

# EIR

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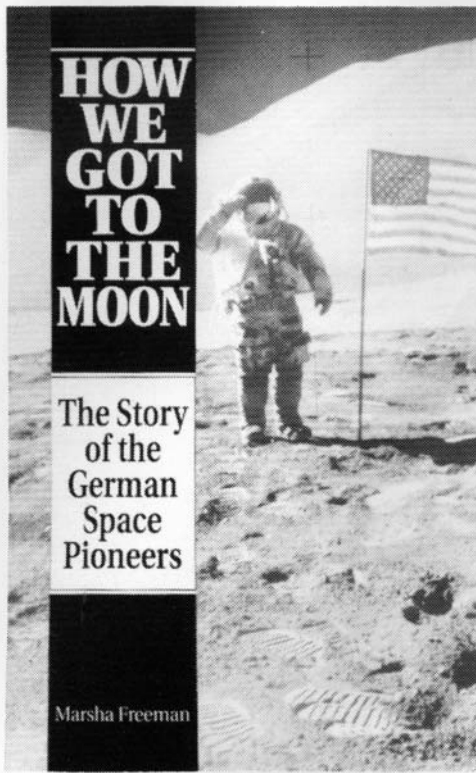
LaRouche sues DNC Chairman Fowler  
Bosnia's fight against IMF genocide  
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for scientific tuning**



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## From the Associate Editor

While trying to decide which of the many excellent articles in this issue to feature on the cover, I was struck, once again, by the unique character of *EIR*. You will find one article after another, detailing the international initiatives of Leibnizian economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, and the efforts of dedicated people all over the world who support him. What other magazine in the world would run articles such as the following?

- The *Feature* brings you up to date on the campaign, launched by LaRouche in 1988, to rescue Classical music from the high tuning which is destroying voices and musical ideas. More than 2,000 musicians have endorsed this initiative. With the Italian edition of the Schiller Institute's "music manual" now out, and a German edition in preparation, the book will soon be available in the two countries which have made the greatest contribution to Classical music.

- A report on the visit of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche to Slovakia, where LaRouche was dubbed "the American Sakharov," and where even the news media gave them a warm welcome, reporting in detail on the *content* of what they had to say. What a refreshing change, to those accustomed to the American press!

- A polemical piece by LaRouche on how that same American press operates to destroy this nation's intelligence and morality—"NBC-TV Argues: 'Women Are Inferior.'"

- A report on how LaRouche and *EIR* have stalled the globalist plot in Ibero-America to destroy the nation-states and their defense capabilities.

- An exclusive story by Umberto Pascali on Bosnia's efforts to combat the "genocide by financial means" of the International Monetary Fund and the British.

- The most critical battle of all, right now, is that in the United States, where LaRouche has been forced to sue the corrupt chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Don Fowler, for violation of the Voting Rights Act, and where, in Pennsylvania, the campaign escalates against Gov. Tom Ridge, the "lead duck" of the Conservative Revolution flock.

*Susan Welsh*

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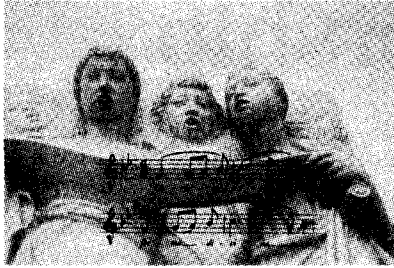
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## Germany revolts against Maastricht dictatorship

by Rainer Apel

For more than three years after the signing of the treaty on the European Monetary Union (EMU) in the Dutch city of Maastricht, in February 1992, it seemed as if the road toward supranationalism, and the total loss of national economic and financial sovereignty of the signatory governments, had been cleared—with no hope for a change of course. But in the late autumn of 1995, France was rocked by a nationwide strike wave that went directly against the Maastricht agreements, after the French government began using the agreement to justify its drastic fiscal austerity program. This put the first big question marks over the future of the signed accords. Big corporate and banking collapses, continually rising unemployment rates, farmers' protests, and other forms of social unrest have made news headlines ever since that November-December 1995, when millions of French workers and public sector employees went out on strike.

And now, even Germany, a country whose social calm and political silence seemed unmatched among all European Union nations, has seen an upsurge of labor protests, culminating in an unprecedented, nationwide campaign against austerity, and a protest rally of over 300,000 workers in Bonn on June 15—one of the biggest protest events in postwar Germany.

