacy represented. That Huxley proclaimed himself to be “anti-slavery” at the time, only underscores how devious he and his lot were. This is just like today’s Great Ape Project proponent’s disgusting insistence on likening the “liberation of apes,” to the emancipation of African-American slaves.

### **Huxley looks into the mirror**

Huxley’s overriding passion, beyond making monkeys out of workers, was to break down the “species barrier” between man and animal.

In an 1858 lecture entitled “The Distinctive Characters of Man,” Huxley had proclaimed: “Now I am quite sure that if we had these three creatures [humans, gorillas, and baboons] fossilized and preserved in spirits for comparison, and were quite unprejudiced judges, we should at once admit that there is very little greater interval as animals between the gorilla and the man, than exists between the gorilla and the baboon.”

Desmond interjects this comment: “Skeleton or cerebrum, it made no difference. The devil dared him, and he proclaimed in public what Darwin thought in practice.” Desmond continues the quote from Huxley: “Nay more. I believe that the animal and moral faculties are essentially and fundamentally the same in kind in animals and ourselves. I can draw no line of demarcation between an instinctive and a reasonable action. . . . To the very root and foundation of his nature, man is one with the rest of the organic world.”

In 1860, he wrote *On the Zoological Relations of Man with the Lower Animals*, where he scorned “theologians and moralists” who are “impressed by a sense of the infinite responsibilities of mankind, awed by a just prevision of the great destinies in store for the only earthy being of practically unlimited powers,” and who “have always tended to conceive of their kind as something apart, separated by a great and impassable barrier.” By contrast, anatomists “discovering as complete a system of law and order in the microcosm as in the macrocosm . . . have no less steadily gravitated towards the opposite opinion, and, as knowledge has advanced, have more and more distinctly admitted the closeness of the bond which unites man with his humbler fellows.”

According to Desmond, Huxley seems to have had something of an identity crisis about all this. The biographer writes: “He peered into the chimpanzees’ cage and came ‘face to face with these blurred’ mirror images. The apes forced a sudden ‘mistrust of time-honored theories’ about our own vaunted place. ‘It is as if nature herself had foreseen the arrogance

of man.’ ”

Meanwhile, “radical” publications linked to Huxley and friends were “shattering the ‘man and beast’ dichotomy.”

### **Agnosticism and the war against science**

What Huxley became most famous, or infamous, for, was his attack on religion and theology. It is he who coined the term “agnostic,” to define his views. But he was certainly not anti-*religious* in his fervor; he was part of an organized movement, with significant allies on the European continent around Frenchman August Comte’s positivists, to create a new religion, or cult, based on a perverted concept of “science.” Science, for the Huxleys and their ilk, was no longer a process of fundamental discovery about the laws of the universe and how man might change these, but a radical empiricism that, in practice, amounted to gangsterism against anybody who might object to a radical Aristotelian approach to man’s relationship to the universe. It was the mentality of inquisitorial orthodoxy, which one sees today, against anybody who objects to the “ozone hole” and “global warming” hoaxes, or of Huxley-Darwinian epigone and Great Ape Dawkins, in insisting that belief in God is a “virus” passed down through the generations. The connection between then and now is also institutional: In 1870, Huxley became president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a command-center for today’s inquisition.

Although Desmond doesn’t mention this point, Huxley’s activity was extremely intense, at precisely the time when Bernhard Riemann and his collaborators in Germany were promoting a scientific method based rigorously on the Socratic method of Plato, and fully in accordance with the Golden Renaissance tradition of Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, and so forth. It can be no accident, for anybody familiar with the British Empire’s methods of epistemological warfare, that Huxley came into prominence in the early- to mid 1850s, leading up to the 1859 publication of Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species*, just as Riemann was publishing his habilitation thesis, *On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry*. Huxley had contacts in Germany; he cultivated exactly the opposite “scientific” trends to those of Riemann et al. One of his most intimate collaborators and supporters internationally, for many years, was Ernst Haeckel, the German “bio-geneticist” and “organist” who is the conceptual father of the modern-day “ecologist” movement.

Huxley brought the attack against the Judeo-Christian tradition, and against belief in God, to a point beyond that dared even by such earlier British bestialists as Hobbes, John Locke, and David Hume. As Desmond writes of Huxley’s views: “Reason could not reveal God, because it could not tear aside the veil of phenomena. Huxley realized that the human mind was trapped by the limitations of thought and language, and hemmed in by physical evidence. . . . He refused to treat the Divine *outside the reach of the senses* as anything but an ungraspable dream” (emphasis added).



The Book of *Genesis* he dismissed contemptuously as “theology”—a curse-word in the Huxley lexicon almost as often used as “Platonism.” After the release of Darwin’s *Origin of Species*, Huxley wrote a review for the *Westminster Review* in April 1860, in which he defended Darwin against his detractors, whom he denounced as “bigots.” Huxley lamented that “nine-tenths of the civilized world” still held the “cosmogony of the semi-barbarous Hebrew” and the “coeval imaginations current among the rude inhabitants of Palestine” as “the authoritative standard of fact.”

Similarly, he blasted those paleontologists and geologists who believed in an idea of “progressive development” from lower forms of life to higher. Huxley’s “deconsecrated paleontology,” writes Desmond, “was deeply nihilistic and defiantly anti-Creative: no progress, no meaning to fossil life, no Christian comfort. For Huxley, almost uniquely, man was no ‘modulus and standard of the creation,’ no end point, merely an ‘aberrant modification.’ ”

As indicated, this was all promoted with a fervor suited to a religious fundamentalist cult. Huxley’s fanatical approach was variously described, by his contemporaries, as “Scientific Calvinism,” “Puritan evangelicalism,” or “romantic pantheism.”

But Huxley himself would be most proud of characterizing himself by his invented word “agnostic.” Desmond writes ironically, that Huxley was the “Infallible Head of the Church Agnostic,” to the extent that the magazine *Spectator* dubbed him “Pope Huxley.” And how did he come to the word “agnostic”? According to Desmond, he was trying to distance himself from some of the rhetorical and organizational excesses of the positivists associated with Auguste Comte; Huxley labelled their *modus operandi* as “Catholicism without Christianity.” One evening in 1869, he attended a dinner, at which “a cacophony of voices proclaimed that they ‘had attained a certain ‘gnosis,’ like the second-century gnostics who professed sparks of divine knowledge. That night, he came up with ‘Agnostic.’ ”

That Huxley was an imperialist and genocidalist, even his enthusiastic biographer acknowledges. As a 25-year-old, he expressed his views on Australia’s aborigines, in part to attack Christian missionaries and other “philanthropic evangelicals” who were trying to help them. He denounced the aborigines as “hopelessly irreclaimable savages,” and wrote: “Their ‘elimination’ . . . from the earth’s surface can be viewed only with satisfaction, as the removal of a great blot from the escutcheon of our common humanity, by all those who know them as they are, and are not to be misled by the maudlin philanthropy of ‘aborigines friends.’ ”

Desmond writes: “Australia’s nomads were blind to the Victorian ideals of private property, free-trade and Piccadilly fashion.” Describing Huxley’s “final solution” as “smugly horrifying,” Desmond comments: “Genocide and progress were ugly bedfellows.”

His great loyalty, of course, was to the Empire. In 1858, he wrote, “I firmly believe in the advent of an English epoch

in science and art.”

But he was sympathetic to imperialism more generally. In 1854, Huxley was assigned to write about the Caucasus wars for the *Westminster Review*, which pit the forces of the Russian czar against the Islamic guerrilla war leader Sultan Schamyl (a figure whose fanaticism Huxley greatly admired). Writes Desmond, interspersing quotes from the piece in the *Review*: “Huxley was not against Russian imperialism. Indeed, ‘the aggression of a nation of higher social organization upon those of lower grade’ was one of the ‘conditions of human progress.’ That was a bloody ethic of the age, soon to be sanctified in Darwin’s work. The point was to redirect the Russian bear’s gaze towards the Asian ‘wastes where his claws may find exercise advantageous to humanity.’ ”

This was fully in line with the views of Herbert Spencer, the man who, according to Desmond, drew Huxley “into a web of radical friendships” in the early 1850s. In 1866, Spencer wrote: “The continuance of the old predatory instinct . . . has subserved civilization, by clearing the earth of inferior races of men. The forces which are working out the great scheme of perfect happiness, taking no account of incidental suffering, exterminate such sections of mankind as stand in their way, with the same sternness that they exterminate beasts of prey and herds of useless ruminants.”

Prince Philip could not have stated the oligarchy’s intentions better!

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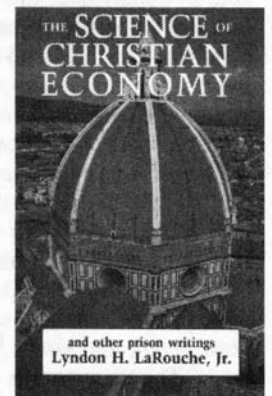
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### 'The PRI document' vs. free trade

*The current economic model "will lead the population to throw us out of power," 255 PRI congressmen warn.*

**O**n Jan. 11, a bombshell dropped during a meeting of the national leadership of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) with PRI federal congressmen, held to discuss "other matters." A document, signed by 255 PRI deputies, was suddenly presented to the president of the PRI, Santiago Onate, which urged the party to end its support of the "neo-liberal," i.e., free-trade, economic model.

The document—which immediately became the top international economic news item—demanded that "the State return to the practice of dirigist economics." The congressmen declared that they are opposed to "the stubborn technocrat who has not been able to understand, that the blows of the fight against inflation, the exchange rate policy, and the lack of an industrialization policy, could lead the population to throw us out of power."

The document, known only from media glosses, came out of a series of forums held to prepare the PRI's 17th National Assembly, for which no date has yet been set. According to reports, PRI congressmen have held forums in which more than 150 speeches have been given, and some 550 proposals made. The document is one of the results of this process.

The new economic model needed, according to the 255 PRI deputies who endorsed the document (there are 296 PRI deputies), is one which must take up reactivation of the economy and job creation as its top priority; and bring about, in the short term, price stability, a lowering of interest rates, exchange rate stability, and achieve a favorable trade balance.

Although the document does not explicitly criticize the International Monetary Fund, nor outline in-depth solutions capable of generating a genuine economic recovery, it is, nonetheless, a hard slap at the policies of the free trade tribe of the PRI, the opposition National Action Party (PAN), and the so-called "private initiative" advocates. These layers are counterattacking with charges that the PRI document calls for "a return to the past," that the PRI is "responsible for the fall of the stock market on Jan. 12," that the document "does not represent the view of all the deputies and senators," etc.

The free trade crowd has reason to worry. The PRI letter reflects the broader political ferment in the country, which, as some commentators have already noted, raises the possibility of a situation developing such as that which occurred recently in France, where trade unions, agricultural producers, and industrialists staged a nationwide general strike against the "neo-liberal" policies of the government of Alain Juppé.

In Mexico, the already-famous "PRI document" continues the split which developed in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate over the government's proposed reform of the Mexican Social Security Institute, which sought to privatize the pension funds of workers affiliated with it, as well as certain other social security services, all based on the infamous Chilean model of pension privatization. During the debate, a majority of the PRI deputies, led by the trade union representatives from the Mexi-

can Labor Federation (CTM), joined by some PAN deputies (some of whom, such as Sen. José Angel Conchello, publicly labeled Newt Gingrich as "the new Führer" of the United States), refused to approve the new social security law, creating so much political tension that the President of the Republic had to personally intervene to get the law passed.

The growing trade union opposition to "free trade" policies was also apparent in the latest statements by the veteran head of the CTM, Fidel Velázquez, who announced that labor's economic agreement with government and business, known as the Alliance for Economic Recovery, "has ended, due to the increase in prices which steadily worsens the situation of the workers. It is now up to the economic cabinet to work out a proposal for establishing a cost-of-living escalator for wages."

Carrillo Zavala, another leader of the same federation, stated recently: "The last thing we want to think about, is the possibility of a social explosion," but, he warned, the critical economic situation is evident, "which we can only face with the decided participation of the State."

For his part, President Ernesto Zedillo told a meeting of the CTM executive committee, "I have instructed the members of the economic cabinet, together with the representatives of labor, to explore new paths which permit a gradual, but constant, recovery of the buying power of salaries." Zedillo will inaugurate the National Congress of the CTM in February 1996.

The merit of what is now known as "the PRI document," and of the CTM organizing, is that they have named the beast. But the political, economic, and social situation of Mexico is far worse than even that which their statements reflect.

## Debt management undermining democracy

*The German government's hard line on debt repayment is killing vital municipal investments.*

Another high-level meeting on Jan. 15 between representatives of the federal government, the five eastern state governments, and the eastern municipalities, on the delicate question of the municipalities pre-unification "old debt," ended inconclusively. Bonn's latest "concessions," to shoulder about half of the debt (and let the taxpayer pay it), were not accepted by the municipalities, nor did the municipalities acknowledge that "debt" in principle, which Bonn, insists upon prior to any agreement.

The resistance against Bonn's handling of the issue has been strengthened in recent weeks, despite half-hearted criticism which has amounted to support of Bonn, such as by the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD). On Jan. 12, the SPD called for relief for the eastern municipalities from the DM 7.8 billion (\$4.9 billion) "old debt." The SPD did not recommend a moratorium, based on the fact that the "old debt" originated with the fraudulent bookkeeping methods of the pre-1990 East German regime (G.D.R.) and, therefore, is illegitimate according to western law, which became the law of Germany after unification in 1990. Instead, the SPD recommended the transfer of that "debt" to the national Compensation Fund, which was created in the spring of 1993 and is authorized to disburse DM 400 billion to compensate financial damages related to the adjustment eastern Germany has gone through since unification.

In other words, the SPD presented a variant of the same phony idea

which the federal government has pursued, namely, that the "debt" be acknowledged, and then paid through a set of special funds, all of which would have to be compensated in other ways. For example, the government's offer to shoulder half the "old debt," was on condition that federal financial assistance to the eastern states be cut over coming years.

The municipalities' refusal to acknowledge these debt claims has been strengthened by Prof. Karl Schachtschneider of the University of Nuremberg, an expert on public law. He has worked as a legal consultant to the successor farms of the G.D.R. collective-farm sector (another category of "debtors" inherited from the former regime), in their ongoing lawsuit in the Supreme Court to void claims on payments due on the "old debt" which have been filed by DG Bank, a "new creditor" that bought up the G.D.R. agricultural bank in 1990.

Schachtschneider says that the "old debt" is illegitimate because its acknowledgment would contradict the Constitution; the former East German regime's financial bookkeeping "perished" with the old regime in the process of reunification.

Under the headline "Perished Like the G.D.R.," the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reviewed Schachtschneider's opinion in an editorial on Jan. 10. The editorial supported his argument that the "old debt" is nothing but dictated credits of a socialist economy which obeyed principles other than those of a constitutional State. Under that regime, fi-

nancial transfers were decreed or denied, irrespective of whether the recipient (today's "old debtor") wanted these transfers or not. Therefore, "the fictitious and compulsory character of these credits is obvious," the daily wrote.

The daily emphasized that Bonn's insistence that these transfers be acknowledged as "old debt," violates the Constitution: Under western law, which was the basis for unification, the former G.D.R.'s socialist laws are irrelevant, because they never respected the essential principle of justice, as measured by the universality of human rights. Each law regulating eastern German affairs after unification on Oct. 3, 1990, has to be in full accord with the western Constitution, the foundation of the German democratic nation-state, Schachtschneider argues. Practices such as Bonn's handling of the "old debt" are, therefore, unconstitutional.

The charge that Bonn's argument is unconstitutional, is also raised by the eastern municipalities in a broader sense. They maintain that a system which almost completely dismantled the former State-sector industry of East Germany, and thereby reduced municipalities' tax revenues to at most 25% of their annual expenses, is a policy inimical to urban democracy. If the municipalities depend on financial transfers from outside institutions (private banks, the state and federal governments) for 75% of their budgets, it means they are no longer masters of their finances. Acknowledging the "old debt" in addition, would leave the municipalities ungovernable and turn them over to emergency administrators appointed by "creditors."

The next round of talks has been set for Jan. 19 in Bonn, and if the federal government takes the Constitution at all seriously, it must erase the "old debt" as illegitimate.

# International Intelligence

## *Japan's Hashimoto names unknowns to cabinet*

Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Chairman Ryutaro Hashimoto was formally elected Japan's Prime Minister Jan. 11, with 288 votes against 167 in the Lower House for Ichiro Ozawa from the opposition Shinshinto Party. "I wish to start out with a cabinet that can work to create a new Japan," Hashimoto said. He proceeded to name a cabinet composed almost completely of unknowns.

Socialist Party "shadow Finance Minister" Wataru Kubo was named finance minister and deputy prime minister, in what Tokyo sources said was basically a kamikaze mission. Kubo will be roasted by the media and the opposition as he carries out Japan's plan to use \$6.78 billion of taxpayers' money to bail out Japan's bankrupt \$140 billion *juden* home loan firms. Japan has no choice but to do this, as long as the U.S. "tap dances" around the problem of the *global* financial reorganization, as economist Lyndon LaRouche repeated in a Jan. 10 interview.

Other key cabinet selections suggest Hashimoto has sought a strong team for an expected parliamentary clash with the opposition. As chief cabinet secretary, which post coordinates between the cabinet, bureaucrats, and the opposition, Hashimoto chose Seiroku Kajiyama. Kajiyama, 69, of the LDP old guard, is a skilled dealmaker and electoral strategist. Tokyo analysts said his long experience in LDP backrooms means he knows the thinking of former LDP Secretary General Ozawa, now the opposition leader.

The foreign minister is Yukihiko Ikeda, who will coordinate the upcoming U.S. summit with President Clinton in April and field demands from Okinawans for cuts in U.S. military bases.

Hashimoto also appointed Japan's first woman justice minister, Ritsuko Nagao, a non-politician and retired civil servant. She will handle the issue of outlawing the doomsday cult Aum Shinri Kyo (Aum Supreme Truth Sect) using the new anti-subversion law, which Hashimoto's faction also

wants to use to go after powerful Buddhist groups in Japan who are part of Ozawa's opposition coalition.

## *London mouthpiece seeks gay marriage law*

Starting with a front cover that has two men holding hands on top of a wedding cake, the London *Economist* of Jan. 6-12 endorses gay marriage in an editorial titled "Let Them Wed," and devotes three more pages of news coverage to the subject under the title, "Moreover: It's Normal to Be Queer." Apparently, the British are in the process of admitting that sodomy is the glue that holds up the Empire. Excerpts from the editorial in the City of London's mouthpiece include:

"In the 25 years from 1960 [sic], divorce rates soared throughout the west—more than sextupled in Britain, where divorce appears inevitable for the world's most celebrated marriage, that of Charles and Diana Windsor. Struggling to keep law apace with reality, Britain's Tory government is even now advancing another marriage reform. . . . Can gay marriage be a good idea—now?

"To understand why the answer is yes . . . in truth, the state's involvement in marriage is both inevitable and indispensable. Although many kinds of human pairings are possible, state-sanctioned marriage is, tautologically, the only one which binds couples together in the eyes of the law. By doing so it confers upon partners unique rights to make life-or-death medical decisions, rights to inheritance, rights to share pensions and medical benefits; just as important, it confers upon each the legal responsibilities of guardianship and care of the other. . . . Traditionalists are right about the importance of marriage. But they are wrong to see gay marriage as trivial or frivolous. . . .

"Homosexuals need emotional and economic stability no less than heterosexuals—and society surely benefits when they have it. . . . For society, the real choice is between homosexual marriage and homosexual

alienation. No social interest is served by choosing the latter. To this principle of social policy, add a principle of government. Barring a compelling reason, governments should not discriminate between classes of citizens. . . . Even granting that, the case of homosexuals is more complex than the case of miscegenation—especially when handing out something as important as a marriage license. Thus the question becomes: Is there a compelling reason to bar homosexuals from marriage? . . . Would gay marriage weaken the standard variety? There is little reason to think so. Indeed, the opposite seems at least as likely: permitting gay marriage could reaffirm society's hope that people of all kinds settle down into stable unions. . . . The direction of change is clear. If marriage is to fulfill its aspirations, it must be defined by the commitment of one to another for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health—not by the people it excludes."