The very economic reality which the monetarism-minded authors of the EMU wanted to neglect in 1992, has now reentered the political stage with a vengeance. And the pro-EMU governments are finding it increasingly difficult to implement the criteria for monetary and budgetary stability which they had agreed upon back in 1992.

Because of all this unrest and social and economic reality, the word has gone out that the original 1992 Maastricht agreements—which, according to the solemnly agreed EU timetable, are to go into full effect in January 1999—will have to be rewritten and adjusted to the realities of 1996, 1997, and

1998. The governments and central bankers, as well as the private-sector bankers, keep emphasizing that the original treaty and timetable will not be altered; but most analysts of the European Union scene take it for granted now that these will be altered, and that in the coming weeks, we will learn how and where the governments want to insert the changes.

But now, a new factor has entered the stage: an open revolt in Germany against the EMU framework as such. This means that it is no longer certain whether the 1992 agreements themselves will even survive to 1998 and the EMU inauguration in January 1999. Having a debate in Germany about the European Union is very important, because the Germans are, after all, the biggest contributor of EU financing, with a share of about 26%. The German government is already under strong domestic pressure to reduce that share, and sentiments against “that Europe” of the EMU are building among the German population.

### **The broken promise of eastern development**

The open revolt in Germany comes in response to a series of assaults by the EU Commission, which, since the collapse this spring of Vulkan, Germany's biggest shipbuilding complex, has begun to call into question the legitimacy of state aid to industrial companies. This Commission move especially targets companies in the five eastern states of Germany, which are still suffering from the collapse of the former socialist state-sector system, and from the restructuring of the entire economies since the unification of the two German states in October 1990. Over the past few weeks, the EU Commission has been “ordering” those eastern companies to pay back credits which had been granted to them by state governments, arguing that such government credits are in “violation of the free movement of goods and services.” SKET in Magdeburg, Saxony Anhalt, eastern Germany's biggest machine-builder,

has been told so by Brussels, as have Werkstoff-Union in Lippendorf and Volkswagen in Mosel (both in Saxony), and other companies.

Germans, especially those in the eastern states that have been directly affected by these demands from Brussels, have come to the conclusion that the Commission is not only "overdoing it," but has fired the opening shots in a broad-front economic war against all German industry. The Commission's actions are not even consistent with the letter of its own charter, since it violates a passage in the European Union Treaty. Article 92, section 2, contains explicit exceptions from the otherwise binding competition rules of the Commission, and states that such state aid is permissible, if and when it is "granted to the economy of certain areas of the Federal Republic of Germany affected by the division of Germany, insofar as such aid is required in order to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by that division." This clause originated with the first European Community treaties of 1957, when Germany was divided and in the midst of the Cold War, and was carried over into the 1992 EMU Treaty of Maastricht, more than a year after the unification of Germany.

And indeed, most of the investments made in the eastern states of Germany since 1990, have been based on some form of state aid, while also, ironically, most of the brutal deregulation policies carried out against the former East German state-sector industry along free-market rules, by the Treuhand agency in Berlin, could not have been carried out, had the state not granted some compensation to investors and to those who lost their jobs in this "transformation" process.

All of this is not only known to the EU Commission, but it has been done with the full consent of the Commission members. The new offensive of the Commission against state aid, therefore, threatens to destroy those few industrial companies that have been able to survive the Treuhand agency's deregulation and privatization policy of the last five years. And this is what propelled the government of the state of Saxony, which is affected by this threat in two major cases—namely, Volkswagen-Mosel and Werkstoff-Union—into action. The state government of Saxony solemnly resolved not to pay any attention to Brussels, and went ahead and granted 142 million deutschemarks in state aid to the Volkswagen management, for its planned new DM 780 million foundry in Mosel—a project which will create 23,000 new jobs in one of Germany's highest areas of unemployment.

### **Boycott of the European Union threatened**

This act of rebellion is something quite unprecedented in the usually pro-Brussels-minded Germany, and the harsh statements coming from Saxony against the Brussels Eurocrats have been even more unprecedented. In several interviews, Saxony Economics Minister Kajo Schommer lashed out against the "Euro-dictatorship" which wants to rule all of Europe by decrees, but which is not subject to any parliamentary control, nor is it even properly elected, but merely ap-

pointed. In an interview with the leading economics weekly in Germany, *Wirtschaftswoche*, Schommer said on Aug. 1: "What we are doing under German law in terms of industrial support, is entirely our own business, and that of the federal government, but not that of the Commission." He warned the Commission to stop interfering, otherwise "the State of Saxony will not continue to approve of Maastricht III [the full European monetary union] or other European treaties. And all other governors of the new [German] states would then be obliged to join the Saxony position, to secure the future of their own states."