## *Human rights 'mafia' ups ante against Brazil*

Survival International and Oxfam have launched a renewed worldwide campaign against the Brazilian government, for allegedly backing down from the policy of designating enormous tracts of lands as "Indian reserves." What provoked the attack, was the government's decision to revoke Decree 22, issued by President Collor de Mello in 1991, which gave unchallenged powers to the state Indian Affairs agency, FUNAI, to designate Indian reserves, as its anthropologist directors saw fit. Under Decree 22, an area the size of the nation of Uruguay had been designated a "protected" area for a few thousand Yanomami Indians (condemning them to permanent cannibalism and short lifespans).

According to Brazilian press of Jan. 10, Survival International, the "indigenous rights" non-governmental organization founded by Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund, announced it will lodge protests against the Brazilian government with the

## Briefly

**RUSSIAN** President Yeltsin, in Paris Jan. 12 for the memorial for Mitterrand, said he was in perfect health, and met with French President Chirac and German Chancellor Kohl. It was his first foreign trip after a heart attack last October.

**A CATHOLIC** quarterly based in Switzerland, *Philomena*, ran a story in its December 1995 issue titled, "Political Prisoners," by Dr. Gerd Weisensee, president of the Catholic Journalists Association in Switzerland, highlighting the use of "show trials and misuse of justice" in the United States, in the cases of Lyndon LaRouche and his political associates.

**AUSTRALIAN** Sen. Ian Macdonald, in his Jan. 10 address to the Young Liberals' national convention, encouraged his audience to "join the search of American thinkers and new wave politicians across the spectrum from Democratic Vice President Al Gore to House Republican Leader Newt Gingrich, for the right solutions for the new age."

**ASSASSINATED** Turkish industrialist Ozdemir Sabanci, who was shot to death on Jan. 10, had come out for a policy of reviving the great past of the Baghdad Railway, as a vital link between the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Basra.

**BULGARIA'S** National Assembly on Jan. 9 discussed a no confidence motion in the government of Prime Minister Zhan Videnov, which is blamed for a drastic food supply crisis. The government decreed a total ban on all exports for the time being, to guarantee a minimal supply of the population during the winter period.

**BORDER** conflicts between Peru and its northern and southern neighbors, are heating up rapidly, the Peruvian press reported Jan. 9. Tensions between Peru and Ecuador have escalated over Ecuador's intended purchase of Kfir planes from Israel (now temporarily postponed by the Israeli government).

Human Rights Commissions of the European and British Parliaments, and the U.N., and will campaign to force Brazil to give an accounting of how it spent the \$22 million it received from the World Bank to cover the costs of demarcating reserves. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief issued a statement calling the decision "the greatest defeat for Indian rights in past years."

The government has not, however, revoked the overall policy of demarcating reserves, but only that decree, which had become the focus of political heat from cities, towns, states, the military, and business groups, which objected to the fact that FUNAI's decisions could not be challenged. Thus, the government simultaneously announced the final designation of the size of 16 Indian reserves, involving over 3.6 million hectares of land, which includes the Yanomami reserve. Another 10 reserves, totaling another 1.86 million hectares are to be demarcated shortly, with the proviso that objections can be filed within 60 days of their announcement.

### *France's Mitterrand loved Venice*

"A great doge," is how French political commentator Alain Duhamel characterized the former French President François Mitterrand, who passed away Jan. 8, in the daily *Libération* Jan. 12. According to Duhamel, people have mistakenly characterized Mitterrand as a "Florentine," because of his "Machiavellian" methods. But, he "less resembles a Tuscan prince, than one of the great Venetian doges, Andrea Dandolo, for example, for whom he had a predilection." Among the great attractions for the late French President, was to go to the Venetian cemetery of San Michele, or to the Monastery of St. Catherine in the Sinai.

After several paragraphs, Duhamel concluded: "Like the great doges of Venice, he had an aristocratic and formalist conception of power; like them, his taste for power placed him at the service of his Republic. . . . Like the great doges, he had his secrets

and his dark shadows. . . . The mask of exhausted and conquering sovereign that he wore on his deathbed was truer than the personage of joyful Cupid to which one is tempted to reduce him."

Admiration for Venice is one thing Mitterrand had in common with the current prime minister of France, the highly unpopular Alain Juppé, who wrote a book extolling the Venetian style of politics. As has been the case historically, the Venetian oligarchical method crosses religious and political lines—Mitterrand was a Socialist, Juppé is nominally a right-winger.

### *Armed movements in Algeria are regrouping*

All hell has broken loose in the ranks of the Armed Islamist Groups (GIA), the terrorist movement in Algeria which has been manipulated by the Military Security forces of the government. According to French press reports Jan. 11, the GIA issued a release Jan. 2 which appeared in its *Al Ansar*, announcing its decision to "declare war" on the Islamist Salvation Front (FIS) and its military wing, the Islamist Salvation Army (AIS). The statement further accuses the "Algerian wing" of the FIS of trying to launch a "coup d'état," thus confirming indirectly that it, the GIA, had killed two leading representatives of this FIS faction, Mohamed Said and Abderrezak Redjam, and 15 of their associates.

Meanwhile, in a communiqué issued Jan. 10, the FIS declared that the new government appointees of Algerian President Zeroual are a far cry from the radical shift he had promised upon "election."

FIS sources in Germany expressed to *EIR* their disappointment with Zeroual, who, after having promised a policy of dialogue, has remained closed to the FIS. Zeroual has not responded to the Open Letter which proposed direct talks. Instead, they say he has nominated pseudo-Islamist figures, hoping to convince the public that he has opted for dialogue.

## President Clinton charts new foreign policy course

by William C. Jones

Over the course of his Presidency, President Clinton has been reshaping U.S. foreign policy away from the Kissingerian balance-of-power "geopolitics" of the Cold War era, toward a policy of peace-making based on agreements among sovereign nation-states—a policy characterized by the President as a "partnership" of nations. President Clinton has placed himself in the role of "peace-maker" in a variety of hot spots around the world, and has reoriented U.S. foreign policy in accordance with that peacemaking role. During his visit to American troops in Bosnia in January, spokesmen for the President said that he was acting on the basis of a new "Clinton Doctrine."

At the same time, he has initiated an offensive against narco-terrorism, also in partnership with other nations, and made it a centerpiece of his foreign policy.

Yet, as the increasingly anti-Western turn in Russia indicates, there is still a commitment by sections of the Clinton administration to the perspective of so-called "democratic reform" under the International Monetary Fund. The uneasy cohabitation of this Project Democracy perspective, with that of bilateral partnerships for peace, cannot last. And unless the IMF reform/democracy policy is abandoned, the entire basis for the peace processes is jeopardized.

### 'Revolution' threatened

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in an article in *EIR* on Nov. 3, 1995 entitled "President Clinton's Foreign-Policy Revolution," analyzed the President's Oct. 23, 1995 Hyde Park, New York, summit with Russia's Boris Yeltsin as the sign of a breakthrough in American policymaking. "What has happened," LaRouche wrote, "is fairly, and most simply de-

scribed as a return to the U.S. foreign-policy principles of the pre-April 12, 1945 period, a return to the anti-Churchill, nationalist tradition of Hyde Park's President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and also, of patriots such as Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, James Monroe, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and Abraham Lincoln earlier."

In the three months since LaRouche wrote that article, the "revolution" he identified has proceeded on many fronts, most notably, Ireland and Bosnia.

While rejecting Kissingerian balance-of-power notions, the Clinton policy is also a de facto rejection of the Project Democracy approach initiated during the Carter administration—a policy that well-nigh destroyed U.S. credibility abroad, by attempting to strong-arm friends and allies of the United States into the straitjacket of what this or that State Department "area specialist" considered to be "democratic forms." The rejection of the Carter approach has been dramatically evident in China policy, and significant in relation to Mexico as well.

But the fact that the Clinton administration has continued to support IMF policy, represents the Achilles' heel of his foreign policy gains. It has given an enormous opening for British maneuvering. In addition, the campaign of British-intelligence scandal-mongering, through Republican stooges like Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and columnist William Safire, has distracted the President from concentrating on the economic aspects of foreign policy, to his peril.

### Taking risks for peace

The President's commitment to the peace processes was intensified in a very dramatic way by the assassination of his



*President Clinton speaks to the British Parliament at Westminster, Nov. 29, 1995. His challenge to the British oligarchy amounts to a revolution in foreign policy, which his opponents are doing everything they can to sabotage.*

friend Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, by a right-wing Jewish extremist on Nov. 4, 1995. When the President several weeks later made his trip to Northern Ireland, he began to formulate the concept of “taking risks for peace” as a leitmotif of his policy, and used the murder of the fallen Israeli leader as an example of the sacrifices that people might have to make to establish peace in Northern Ireland. Speaking at the Mackies Engineering Plant in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on Nov. 30, the President said, “We will stand with those who take risks for peace, in Northern Ireland and around the world . . . those who do show the courage to break with the past are entitled to their stake in the future.”

Speaking at a ceremony at the Martin Luther King Center in Atlanta, Georgia, honoring Dr. King on Jan. 15, President Clinton reiterated that policy. “We must be the world’s drum major for peace,” the President said. “That’s the role our troops and their allies from over 20 other countries, including countries that we were enemies with in the Cold War, are playing in Bosnia. That’s what we’re trying to do in helping the Catholics and Protestants get together in Northern Ireland. That’s what we’re trying to do in working with the Arabs and the Jews in the Middle East.”

The implications of this policy were underlined by the President himself, when, at a press conference with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Dec. 11, he was asked by an irate reporter how he could defend his dealings with “undemocratic” countries like Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. The President responded, “Those countries have to work out their internal affairs for themselves. But as long as they are

responsible actors on the international stage, and as long as they are contributing to the peace process in the Middle East, we will consider them our partners for peace in the Middle East.” “That’s the first and most important thing—how do they conduct themselves and are they supportive of the peace process,” the President stressed as his criterion—rather than abstract commitment to “democracy.”

### **Project Democracy gets short shrift**

Initially, the Clinton administration was saddled with a lot of the baggage of the Carter-era policies, policies that equally hallmarked the Reagan and Bush Presidencies, when the entire Iran-Contra fiasco was conjured under the guise of “Project Democracy.”

In a speech at George Washington University in 1992, Morton Halperin, earmarked for a high State Department post in the new administration, trumpeted the importance of United Nations operations during this new post-Cold War era. By the end of 1994, it was clear that the Halperin nomination would never receive any serious consideration by the Senate. And by the end of 1994, Halperin’s cheerleading for “U.N. combined operations” had been totally discredited, and rejected, in Bosnia.

In September 1993, National Security Adviser Anthony Lake had given a speech to the School of Advanced International Studies, where he described the task of the United States as that of building “democracy and market economies.” Harking back to the Wilsonian era, Lake explained how “the successor to a doctrine of containment must be a strategy of

enlargement,” which he explained as “the enlargement of the world’s free community of market democracies.” Ironically, it was on the small island of Haiti, where Woodrow Wilson first sent American troops in 1915, that the “enlargement” doctrine was implemented during early phases of the Clinton administration. In this case, U.S. forces were utilized to put into power the defrocked priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a man well-known for advocating having his opponents murdered by “necklacing.” What happens to this self-styled “Haitian democracy” when U.S. troops leave Haiti, remains a big question mark.

Reality intervened to throw cold water on many of the utopian fantasies contained in this policy, especially as carried out under the United Nations. The continued Serb aggression in Bosnia and the unexpected fall of Srebrenica in July 1995, followed by a systematic liquidation of the Bosnian male population of the town, was too much for the administration to take. For far too long, the United States, under the pressure of the British and of their French puppet François Mitterrand, had allowed NATO military power to be restricted by the dual-key policy, whereby any NATO military action had to be simultaneously approved by the U.N. officials on the ground. This led—quite lawfully—to the result that no serious military action was ever taken.

And yet the U.S. President had made a solemn commitment to prevent further genocide against the Bosnian Muslims. The United Nations had become the prime hindrance to any effective military action that would have sent an unambiguous signal to the Serbs that their aggression would not be tolerated. With the fall of Srebrenica, the United Nations was taken out of the picture. The subsequent NATO bombing and the shuttle diplomacy of Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke succeeded in establishing an initial peace agreement, signed in Paris in December 1995.

There is no question but that the Bosnian accord was a compromise on principle. Without any backup from France or Germany, the President had to make a deal based upon the Russia-U.S. dominant role. And by leaving the causes of the war unaddressed, the agreement does not prevent the dangers of a flare-up at any time.

## **The war on drugs**

President Clinton’s assault on the premises of the Kissingerian foreign policy, and the way it was carried out by the Bush networks, has also been evident in his policy toward the drug trade. As elaborated in *EIR* of Jan. 12, 1996 (p. 57), the Clinton administration has begun a serious attack on drug-money laundering and pro-drug “free-trade” interests, that has panicked the dirty-money networks.

The two major arenas of the policy have been Colombia and Mexico. In Colombia, the administration’s support has been the key to the arrest of most of the leadership of the Cali cartel. In Mexico, the administration is working with President Zedillo to clean up pro-drug networks that have also

been the source of a terror spree against Mexican officials.

The Colombia policy was a break with the Project Democracy crowd. Here, the criterion for cooperation was the preparedness of friendly government to make a serious effort in eradicating the drug trade, rather than some formal criteria of “democracy.” And yet, the “democratically elected” and drug-backed Samper, whom the administration was prepared to make a good-will effort to work with, quickly reasserted his decalades-long commitment to the drug cartels. Under these conditions, the administration declined to respect the narco-democracy, and continues to pressure openly for Colombian government action against the cartels.

The Project Democracy crowd in the administration, represented by people like Assistant Secretary of Defense Joseph Nye, is, however, still officially committed to dismantling the militaries of Ibero-America, and even denies the existence of “narco-terrorism,” as witness the September 1995 report issued by the Pentagon’s Office of International Security Affairs. But the policy parameters set by the President, eager to make some headway in the war on drugs, are in stark contrast to their agenda.

## **The economics of peace**

The ultimate success—or failure—of the Clinton peace policy will be determined in the arena of economics. In all the crisis areas where a tentative peace has been achieved—in the Middle East, in Northern Ireland, in Bosnia—the question of economic reconstruction looms as absolutely decisive. Although administration officials readily admitted the importance of the economic development issues, in practice the policy is still that of relying on the operations of the “free market,” with the World Bank still being allotted the central role as the ultimate arbiter of “development.” As the world’s financial system spirals into collapse, the President will be faced with a dilemma that far transcends the utopian “scenarios” worked out so diligently by State Department and Pentagon planners, and it will require an even greater deal of personal initiative and courage on his part, in developing solutions to that crisis.

That he is capable of such action, he has indeed exhibited on the numerous occasions when he has had to deal with volatile and unforeseen situations. The President indicated the proper approach in a radio interview with Armed Forces Radio on Dec. 22: “To be President at the edge of the 21st century,” he said, “in a time of dramatic, dramatic change in the way we work and live and relate to each other, means that you can’t predict the future, and you just have to do what you think is right.” The President’s political instinct in “doing what’s right” in a crisis situation, is, however, only one factor in resolving the financial blowout. The other element is the policy proposals of economist Lyndon LaRouche for reorganizing the world’s financial system, policies that must now begin to take center stage as the world’s financial structures unravel.



# GOP freshmen in the footsteps of Chairman Mao's Red Guard

by Mark Sonnenblick

Just prior to the 1994 elections, Newt Gingrich and his Conservative Revolution cohorts from the GOPAC political action committee brought all of the first-time Republican congressional candidates in to Washington, D.C. At a Capitol Hill ceremony, each and every one of the candidates stepped up to a table and signed an oath to uphold, *not* the U.S. Constitution, but the Contract with America, the GOPAC-tailored blueprint for austerity, tax breaks for the rich, and the dismantling of the federal government. It was a show of glazed-eyed "party loyalty" that would have made China's Mao Zedong smile. A prominent German daily would later describe the GOP Contract zealots as the "Red Guard," a reference to Mao's death squads who imposed a decade of terror upon China, and executed an estimated 10 million of their countrymen.

Several months after the signing ceremony, following the GOP congressional sweep in November 1994, the 73 victorious freshmen members of Congress paraded from the headquarters of the British intelligence-spawned Heritage Foundation to Capitol Hill in another display of "night of the living dead" solidarity with Chairman Newt.

On only a few rare occasions in their intervening year in Congress, have any of the freshmen broken ranks with Gingrich and the rest of the Conservative Revolution hawks in the GOP House leadership. Even on those rare occasions, for the most part, the freshmen have chastised their leaders—especially Newt—for straying from the pure path of "the revolution" on behalf of some pragmatic short-term goal.

"Ideological adherence" to the goal of bringing down the very foundations of the U.S. constitutional system was, after all, what this freshman class was groomed for—in many cases, through years of indoctrination, via GOPAC audiocassettes, videos, focus groups, training sessions, and even classes on "how to talk like Newt" (see *EIR*, Jan. 12, 1996, "Tavistock's 'Anticipatory Democracy' in Action: Newtzi's GOPAC").

## Introducing the class of '94

The Republican class of '94 is a coalition of hand-picked die-hards, one-third of whom cut their teeth in state legislatures, where they were trained by GOPAC. The remainder were screened and trained through their involvement in a

range of conservative "single issue" movements, all bankrolled by the same small grouping of right-wing money-bags and lobbyists from the big liquor, casino gambling, and tobacco firms. One-third are long-time activists in the Christian Coalition, whose president, Ralph Reed, Jr., started out in politics as a Gingrich campaign staffer. Four freshmen are medical doctors who decided to go to Congress to fight against universal health care coverage. A dozen emerged from the National Rifle Association, militia, and "wise-use" swamp.

Two of Newtzi's young superstars, David McIntosh (Ind.) and John Shadegg (Ariz.), come from Mont Pelerin Society-linked think-tanks, the Hudson Institute and Goldwater Institute, respectively. John Ensign (Nev.) perhaps epitomizes the new breed Republican. His family owns gambling casinos and he managed them. Zach Wamp (Tenn.) is a former cocaine addict.

Among the Red Guards, there are some with real blood on their hands. Joe Scarborough was elected from Pensacola, Florida, thanks to the publicity he received by volunteering to represent his friend Michael Griffin, after Griffin murdered a local abortion doctor. As soon as he got to Congress, Scarborough organized a caucus of the most violently anti-government newcomers.

Although self-portrayed as political novices, more than 70% previously held elective office; and the majority of the freshmen are lawyers, former congressional aides, or other types of "insiders."

When it comes to voting, the claim of diversity really ends. The first-termers voted with Speaker Gingrich 92.3% of the time during 1995, and not one gave him less than 83% backing.

Some among the freshmen are peddling a brand of regionalism that smacks of outright secessionism. Helen Chenoweth of Idaho recently told *The American Enterprise* magazine: "What I'm seeing is a new division between the cowboys and the city slickers. We can almost divide it [the U.S.] at the 100th meridian."

The magazine prompted, "Do you see any prospect, if this doesn't change, of a secessionist movement arising in the West?" Chenoweth answered, "It must change. . . . The West was not settled by wimps and faint-hearted individuals. And they're not going to give up the west that easily."

## Plum committee postings

Gingrich has packed the most powerful committees with his Red Guard. He placed Enid Waldholtz (Utah) on the Rules Committee, seven newcomers on Appropriations, six on Budget, and three on Ways and Means. This violation of seniority permitted the Speaker to ride roughshod over Republicans who were inclined to balk at his revolution's excesses.

The new members were also given chairmanships of a couple of subcommittees. Hudson Institute privatization zealot David McIntosh became chair of the National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs subcommittee of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

The freshmen were given their own formal leadership—selected for loyalty to the Speaker. Their president is Roger Wicker, who has been a Gingrich loyalist since GOPAC helped elect him to the Mississippi State Senate in 1986.

The most rabid Red Guards formed a misnamed “New Federalists Society” to be the vanguard of the “permanent revolution.” Led by Sam Brownback (Kan.), John Shadegg, and Joe Scarborough, a dozen of them huddle at 7 a.m. thrice weekly.

While ripping apart the federal government in the name of “decentralization,” Gingrich has deployed his shock troops to achieve an unprecedented degree of centralization of power in his own hands. The Speaker's Advisory Group is his command and control body. The Speaker's Office says this group has no formal existence, nor a defined membership. It informed *EIR* that the most frequent attendees at meetings called by Newt include:

**Tom DeLay (Tex.):** the Majority Whip.

**Dick Armey (Tex.):** House Majority leader; the most “schooled” of the free-market fanatics in Congress; former distinguished fellow at the Fisher Institute, a Mont Pelerin front group,

**John Kasich (Ohio):** A former counterculture freak, who still takes pride in the fact that he's the “only member of Congress ever to be thrown off the stage at a Grateful Dead concert.”