In effect, Schommer was threatening to launch a full-scale boycott of the EU.

On Aug. 5, the state governor of Saxony, Kurt Biedenkopf, struck out in the same direction, in an interview with *Der Spiegel*, Germany's leading political weekly. He warned that the ongoing campaign of the Eurocrats against Germany's industry will backfire against Brussels. He declared that the Commission's acts were in violation the pro-German clauses in Article 92 of the EU treaty. Had these clauses not been carried over into the 1992 EMU Maastricht II agreements, "Saxony would never have accepted Maastricht II," he said.

Biedenkopf warned that should the EU Commission stick to its policy of "punitive actions" against traditional industrial regions of Germany like that in Saxony, "a debate would begin in Germany about fundamentals on the tasks and limitations of the Commission and the EU. This would be waged, then, against the background of Maastricht II." The direction that debate would then take, would be to grant the European Parliament control over the Commission. Biedenkopf said he preferred not to speak of a "Euro-Dictatorship," as his economics minister Schommer had, but "a government that is subject to control by the parliament, definitely would not have acted in the way that the EU Commission has done now, against Saxony."

Biedenkopf's warning must be taken very seriously, indeed. A leading figure in the Christian Democratic Party of Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl, he has often been named as a potential successor to Kohl, and he and Schommer speak for the generation of Germany's elites that will shape policies in the early 21st century.

It is also a sign of how much political leaders can change in a time of crisis: Before the reunification of Germany, Kurt Biedenkopf was one of West Germany's leading "Atlanticists," an outspoken member of the Trilateral Commission, who worked hard to prevent Germany's re-emergence as a sovereign nation-state.

The new policies will not be very favorable to the supranational Eurocrats, but will return to the principle of the nation-state and of economic-financial sovereignty. Keeping in mind that the reality of the world economic depression, it is not difficult to forecast that the anti-EU revolt will soon also spill over against other supranational institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund.

# Russian budget crisis nears breaking point

by Konstantin George

The economic-financial crisis which the Russian government was expecting in autumn, erupted during August. A wave of regional coal miners' strikes that began in the Far East in July, is threatening to become a nationwide general strike of miners. Alongside the threat of a social explosion, is the fifty-fifty possibility that Russian state finances could crash during August. Russia is perched on the brink of chaos, with a regime that, since the July 3 Presidential elections, has said nothing of substance concerning the crisis, let alone taken any measures to counter it.

Ironically, even the headline-grabbing offensive of the Chechen rebels that began Aug. 6 with their attempt to control the center of Grozny, the capital, and their capture of two

large towns, Gudermes and Argun, is of minor significance compared to the present crisis that threatens the very fabric of the Russian state.

On Aug. 15, a reported 15 trillion rubles in government short-term treasury bills, known as GKO's, mature and have to be re-financed. On the same date, to cover the huge election campaign period outlays and promises regarding wages and pensions, a further 30 trillion rubles in GKO's will be put up for sale. But even should the rollover succeed, the ability of the state to avoid a crash is not assured. To get by, given the accelerating collapse of tax revenues, which is a function of the collapsing economy, the monthly tranches (\$330 million each) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s three-year standby credit are required. During a July inspection, an IMF team in Moscow got a glimpse of how precarious Russia's finances are, and rushed back to Washington, refusing to turn over the July tranche.

## Social explosion

The miners' strike illustrates the unbelievable capacity to endure hardship exhibited by Russians through five years of destruction of their living standards under IMF policies. The strike is a yardstick of how close the country is to a social explosion. It began in the Far East in the second week of July, with 11,000 coal miners who hadn't been paid since February. It was a spontaneous action, not initiated by the miners union, triggered by the sight of fellow miners collapsing on the job from hunger. Hunger also triggered a companion hunger strike by employees of the main power plant in the Far East's Primorye region.

By Aug. 1, when, despite government promises, no back pay had been received, miners at 22 mines in the Urals and at 23 mines in the Rostov on the Don region in southern Russia also went on strike. At this juncture, the national Independent Coal Miners Trade Union declared that its leaders would meet on Aug. 6 and decide whether to stage a nationwide general strike of miners.