**Robert Walker (Pa.):** Newt's best friend in Congress since they became back-bench rabble-rousers in 1978.

**Bill Paxon (N.Y.):** Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee.

**Dennis Hastert (Ill.):** House Republican Deputy Whip.

**Sen. Paul Coverdell (Ga.):** A 20-year associate of Gingrich from Georgia.

**Sen. Connie Mack (Fla.).**

**John Boehner (Ohio):** Gingrich's pit bull on the House banking scandal and head of campaign to elect him Republican leader.

**Jim Nussle (Iowa).**

The Red Guard sees enemies everywhere, not just on the Democratic side of the congressional aisle. Since their January 1995 inauguration, the Red Guard has spent as much time targetting the 35-50 moderate Republicans in the House and

the 15 in the Senate. These are seen as the key obstacles to trashing government, because they deprive the Newtzis of a veto-busting majority.

## Golems

The Old Testament speaks of golems, made of clay, who return to bedevil their makers. The image may fit the monster Gingrich has unleashed. Once programmed and wound up to mindless intransigence on an issue, even Gingrich has trouble turning off his zombies.

On Jan. 5, when Gingrich realized that his keeping the government closed was playing in Clinton's favor, he decided to beat a tactical retreat. He demanded loyalty on a Jan. 5 resolution to partially reopen the government. The vote was 401-17. The 17 “nay” votes included Democrats Sam Gibbons and Alcee Hastings (Fla.), who voted against the resolution because it would have only partially reopened the government. The GOP intransigents included Joe Barton (R-Tex.), once Gingrich's top GOPAC ally in Congress; “free market” purist Peter Hoekstra (R-Mich.); Jay Dickey (R-Ark.); and 13 Republican freshmen. The freshmen were: Bob Barr (Ga.), Steve Chabot (Ohio), Helen Chenoweth (Idaho), Greg Ganske (Iowa), Lindsey Graham (S.C.), John Hostettler (Ind.), Steve Largent (Okla.), Mark Sanford (S.C.), John Shadegg (Ariz.), Linda Smith (Wash.), Mark Souder (Ind.), and Todd Tiahrt (Kan.). In a later vote, the House voted to fully reopen the government.

The following week, Gingrich exacted revenge by cancelling campaign fundraising stops scheduled for sophomore Dickey and freshmen Chenoweth, Hostettler, and Souder. Souder shot back that association with Gingrich was “absolutely a political liability” for him and that for Gingrich to appear with him at a fundraiser, “is probably not a net gain, even for the money.”

Gingrich's vengeance disconcerted the Red Guards, who were shocked at being spanked for refusing to retreat. Columnist Robert Novak described the punishment as “perhaps the biggest political error of his speakership.” Paul Weyrich, Newt's conservative godfather, delivered an indictment of his protégé in a Jan. 17 *Washington Times* op-ed entitled, “A Bit of Advice for the Speaker.” Weyrich, who, 25 years ago, convinced Gingrich to mask his New Age program under a “conservative” cover, charges him with being tolerant of Senator Hatfield's voting down the Balanced Budget Amendment, while punishing the freshmen for sticking to their guns. He reminded him that conservatives twice saved his re-election. Weyrich concludes that the media “portrayal of you as a cry-baby . . . will prevail if you persist in going down this path.”

Weyrich reminds Gingrich that “if there are no members of the House who are more hard-line than you are, then you will take all the heat that comes from being on the point. If you, on the other hand, can point to members who want to do a lot more than you do, you will be in a much better negotiating position with your opponents.”

# Brits' Evans-Pritchard opens 'Wifewatergate'

by Scott Thompson

Just as the Mafioso-tainted Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) finds his Senate Whitewater committee running out of time and money, with nothing to show for taxpayers' dollars except bombast, Britain's "press lords" have opened up a new flank in their attempt to weaken and destroy the U.S. Presidency: what the London *Economist* calls "Wifewatergate." And, not surprisingly, self-confessed British intelligence asset Ambrose Evans-Pritchard is in the middle of the latest propaganda assault.

Writing in the Jan. 14 London *Sunday Telegraph*, Evans-Pritchard jumped in to rally the Gramm-Gingrich Jacobinite fanatics, who are in retreat in their efforts to paralyze the U.S. government by triggering a Treasury default on U.S. debt obligations, proposing that an indictment of Hillary Clinton can accomplish the same ends.

In two articles in the Jan. 14 *Sunday Telegraph*, Evans-Pritchard says that by pillorying First Lady Hillary Clinton, the Conservative Revolutionaries should be able to create a "constitutional crisis" that would cause paralysis of the U.S. government and, at the same time, cause "a crash in the stock and bond markets." The main article on the *Sunday Telegraph's* front page is titled, "Whatever Happened to Hillary," with the kicker, "The Fall of Hillary, by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the Man Who Unmasked Her." Prominently displayed at the top of the page is a quote from William Safire's Jan. 8 column in the *New York Times*:

"Americans of all political persuasions are coming to the sad realization that our First Lady—a woman of undoubted talents who was a role model for many in her generation—is a congenital liar." The article prompted Bill Clinton to say that, if he were not President, he might poke Safire in the nose. The second follow-on article is a psychological warfare piece titled, "The Eerie Similarities Between Whitewater and Watergate."

## British agents all

Evans-Pritchard leads his first article: "Every day the noose tightens. This week, Hillary Clinton will face fresh allegations that she was linked to criminal banking transactions in the mid-1980s and may have benefited from a conspiracy to defraud the U.S. federal government. These latest charges will emerge in the next edition of the *American*

*Spectator* magazine."

Sir Peregrine Worsthorpe, who is the stepson of former Bank of England head Montagu Norman (the man who helped to bankroll the insertion of Adolf Hitler into power), is one of the primary links between the Hollinger Corp.'s Telegraph Plc., and the British agent R. Emmett Tyrrell, who is editor-in-chief of the *American Spectator*. For over a year now, they and Evans-Pritchard have been exchanging every bit of gutter-level gossip and pulling dirty tricks to fuel "Whitewatergate," on behalf of the British-dominated Club of the Isles.

In his lead article, Evans-Pritchard presents the "latest charges," which he was given in advance by Tyrrell. The allegations concern "a sham property deal in Arkansas known as Flowerwood Farms." The *American Spectator* is claiming that the First Lady "made a fatal slip" by allowing her name to appear on Flowerwood documents in 1985, and then made a "convoluted effort to cover it up," thereby compounding the problem. The *American Spectator* further claims that "Whitewater" Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr "has taken testimony allegedly linking Mrs. Clinton to Flowerwood money."

Evans-Pritchard says that Tyrrell reported: "Veteran prosecutors who worked on this piece said that if Hillary's last name were anything other than Clinton, she'd be indicted by now." However, if Starr should indict the First Lady, Evans-Pritchard added, "it would cause a Constitutional crisis . . . paralyzing the U.S. government, and probably setting off a crash in the stock and bond market."

## 'Watergate' revisited

In his second front-page psychological warfare piece, on the similarities between "Whitewater and Watergate," Evans-Pritchard pulls out the stops:

"On the surface, there is little resemblance between Whitewater and Watergate. Nixon fell because he used a secret slush fund to conduct espionage and employed dirty tricks against opponents. . . . The Clinton Whitewater scandal, by contrast, is rooted in allegations of petty venality that date back a decade or more. . . . What makes it eerily reminiscent of Watergate is the alleged attempt to use the muscle of the Presidency to obstruct justice in an effort to cover it up. . . .

"In the end it took the confessions of John Dean and other Nixon insiders to blow the lid off Watergate. There are signs that this point may be approaching in the Clinton White House. . . . [Most Little Rock associates] are scrambling to get lawyers since Sen. Al D'Amato warned that he would call for strict enforcement of the perjury statutes."

This sort of psychological warfare by British intelligence asset Evans-Pritchard is typical of Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp., which has been functioning as the primary propaganda organ for the British royals' assault on the U.S. Presidency since the early days of the Clinton Presidency.

# Whitewater hearings only yield more noise

by Edward Spannaus

The less evidence the Get-Clinton gang in the Congress can come up with, the louder they seem to scream. The recent round of hearings by the Senate Whitewater Committee has been a flop from any other standpoint than trying to keep the White House distracted from serious policy issues, and keeping the American public distracted from the Republicans' failing antics around the budget fight.

"Unfortunately," Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.) said at the Jan. 11 committee hearing, "the recent pattern seems to be that as soon as the public attention starts to drift from these hearings, due to the lack of any new revelations or any new evidence of wrongdoing, reckless charges and accusations have been made in order to generate new headlines. Never mind that in virtually every instance, in every instance, the facts turn out to prove these accusations false or so overblown that the original allegation bears little resemblance to the truth. . . ."

Senator Dodd noted: "There's no doubt in my view that as we move deeper into the Presidential campaign season, the committee has become more partisan, and the accusations made by some in the majority, some employed by the majority, have grown consequentially wilder and more vituperative. . . . The [Republican] majority's recent outlandish allegations and innuendoes about the First Lady in the press are but the latest, and perhaps the most repugnant, of a long series of dry holes we have dug since July."

## The RTC findings

That Jan. 11 session was somewhat of a watershed in the Whitewater hearings—although one would never know it from the news media coverage. At that session, the Democrats on the committee repeatedly hammered away at committee chairman Sen. Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) over public statements made by committee spokesmen, finally forcing D'Amato to release the report of the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC) which exonerates the Clintons of wrongdoing in the Whitewater/Madison affair.

Dodd then went on to list a number of the "dry holes" which the committee has dug, and said that he had only just learned that the committee had been unwilling to release the report to the press. So Dodd read some of the report's conclusions into the record, as follows:

- "Therefore, on this record, there is no basis to assert that the Clintons knew anything of substance about the Mc-

Dougals' advances to Whitewater, the source of the funds used to make those advances or the source of the funds used to make payments on bank debt.

- "On this record, there is no basis to charge the Clintons with any primary liability for fraud or intentional misconduct. This investigation has revealed no evidence to support any such claims, nor would the record support any claim of secondary or derivative liability for the possible misdeeds of others.

- "To hold one liable for conspiracy or aiding and abetting, the RTC must plead and prove the elements of these theories. These elements include a general awareness of the wrongful acts being committed by others and an intention to assist in the commission of the primary offense. There is no evidence here that the Clintons had any such knowledge or intent."

After this, Dodd commented: "While this report does not necessarily constitute the final word on Whitewater, no one has disavowed its findings, which indicates that there is no reason for the Clintons to have covered up, obstructed, misled, delayed or been anything less than forthright and cooperative. Without a motive, Mr. Chairman, there's nothing to hold these conspiracy theories together, other than political or personal enmity against the President and the First Lady."

After summarizing the RTC findings, Dodd then went on to lambast D'Amato for "the outrageous accusations" made on the ABC "Nightline" program the night before by a staff lawyer for the committee. "Perhaps the majority staff has prejudged this matter without a hearing of a single witness to testify," said Dodd, "in which case we should adjourn these hearings and simply allow the staff to file its report, since they seem to feel that there is nothing to learn from any of these further hearings, especially if it is exculpatory."

At the conclusion of all this, D'Amato did not respond to any of Sarbanes and Dodd's charges, but said rather sheepishly that since many of the RTC report's findings have already been made public, he would ask that it be released. (However, copies are not available to the public, D'Amato's office told *EIR*; the report can only be examined at the committee's office.)

In the course of these events, Senator D'Amato has become a very troubled man. He opened the Jan. 11 session with a long litany of events which, he solemnly proclaimed, "are very troubling to the chairman," i.e., himself. The committee has heard "contradictory testimony and remarkable lapses of memory," which is "all very troubling." What it took to get the White House lawyer's notes was "very troubling." When they got the notes, the passages were "disturbing." The chairman is "deeply concerned" that the Rose Law Firm notes were vacuumed. The newly discovered Rose Law Firm billing record are "very troubling." And so on.

However, the testimony at the Jan. 11 session, given by Rose Law Firm associate Rick Massey, did not go at all the way that D'Amato had publicly predicted it would, and in fact

it turned out to be consistent with the prior statements made by Hillary Clinton.

D'Amato's discomfort was obvious during his appearance on ABC's "Nightline" that evening. Host Ted Koppel began by asking D'Amato about a new memo just made public concerning the Travel Office, and the first words out of the Senator's mouth were—"it's deeply troubling and disturbing."

Koppel pressed D'Amato, asking him: "So what if you can prove the worst of what you suspect? What's going to happen? You don't—you know, you don't impeach your First Lady. None of these things appears to be an indictable offense. Where will it all lead, other than to some kind of political effect in this upcoming election?" D'Amato could not answer, other than to try and make comparisons with Watergate; but Koppel pointed out that that involved the President, not the First Lady. D'Amato could not answer, but only sputtered about how the White House continues "to withhold vital and key information."

Perhaps as an indication of just how troubled D'Amato was, he kept referring to Ted Koppel as "David," even after Koppel reminded him that he was *not* David Brinkley.

### The 'vacuum' notes

Things didn't go any better for D'Amato at the Jan. 16 session, in which seven hours of testimony by three White House lawyers failed to elicit any evidence damaging to the President or Mrs. Clinton.

A major focus of the Jan. 16 hearing was the cryptic notes made of a Nov. 5, 1993 White House lawyers meeting on Whitewater, which notes the Senate Whitewater Committee had originally sought by subpoena. Questioning of the author of the notes, former White House Associate Counsel William Kennedy, along with former Associate Counsel Neil Eggleston and current Deputy White House Counsel Bruce Lindsay, yielded little new information, other than a more thorough explanation of the use of the word "vacuum."

D'Amato and others had repeatedly made charges to the news media that the entry "Vacuum. Rose law files" referred to a plan to clean out the files of the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock where Hillary Rodham Clinton was formerly a partner. But Kennedy told the committee the word referred to an "information vacuum," because real estate files relating to the Clintons' investment in an Arkansas vacation development known as Whitewater "were in a shambles." Both Kennedy and Eggleston testified that there was absolutely no discussion at the meeting of destroying or hiding files.

As D'Amato's pet theories fell apart, one by one, he became more and more abusive and sarcastic toward the witnesses. The next day, the rabidly anti-Clinton *Washington Times* could only charge that "Clinton meeting raises new questions"—confirming what the White House has been saying: that when one allegation falls apart, something new is always found.

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## Interview: Edward P. Beard, Sr.

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# Pound Gingrich into the ground

*Edward P. Beard, Sr. is Director of Senior Affairs for the city of Providence, Rhode Island. He served as U.S. Representative from Rhode Island's 2nd Congressional District from 1975 to 1981, and was chairman of the House Committee on Labor Standards. He was interviewed on Jan. 11 by Marianna Wertz.*

**EIR:** What will be the effect on seniors if the Republican budget plan passes?

**Beard:** If, in fact, they got their way, I would see it as a detriment to the elderly. It's tough enough for the elderly people to sustain their lives on their Social Security (most of them are on Social Security) or SSI [Supplemental Security Income], which is even less. I think anything that would add to that cost factor to the elderly, in balancing the budget on the people that can least afford it—whether it's the elderly, veterans, average working people, poor people—is the wrong route.

Not only that, but it's not consistent with what they're trying to do. The Republicans are telling one group that we have to tighten the belt, and on the other hand, they seem to be working toward giving the upper economic [income] people that have money, the more wealthy of this country, to put them in a better position. It's not consistent.

Plus the fact that they themselves, as a group, the Congress, House and Senate, are doing little or nothing to cut back on their own benefits. So, at best, it's very hypocritical.

The best way to sum this thing up on that point, is that for the 96 years we've been around in this century, the Republicans have been around in the House for five years. For the vast majority of years in this century, the House has been Democrat, and I think that tells the story right there. They have a capacity for self-destruction. And I think they're heading in that direction.

**EIR:** President Clinton said today that the proposed cuts, which he opposes, in Medicare and Medicaid, will put seniors at the mercy of the present private insurance system, which discriminates against those who are old, lower income, and sick. Do you think that's true?

**Beard:** I think that has a lot of merit. I think that the goal of trying to balance the budget over the time [seven years]

is a commendable goal; there's no question about that. But it has to be done very fairly. And it has to be done with consideration of the human element. I think that that's always been missing in the Republicans' agenda.

For some reason or other, and especially if they're in Washington as members of Congress, members of the House and Senate, they're so isolated away from the public and insulated by the perks and benefits that they receive, they really have no idea in the world what it is to be elderly poor. There are elderly members of Congress who are rich, but they have no understanding of the other end.

**EIR:** Can you give me some example from your experience as Director of Senior Affairs for the City of Providence?

**Beard:** There's Meals on Wheels. The elderly are concerned about threats not only to Medicare, but there are the federal funds in the Older Americans Act, which provides Meals on Wheels and other services—Trans Van, transportation for medical runs, and so on. As the funds dry up from Washington to the states, so are the funds drying up to cities and towns that depend on it, and also from these various agencies.

I think the most vulnerable of the population, which is the seniors and the sick, and then the children, which is another issue—education—they feel threatened, and I think that's where the problem is. There's a sense that if, in fact, the Republicans get their way, and they balance the budget as they see it, there's going to be a lot of people in this nation, and I see it here in this state, and in the City of Providence, who will be hurt.

**EIR:** Our publication is conducting a study of prior attempts to balance the budget, starting with Jimmy Carter, and particularly in the Reagan and Bush administrations, which have actually ballooned the deficit, because they cut the tax base, by cutting back government expenditures in the economy. Should we really be trying to balance the budget in that kind of a drastic way?

**Beard:** Not in a drastic way, but I think the goals of trying to balance the budget in the long run, over time, heading in that direction, we should be doing. But it should be balanced with fairness.

For example, maybe Congress ought to take a look at themselves and realize that they have the ultimate medical benefits, they have tax breaks that others do not have, their salary is far above the average person's. . . .

It's going to be a gradual thing because there's no way you can balance the budget. It's taken years to get where we are at the present time, but it's also going to take years to bring it in line, where it would be balanced out. If possible, go toward that goal, but go toward that goal with understanding and mercy for the people that can least afford it. You cannot give a break to the extreme rich of this country and at the same time put a burden on the people that can't afford

it. That's not the way to go about it.

**EIR:** You were in Congress for three terms, from 1975 to 1981. Could you contrast Congress today, particularly the House, with the period when you were a congressman?

**Beard:** I like to believe that when I was there, first under [House Speakers] Carl Albert and then under Tip O'Neill, the House had a pulse and a heartbeat. I think under this administration, under Gingrich and the Republicans, it's very mechanical. I don't think they have any understanding of what it is to do without. That says it all. They're mechanical. There is no heartbeat in the House.

**EIR:** How do you see this country getting back to a Congress that has a heartbeat?

**Beard:** By dumping the Republicans in November! The election is the quickest way, the shortest route to get rid of them: Dump them at the polls. The elderly, the veterans, the working people should come out in droves, in every district throughout the United States, and especially in Gingrich's district. They should come out and pound him into the ground!

The current crop of Republicans in the Congress is consistent with the previous crop of Republicans that was kicked out so many times over the last 96 years. I have to say that they do have a consistency about themselves. They were no good back then and they're no good today.

**EIR:** Would you differentiate between Dole and Gingrich?

**Beard:** Dole is running for President. So whatever Dole says is under heavy suspicion. Dole will say whatever he has to say to become President of the United States. Gingrich: I think he *believes* what he's doing is correct, I wouldn't take that away from him, but the man doesn't have a clue on the average American.

**EIR:** He seems not to have a clue on Western civilization either. His mentor is Alvin Toffler, who does not believe in industrial civilization.

**Beard:** That part of it I don't know. But I do know one thing, that the country would be served well if this is his last term. Hopefully, he'll finish out—he's got about 11 months and a few weeks to go.

**EIR:** Would you like to add anything?

**Beard:** My most choice comment would be, for the elderly people: If you have arthritis, one way of exercising is reach up, pull the lever for Democrats; that's one way of getting exercise on election day. Whatever it takes, whether it's a paper ballot, or going out physically, or the shut-in ballot, whatever it takes, show them that you're the boss. Pull the lever and elect Clinton back again. Get rid of them, once again. Show them that they're not worthy of leading this country. Dump them!