The trade union's "threat" was in reality a maneuver to contain the strike and halt the further spread of wildcat strikes (which it succeeded in doing), in order to reach a preliminary agreement with the government before Aug. 6, thus giving the bankrupt regime time to set up an operation to pacify the miners. On Aug. 5, the union leadership and government officials met, with one purpose: to postpone a general strike till late August, i.e., after the Aug. 9 Yeltsin inauguration, the Aug. 15 treasury bill rollover, and, above all, in the hope that by late August, the July and August tranches of the IMF three-year standby credit would have been transferred into the coffers of the state budget, giving the government a minimal social pacification capability.

The government succeeded in buying time. On Aug. 6, the chairman of the miners union, Vitaly Budko, announced that a general strike will begin Aug. 25, unless all back wages owed have been paid by then. On the same day, the

## So, You Wish To Learn All About Economics?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

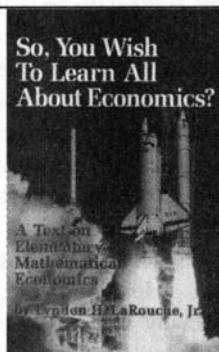
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striking miners in the Far East and southern Russia began to return to work. The Far East miners also received the first installment of back wages, namely, their February and March salaries. On the one hand, the union announcement postponed of the general strike, even though the word postponement was never used. However, to avoid an Aug. 25 general strike, the government must pay off the total of 1.7 trillion rubles (\$324 million) owed in back wages. As one can see, the sum involved is almost identical to one IMF tranche (\$330 million).

The sums may be more than coincidence. The 1.7 trillion ruble figure as the amount owed that has to be paid to prevent a general strike, was that given by Budko. On Aug. 1, the coal miners union had declared, after the first \$45 million had been sent to the Far East miners, that coal miners were still owed \$500 million. After the Aug. 5 meeting with the government, somehow \$500 million became \$324 million. Perhaps somewhat trivial, but nonetheless an illustration of the regime's maxim: "Expend only what is absolutely necessary to avoid a social explosion, and not one kopek more."

### Buying time is coming to an end

However, the days of financial juggling to scrape through from week to week, including sums from the IMF and other agencies as a way of propping up a comprador regime, are drawing to an end. The recognition of this is coming even from within the government camp. At the beginning of August, Central Bank head Sergei Dubinin said that the "existence of the Russian state is at stake." The July 30 German financial daily *Handelsblatt* cited an adviser to President Boris Yeltsin, Nikolai Malyshev, calling for an urgent change in government policy to promote industrial production and exports. He warned that by continuing the policy of exporting "oil, gas, and metals for food . . . it won't take long before the country is destroyed." Instead, Russia "has to develop its machine building, light industry, and food processing industry," he said.

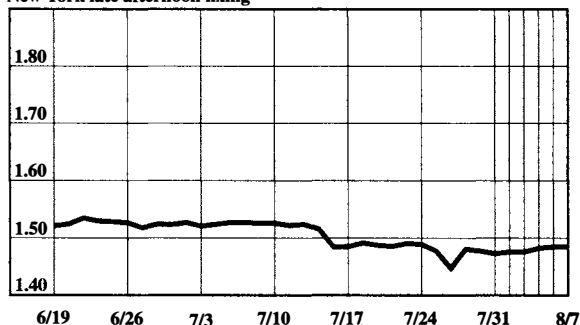
The same urgent warnings are coming from the opposition. On Aug. 2, Gennadi Zyuganov, the Russian Communist Party leader who had opposed Yeltsin for the Presidency, was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal-Europe*: "Chaos and crisis are growing in the country. The financial-budget sector is on the brink of a crash. Every two days a bank is collapsing." On Aug. 5, the government finally released the data on bank failures, which showed that Zyuganov had understated the gravity of the banking crisis. For the first half of 1996, there were 145 bank failures, i.e., more than three every four days.

Other statistics for the first half of 1996 were no less gruesome: GDP had fallen by 5%, industrial production by 7%, and capital investment by 14%. The rates for the summer will be even worse, because of the near total stoppage of production in the Far East, as a result of the disruption of fuel supplies that forced power plants to close and shut off electricity to industrial plants.