# EIR files complaint against George Soros

by Scott Thompson

*EIR* will file a complaint this month against British asset George Soros and Soros Fund Management Managing Director Stanley Druckenmiller, alleging that they plan to make immense profits from having Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich cause a default on U.S. Treasury securities. The call for an investigation by the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) and Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) demonstrates possible insider trading and fraudulent manipulation of the market by Soros and Druckenmiller, who are beating the drums for Gingrich's "Red Guards" to force a U.S. government default, in the course of forcing through their "balanced budget" agenda.

Highly reliable sources have told *EIR* that Soros's portfolio has gone short on Treasury bonds and long on gold (i.e., speculating that the former will drop and the latter rise), by betting on the destruction of the creditworthiness of the United States. While Soros is reportedly making his major move against U.S. Treasury bonds, Druckenmiller is lobbying Gingrich and other Republicans to force a default.

At the same time, a senior gold trader with one of the world's largest gold-trading banks reported that the heavy buying of the first week of January, boosting the price of gold by \$10 an ounce, came from speculators like George Soros in New York, who are betting on a crash in the bond market to drive the price of gold up over \$500.

## Profiting from the 'train wreck'

The complaint, after reviewing Soros's portfolio position to profit from a global crash, presents a chronology of how Soros and Druckenmiller may have gained insider trading information from Speaker Gingrich, while also fraudulently manipulating the market through Gingrich's Conservative Revolutionaries.

- On Sept. 26, 1995, a full-page ad appeared in the *Washington Post*, signed by Druckenmiller and Kenneth G. Langone, chairman and managing director of Invemed Associates, Inc., declaring: "Markets look at the future, not the present. . . . If the so-called 'train wreck' [U.S. government shutdown] occurs, the markets will focus on the eventual outcome. . . . If decisive action [to cut the deficit] is the end result, there will be no 'black mark' on Treasury securities. . . ."

"Let's not allow fears of temporary 'market instability' to serve as an excuse for equivocating on spending cuts and Entitlement reform. . . . The costs of our political leaders failing to produce deficit reduction are greater than those of failing temporarily to pay interest and/or principal on U.S. Treasury securities."

- In an Oct. 1, 1995 appearance on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley," Gingrich echoed Druckenmiller that a U.S. government default would not be so bad: "As a historian, it's just intellectually nonsense. The fact is that, in the '80s and '90s, we've already had several periods where you had either very, very short debt ceilings, or, in '85, fighting over the Gramm-Rudman sequester—there were 11 days with no debt ceiling. And the market got better every day, because the fight was about how to cut spending. And so, the market liked the idea that the turmoil was caused by a desire to cut spending."

- On Nov. 6, 1995, Druckenmiller had meetings to lobby the House and Senate Republican leadership to force a government default. After these meetings, Gingrich held a press conference with Druckenmiller. Later that day, the Soros manager addressed a seminar at the British-controlled Heritage Foundation. A report to Congress on the seminar was drafted by British Fabian Society member Stuart Butler, titled "Would a 'Train Wreck' Be So Bad?" At the seminar, Druckenmiller repeated that Wall Street wouldn't mind a government default if it leads to vicious austerity!

- Finally, on Dec. 5, 1995, Speaker Gingrich threatened a stock market crash, if he didn't get his balanced budget for Christmas. In an address to the American Medical Association he said:

"Let me tell you, if we postpone it, if we cave in, if we walk off, two things will happen. First, it'll be clear to this country that the best chance we've had in a generation to balance the budget will have failed—not been postponed—failed. And second, you will see interest rates skyrocket and the stock market crash, because the fact is, they are counting on us keeping our word, because they actually believe we are different."

## Not the first time for Soros

The final part of *EIR*'s complaint includes: 1) A 1993 speech before Congress by then-Chairman of the House Banking Committee, Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), where the congressman calls for an SEC investigation into Soros's immense profits from derivatives speculation; and, 2) an Oct. 27, 1995 Petition to the Italian State Attorney in Milan by Paolo Raimondi and Claudio Ciccanti, respectively president and secretary general of the International Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity (see *EIR*, Nov. 17, 1995, p. 28). The petition calls for investigation of Soros for possible violations of Article 501 ("Fraudulent Raising or Lowering of Prices on the Public or Commercial Markets"), when Soros destroyed the value of the Italian lira to make a \$280 million profit.

# National News

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## Rubin warns default will affect all programs

If the U.S. Treasury is forced to default on national debt obligations, as House Republicans are threatening, it will affect all government programs, not just debt service payments, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin warned on "Meet the Press" on Jan. 7. "If we went into default, if we did not have the resources to meet our obligations, then we could not make timely payments on all of the programs that Congress has already approved, so that the entitlement programs, Social Security, Medicare, and the rest, and the discretionary programs would no longer be in a position to receive timely payments," he said.

Rubin said that the Treasury can manage through mid-February, but he said that the Treasury has not yet figured out what to do beyond that point. "We have not yet found a measure that is fully compliant with all the requisite statutory authorities, that we obviously will only act in accordance with, but we are working full bore to find a measure that will get us through that period."

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## Education privateers meet growing opposition

A new report by the National School Boards Association has found that the majority of 3,000 school board members from 354 districts surveyed nationwide, are hesitant to release control of their academic programs to private education management firms, the Jan. 10 *USA Today* reported. The study is a setback to Wall Street financiers' attempts to use so-called "education management organizations" ("EMOs"), to get their hands on education dollars.

Schools reported that employee reluctance to work with private firms is the chief reason for their failure, followed by poor performance by contractors, lack of clarity in contracts, and lack of financial savings.

Some 45% of districts involved in forms of privatization cited hoped-for savings as

their top reason for moving to privatize services, followed by improving management efficiency (29%) and improving or maintaining facilities (28%). Support services, such as cafeteria management and bus service, have found the greatest inroads in the "contracting out" of services with school districts.

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## Some Democrat primaries may be cancelled

Various ballot-related shenanigans are threatening cancellation of Democratic Party Presidential primaries in some states. Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche recently attributed these actions to a faction in the Democratic National Committee. LaRouche said that, given that he expects Clinton to win the nomination, and that he has already announced that he will then back Clinton in the general election, it is clear that some people are worried about a strong showing of support for his candidacy and his policies at this time.

LaRouche warned that another casualty of these shenanigans will be President Clinton. This faction is preventing Clinton, who can talk to citizens effectively, from campaigning, LaRouche said, and this will hurt him in the general election in November. Among the instances that have been reported around the country:

In South Dakota, the Democratic Party has refused to sanction the state's Feb. 27 primary. The Jan. 13 *Daily Republic* of Sioux Falls reported that the reason for the abrupt cancellation was that the South Dakota primary comes "too early in the election cycle to suit the Democratic Party's rulemakers." More likely, is that LaRouche had qualified for the ballot. Convention delegates will now be selected in caucuses, scheduled for March 9.

In Arizona, state Democratic Party Chairman Sam Coppersmith (who penned a recent slander of LaRouche), is instrumental in moves to cancel the Feb. 27 party primary, according to the *Phoenix Republic*. Party officials are reportedly agitated that LaRouche could be the top Democratic vote-getter, and are said to be concerned because they claim that state law binds their delegates to support whichever candidate wins the primary. Coppersmith said the

party is planning to hold its own primary, paid for with party funds, on March 9.

In Delaware, a new law has been rushed through the state legislature which places all candidates who qualify for matching funds on the primary ballot. This would automatically place Clinton's name on the ballot, as well as a host of Republicans who had not applied for the ballot in Delaware because of both parties' displeasure with the closeness of Delaware's Feb. 24 primary to New Hampshire's Feb. 20 primary. The bill was backed by Gov. Pete du Pont (R) and state party chairman Gary Hinds. Previous to the rule change, only LaRouche and an 85-year-old former governor, drafted as a favorite son to "stop LaRouche," were on the Democratic ballot.

President Clinton's name has been withdrawn from the March 19 Michigan primary, according to the secretary of state's office. Clinton was the only Democrat on the ballot, because the secretary of state had refused to place LaRouche's name on the ballot as a "nationally recognized candidate."

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## Farm Bureau seeks probe of meatpacking cartel

Cattle prices are so low, that the American Farm Bureau, a pro-free trade farm organization heavily involved in the business of insurance, called for a government investigation of concentration in meatpacking, at their recent convention, the Jan. 12 *Omaha World Herald* reported. "The action is an unusual one for the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has long been a voice against government interference in the marketplace. For the bureau to take such a position reflects the depth of concern among farmers over depressed cattle prices," the paper commented.

Cow and calf raisers sustained losses of \$80-150 per cow in 1995. Cattle feeders averaged profits of \$2 per cow. Packers, however, announced record profits throughout 1995, according to the Jan. 8 *High Plains Journal*. The annual average spread was \$104 per head. Retail profits averaged \$500 per head.

Farm Bureau President Dean Kleckner told a press conference that a monopoly situ-



## Briefly

**THE VATICAN** daily *L'Osservatore Romano* denounced the use of the death penalty in the United States, in an editorial on Jan. 16. "It is simply a logic of revenge, of vendetta," the editorial stated. It urged the adoption of alternative punishments that "conform more to human rights and do not damage justice."

**UTAH** has announced a plan to re-introduce firing squads as a means of executing prisoners sentenced to death, the Jan. 14 *Washington Post* reported.

**MARGARET THATCHER** will keynote a dinner of the Freeman Hospitals and Health System in Joplin, Missouri on Feb. 6, to give the 1996 Freeman Quality in Medicine Award. The speech comes as doctors in Britain are condemning Thatcherite policies as responsible for the crisis in British hospitals.

**LYNDON LAROUCHE** qualified for the Democratic Presidential primary ballot in Louisiana and Mississippi on Jan. 12, bringing the total number of states on which he is qualified for the ballot to 17.

**EDUCATION** topped voter concern in a recent USA Today-CNN-Gallup poll, the Jan. 10 *USA Today* reported. Republican pollster Ed Goetas said, "Two-thirds of the people think their children will be worse off than they are, and see a good education as key to survival." Democratic pollster Celinda Lake added, "Voters are anxious about the economy . . . and see a good education as something that can have a positive impact."