## Currency Rates

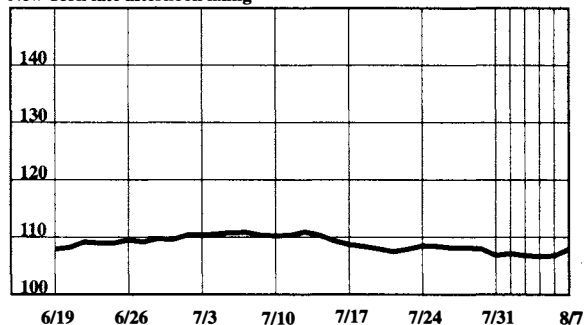
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



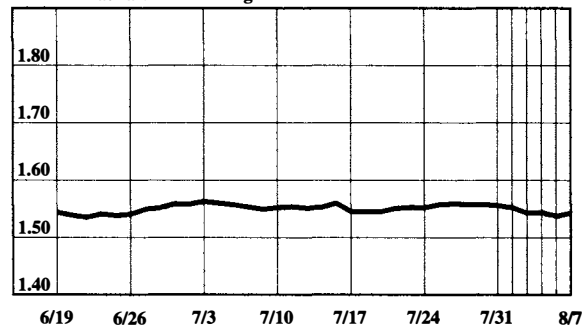
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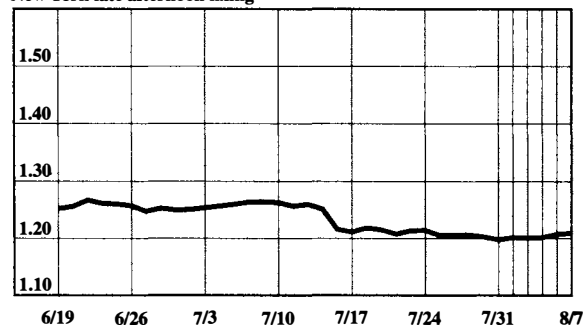
### The British pound in dollars

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### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Conference addresses newly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases

by John Grauerholz, MD

*The following report, by a specialist correspondent, is presented as a contribution to the debate on how to deal with emerging diseases, and biological warfare.*

On May 13-14, 1996 a conference on "Building a Global Network For Infectious Disease Prevention, Surveillance, and Interventions" occurred in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by GenCon, the National Consortium for Genomic Resources Management and Services, it assembled scientists, administrators, and technologists to discuss building a global network to combat infectious disease. Representatives of the White House National Technology and Science Council (NTSC), National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Agriculture, USDA Animal and Plant Inspection Service, USDA Agricultural Research Center, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were present on the program. Other speakers included a former head of the Centers for Disease Control, the head of the Office of Emergency Preparedness of the U.S. Public Health Service, representatives of the Pan-American Health Organization, World Bank, U.S. Agency for International Development, the Institute for Genomic Research, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and several distinguished academic microbiologists and private sector biotechnology companies. Combining speakers and attendees, this event had the broadest spectrum of institutional representation at a meeting on a particular topic.

## **We need a 'concerted quick response system'**

Opening the conference, Thomas W. Frazier, president of GenCon, described the principal challenge as "successful integration of organizational resources and missions into a concerted quick response system with a global reach. If that weren't difficult enough, global travel and the speeds at which microbial agents can spread internationally would require unprecedented levels of international cooperation in detection, analysis, and control efforts. Past multilateral cooperative efforts have left a lot to be desired with respect to speed and efficiency in meeting common social and medical needs."

Frazier noted that "detection and analysis technology still has a long way to go to be useful in a quick response context. Traditional analytic methods take far too long and are too

expensive for routine or priority screening purposes. DNA-based analytic technology shows promise here, but has been represented to be more fully developed than it really is. In any event, we need more sensitive, less expensive, and more quickly performed screening tests. This requires intensive attention and coverage of promising alternative lines of research by both military and civilian research organizations.

"The motivation for creating a global network for responding to microbial threats comes from two developments: 1) New and re-emerging lethal diseases are cropping up in disturbing numbers around the world; and 2) biological and chemical weapons are now seen as the principal military threats now that nuclear missile threats have diminished. The concern about 'loose nukes' (small nuclear devices that can be fashioned from pirated material and then transported by land to the target site) is low because only small amounts of fissionable materials are unaccounted for. Since BW and CW threats come from both nation-states and terrorist organizations, compensatory activities must be developed on the part of law enforcement, intelligence, and defense organizations alike, hopefully in a cooperative manner.

"While the BW and CW threats are of greater apparent concern to the Congress, they cannot easily be distinguished from natural exposures to disabling or lethal microbes. For example, anthrax is one agent that nations with BW programs have in inventory. It has an unusually large physical reach and can induce very high casualty rates in comparison with other BW agents. Anthrax is also a naturally occurring disease that can continue to infect animals as well as humans for years, once established in a given location. So there can be a problem detecting where the pathogen originated and how it arrived at the location involved. If these determinations are successful, then there is the problem of determining an appropriate course of action, whether or not the pathogen was introduced deliberately or through natural occurrence. From whatever origin, the treatment plan may still have to be the same, assuming that treatment is possible.

"There is a reluctance in official quarters to divulge how vulnerable we really are to terrorist uses of CW and BW agents. One concern is that public discussions will precipitate amateur terrorist ambitions and events. There are concerns

that disclosures of animal diseases, such as the Mad Cow disease, will adversely affect a production industry, as recently happened in Britain. So, there is much reluctance in official government quarters to divulge such information. On the other hand, if a deadly epidemic does occur, such as a 'Super Flu,' the public should not be just ignorant victims. Front line health and rescue workers would need specific advance training to be really helpful and not just carriers of the infectious disease.

"Terrorist handbooks already exist for downloading from the Internet, as Senator Biden illustrated recently on the Senate floor. Government efforts to deny existing threats often backfire, as illustrated in the British Mad Cow disease affair. And it is difficult to administer large interagency programs in a secure way or in a way that classifies parts of the program but not other parts.

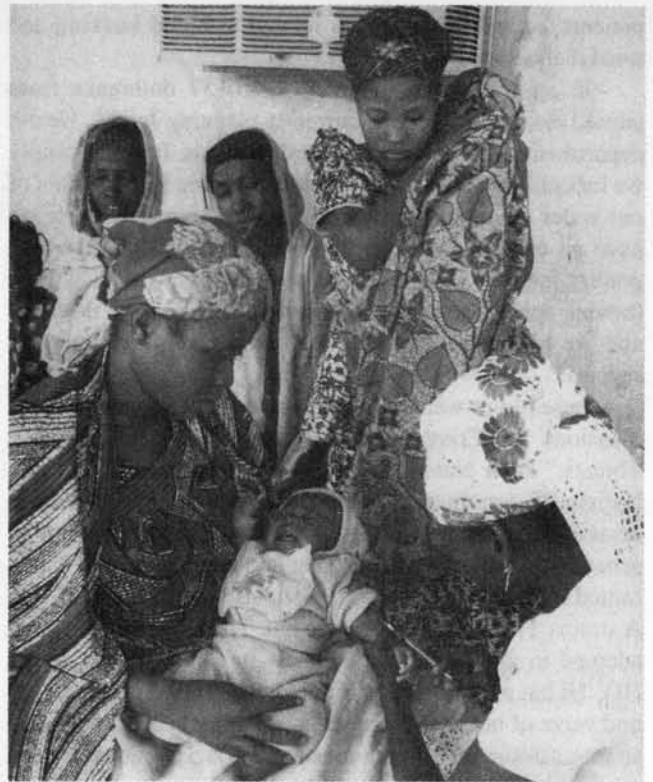
"Therefore, it makes sense to me to err on the side of excessive public disclosure of actual threat potential and impending threats. The public concern that results could then be useful in motivating useful public health education and in building public support for a truly effective networking program. In fact, I can see public health education channels on TV and an international infectious diseases information clearinghouse for public use through the Internet, as well as a parallel information clearinghouse for medical professionals. How these information resources might become a part of an official intergovernmental global network remains to be seen.

"In any event, it is important to take these concerns seriously and personally. We all need to think what we might be able to do to support a comprehensive networking development effort. As for GenCon, I think we could expand the GenCon network into a larger consortium that could function analogously to Sematech but in the infectious diseases area. At the least, we could create another study committee on infectious diseases that would review developments and provide advisory support to government on a continuing basis."

### National security implications

Dr. Frazier then introduced Dr. Laura Efras of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The Committee on International Science, Engineering, and Technology (CISSET) of OSTP had produced a report on "Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases," which called for a global disease surveillance network. Dr. Efras, a senior policy analyst in the Division of National Security and International Affairs, is responsible for coordinating White House initiatives on emerging infectious diseases. In her talk, "NTSC Perspectives on a Global Network," Dr. Efras discussed national security and international affairs as related in the CISSET report and a 1995 NTSC report. Having paid lip service to the importance of the problem and the need for cooperation, she got to the point: There is no new funding, and agencies are supposed to cooperate using existing funds.