**ALAN BLINDER**, vice chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, has informed the White House that he will not accept a second term at the Fed. Some in the Clinton administration were once hopeful that Blinder, who is seen as being more concerned with unemployment than inflation, would replace Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan, whose term expires in March.

ation exists, which means the government must step in to investigate. He also called upon the Agriculture Department to order large packers such as IBP, ConAgra, and Cargill to publicly disclose cash and contract prices every five days, instead of every two weeks.

Sen. Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) has a bill before Congress, which is supported by Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, which would form a commission to investigate packer concentration. It is bottled up in the Gingrich-controlled House.

The media and packers claim that the record low prices are due to oversupply. Farmers have demanded an investigation of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, charging that the price is manipulated by the packers on the exchange. The Commodities Futures Trading Commission has cleared the packers of this charge, claiming that their investigation showed that during the relevant trading periods, the packers owned more "buy" than "sell" contracts. However, a new study by Schiller Institute chapter leader Don Eret, shows how the packers have been systematically colluding to drive down prices. The results of the study were published Jan. 22 in the weekly newspaper *New Federalist*.

### Kevorkian ready to start 'suicide clinics'

Jack "Dr. Death" Kevorkian, the unemployed Michigan pathologist who is responsible for taking the lives of 26 known victims, is preparing to start his own nationwide chain of "obitoria," i.e., "suicide clinics," starting in California, according to Geoffrey Fieger, an accomplice and attorney of Kevorkian, the Jan. 17 *Los Angeles Times* reported. Desperate, suicidal victims would come to these locations, to be killed using Kevorkian's "mercitron" suicide machine. Fieger said Kevorkian has received enough money, through a \$20,000 Sovereign Fund award and a \$50,000 donation, to fund the clinics.

After Kevorkian's involvement in the killing of several California residents, who either traveled to Michigan or received Kevorkian's "help" via the mail, the California Medical Board and state authorities revoked

Kevorkian's California medical license. Since then, Fieger said, Kevorkian gives special preference to California patients and is "coming out to California to prove how utterly impotent [the state is] in stopping his work."

California Deputy Attorney General Thomas Lazar says he'll be waiting: If Kevorkian should ply his trade in the state, he will be arrested.

### Living standards are declining, author warns

Jeffrey Madrick, author of the book *The End of Affluence*, warned that the sense of frustration and anxiety expressed by most Americans over their economic futures have a basis in fact, however much economists and conservative politicians may wish to deny it, in an op-ed in the Jan. 16 *New York Times*.

Madrick pointed out that U.S. productivity growth since 1973 has been only about 1% a year, less than half the historic rate of 1870 to 1970. "Had productivity grown at more than 2% over the last 20 years," he said, "the typical American family would have earned roughly \$60,000 more in that time and better than \$5,000 more in 1995 alone. There would be no federal deficit at all at current levels of government spending, but rather a substantial surplus from which to meet our social obligations or reduce taxes. Instead, average wages and salaries have more or less stagnated since 1973, something they hadn't done over so long a period since the Civil War."

It is clear, he said, "that, if we hope to improve growth or even maintain current rates, we must place more of our resources in capital investments, research and development and education."

He concluded: "Healthy growth has been the glue that has held an otherwise diverse and often discordant people together since the nation's beginnings. Without it, a growing number of citizens feel, with good reason, that they are losing control over their lives. This is not business as usual in America. It is a reversal of our national experience."

## Editorial

### *Global warming: a hot potato*

A week after the "Blizzard of '96," residents on the East Coast of the United States were still digging out from the massive snowfall. But they got even more of a shock when they read an article in the Jan. 14 *New York Times*, entitled "Blame Global Warming for the Blizzard." A bit of warm weather would not have been unwelcome!

We can expect next, that the *Times* will be trying to sell us the Brooklyn Bridge. The author of this ludicrous article was obviously a bit embarrassed himself, because he began his Greenie propaganda piece: "It seems a paradox at first glance: How could a record snowstorm have covered much of the northeastern United States last week when the climate of the earth is warming?" There was also a similarly anomalous snowstorm in Bosnia, as the author admitted.

The answer given is that "a warming atmosphere causes more evaporation of water from the ocean, which means more rain, snow or sleet." This denies the actual genesis of the recent storm pattern, which had to do with the placement of the jet stream, causing an unusual circulation pattern of high- and low-pressure air masses. This brought frigid air masses unusually far south at the same time that warm and moist air masses were travelling in a northerly direction.

The article in the *Times* is merely an example of the continuing barrage of propaganda put out to justify the myth that extreme measures must be taken to curtail the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere. Supposedly we run the risk, sometime in the future, of a runaway greenhouse effect, in which the Sun's warmth is trapped in the environs of the earth.

The *Times* has published a number of articles recently which have attempted to keep the "global warming" hoax alive, including one on a recent weather study to the effect that there was an increase in the world's temperature globally last year. What the articles do not mention, is that there were actually three such studies conducted. Two of them, using satellite data, showed that there was a cooling in 1995; the third, chosen by the *Times* to make its case, eliminated data from December

1995 from its analysis.

The data cited in the third study are not only inconclusive, because they covered only 11 months of the year, but the amount of warming which was predicted for a 10-year period was *less than one-tenth of a degree* centigrade. This is well within bounds of error to be expected in such a model.

This contention is especially absurd when we consider that the scenario for an alleged greenhouse effect, calls for an increase in temperature over *50 to 100 years*, of somewhere around 5°C (9° Fahrenheit).

In truth, we do run a risk: the risk of encumbering economies, worldwide, which are already staggering from the ongoing depression, with the burden of investing in unproductive measures for what is marketed as "environmental protection." The environmentalist movement is promoting superstition in the place of science.

The myth of global warming, the so-called growth of the ozone hole, the purported dangers of nuclear energy—these are not merely mass delusions. Nor are they simply the product of ignorance. They are deliberate attempts to brainwash the populations of nations everywhere, into allowing the destruction of national economies, which, in turn, is a necessary prerequisite to destroying the very existence of nation-states.

As we have documented, this assault on the nation-state is the deliberate policy of Britain's House of Windsor. By publishing such a ridiculous article, which tries to make the case that the recent blizzard was caused by *global warming*, the *New York Times* has once again shown its subservience to the British crown.

The greenhouse warming phenomenon is a chime-ra, concocted for political purposes. And the scientists who support the hypothesis, and the journalists who write about it, have the dismal task of trying to foist off a seemingly credible rationale for the dishonest claim that mankind is destroying the biosphere. It is just one instance of the use of pseudoscience to brainwash the gullible.

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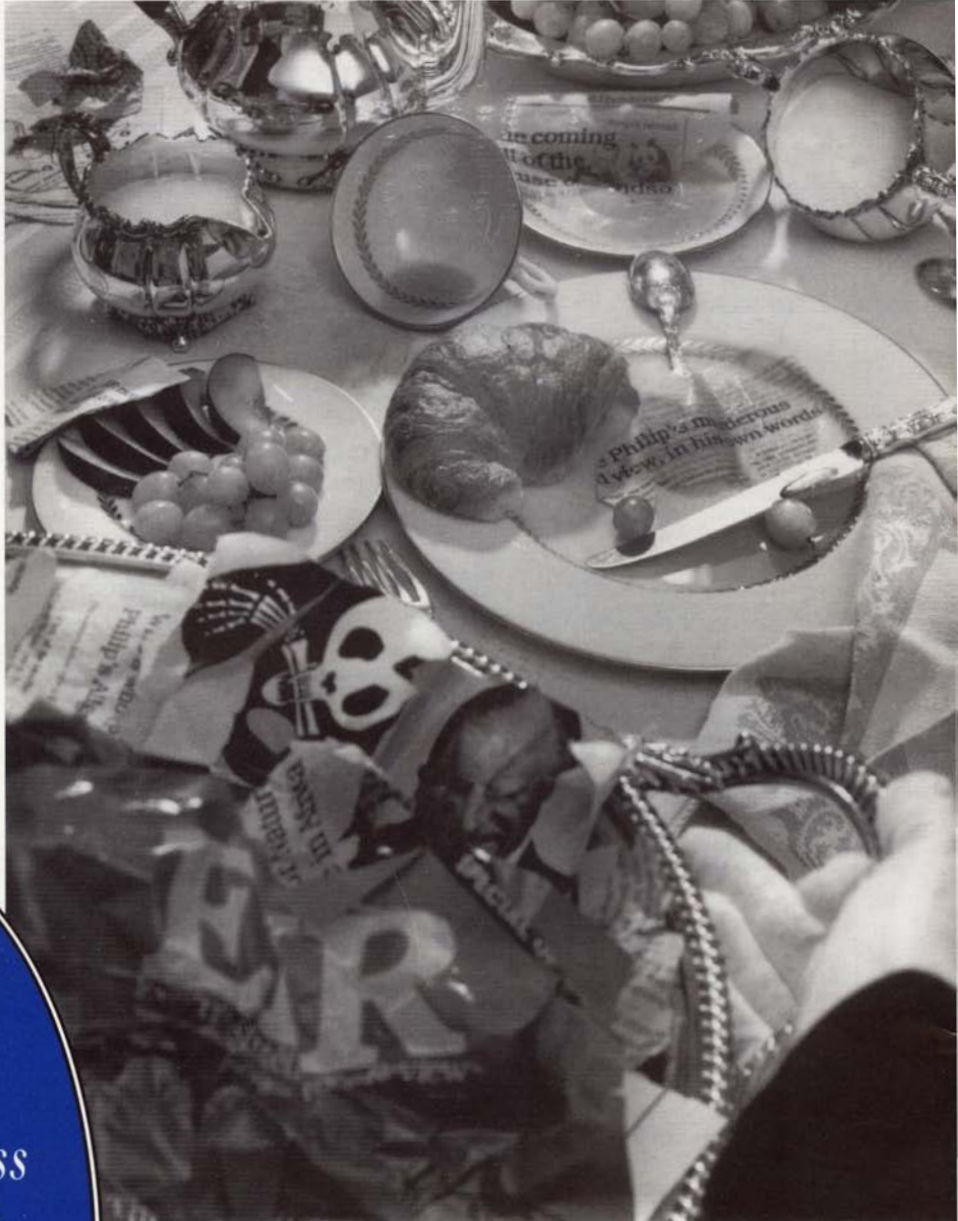
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