Following this, came an "Overview on Emerging and Re-



*Immunization of children in Niger. Experts agree that we are ill prepared to deal with the spread of infectious diseases, due to a lack of resources and poor coordination of the resources we have.*

Emerging Infectious Diseases" by Frederick A. Murphy, DVM. He is the dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California at Davis, and a former head of CDC. It is not a pretty picture. "We will have 100 million AIDS cases by the year 2000. Virulent strains of Venezuelan equine encephalitis are proliferating along with mosquito vectors. Ecologic factors include new strains from unique and isolated environments that are released by deforestation and population inroads into these areas. Primitive irrigation, without arthropod control, leads to increasing vector populations. Uncontrolled urbanization clusters large numbers of susceptible individuals in areas where they are subject to new agents. Resurgence of dengue represents a failure of vector control. Malaria is becoming drug resistant. Tick-borne diseases, such as Lyme, are becoming prevalent. There is a problem of zoonotic diseases, such as raccoon rabies and Ebola. Services such as PROMED (an Internet site for reporting on newly emerging diseases) are helpful, but we need front line people, clinicians and pathologists, who are aware of these problems and alert to new diseases such as hantaviral syndrome. There is a personnel problem in entomology and mammology. There are no young people in the loop. Behavioral problems enhance the spread of infectious diseases. Daycare centers are disseminators of infectious diseases. Then we have iatrogenic diseases; immunosuppressed transplantation and chemotherapy

patients, as well as problems related to blood banking and renal dialysis.

"In agriculture we have *E. coli* 0157 outbreaks from tainted meat (the epidemic currently plaguing Japan). Health departments lack personnel to deal with this. In water supply we lack ability to deal with cryptosporidium. Fifty percent of our water treatment plants can't cut it. Among animals we have an epidemic of avian influenza hitting our high-tech poultry industry. There are the prion diseases, such as BSE [bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or Mad Cow disease], and we have emerging diseases among some endangered species."

These topics were expanded on in the first panel on "Dimensions of Contemporary Human Infectious Disease Threats." Peter Nara of the Frederick Cancer R&D Center, National Cancer Institute, noted that the problem is infectious disease departments are viewed as a cost. There is complacency in the blood banks. In Thailand the parenterally transmitted B strain of HIV has been superseded by the E, C, and A strains. HIV 1B infections are flat. The E strain, which has adapted to genital transmission, is in a log growth phase. HIV 1E has a transmission efficiency of 1/10. There is a second wave of heterosexual transmission by genitally adapted strains, associated with pre-existing STDs. He said oral transmission is not out of the question due to genetic recombination. HIV spawns primary and secondary opportunistic infections. We need well-trained people to set up a sort of DEW line for emerging diseases. Nara laid strong stress on training new clinicians and researchers.

### **Bioweapons and terrorism**

Kathleen Bailey of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, who works on arms control for the National Security Agency, spoke on bioweapons and terrorism. Bioweapons are possessed by Russia and Iraq, among others, she said. Among terrorists, they pose the greatest threat and greatest probability of use of weapons of mass destruction. The Iraqi sites were discovered in August 1995 on the basis of information from defectors, after three years of searching couldn't find them. The Iraqis were working on anthrax, botulism, aflatoxin, wheat smut, and camel pox. So, they were contemplating attacks on crops and animals, as well as people. Russia had weaponized smallpox. It has had a long-standing program comprising six institutes and five production plants, employing 15,000 people, with a high surge capacity. They were developing tularemia and plague resistant to antibiotics.

Terrorist actions include a 1984 use of salmonella in Oregon by the Bhagwan cult. The Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo worked on biological agents and tried to obtain Ebola. They apparently had access to remote-controlled aircraft. In May 1995 an individual ordered plague from a type collection. There was an episode of ricin production. Mechanisms of control exist under the biowarfare convention of arms control agreements. Export controls are necessary. The Biological

Anti-Terror Act of 1989 is supposed to deal with these problems. Given the problem, military budgets for dealing with biowarfare have been cut 50%. The most likely delivery of mass bioweapons is by air, e.g., cruise missiles or drone aircraft with sprayers.

Dr. Bailey is well aware of the problems of coordinating government agencies to respond to terrorist use of bioweapons (see book review, p. 12). This lack of coordination and cooperation emerged again and again as the major problem at this conference.

Edward McSweegen of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases stressed the importance of research and training infrastructure, and the need to expand research.

### **Plant and animal diseases**

The second panel covered Impacts of Plant and Animal Diseases on Productivity, Agricultural Economics, and Human Diseases. Thomas E. Walton, DVM, PhD, who is the director of the Ames, Iowa, USDA Agricultural Research Service National Animal Disease Center, stated that agriculture is a \$150-200 billion per year industry. One major problem is zoonotic pathogens, organisms that spread from animals to people. The veterinary community is a resource for training animal disease doctors. There are 26 veterinary medical schools in the United States. There is the Foreign Animal Disease Laboratory at Plum Island, New York, which is part of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) that is responsible for stopping the entry of new animal and plant pathogens into the country. There is need for additional labs and biocontainment facilities, but federal funding has been flat. Animal pathogens are important, as in the recent outbreak of leptospiral pneumonia in South America. The BSE hysteria indicates the level of fear of animal pathogens.

Linda Detweiler of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service described the extent of the industry. New Jersey exports 12 million horses a year! Tuberculosis eradication among horses began in 1905. Three herds were infected by contact with deer. Pseudorabies is caused by a herpesvirus. Eradication began in late 1980s. Avian influenza, H5, H7, is the most devastating U.S. poultry disease. BSE was first seen in Great Britain in 1986, possibly related to scrapie in sheep. Cattle were fed sheep renderings that included brain and spinal cord material. Currently there are 60,000 cases in Great Britain, which represents 98% of all cases.

Roy Gingery of the Animal Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland spoke on plant health. There is a new strain of corn blight from Mexico. A major problem is Karnal Bunt of wheat, a disease that originated in the Indian state of Karnal. It is not a human toxin, but produces kernel discoloration. On March 8, 1996 it was found in some U.S. grain. The economic implications are immense. Forty countries prohibit import of grain with Karnal Bunt. For years the U.S. bragged that its grain was free of Karnal Bunt. Now there is a nationwide survey for Karnal Bunt. Several states are under quarantine.

Another problem is restraint of trade, using disease as a non-tariff trade barrier to bypass the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the North American Free Trade Agreement. How do we coordinate all this? Will the Pentagon share information with the World Health Organization? What about the problem of info-terrorism?

### **Call for public health infrastructure**

Panel three discussed "Functional Requirements For a Global Network For Prevention, Surveillance, and Control of Microbial Threats to Humans." Gail Cassell, PhD, a professor at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, presented the problems in setting up a global network. We need a public health infrastructure, she said. The elements exist, but we lack a clear chain of command and responsibility. She stressed yet again the need for better interagency coordination. There is no U.S. agency to respond to foreign outbreaks and no funding available.

James Shih of the National Institutes of Health Department of Transfusion Medicine related the problems of HIV and the varieties of transmissible hepatitis. Starting from hepatitis A and B, we are now up to hepatitis G.

Kyle Olson of the Arms Control and Proliferation Analysis Center of TASC, Inc., an Arlington, Virginia defense consulting firm, spoke on "The Challenge of Surveillance." He noted that biological agents represent a major new weapon in the terrorist arsenal, and that biowarfare has been weaponized for the battlefield and probably used. Industrialized societies are at great risk from both strategic and tactical uses of biological warfare. He said that taboos against use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists that may once have existed, have been eroded or even erased. Noting that TASC predicted terrorist nerve gas attacks, he said the sarin gas attack in Tokyo's subway system represented the crossing of a line. He concluded that while the technology exists to tie together international health and security experts, the policy community is still unclear about how to act, and this failure is potentially fatal.

The final panel of the day was "Agricultural Considerations in Building a Global Network for U.S. Protection from Microbial Threats." Donald L. Plucknett, PhD, president of Agricultural Research and Development International, described the process of breeding plants for increased yield and disease resistance. He argued that, contrary to some environmentalist claims, substantial further gains in yields are possible and that today's crops are hardier and more disease resistant than their predecessors. These results are attained by the effective use of genetic resources. However, it takes 20 years from the first cross to the development of a crop plant, and it requires continuing research to maintain these yields. Because of this, it is essential to learn about potential pests before they get here.

Joan Lunney of the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Md., discussed the role of sanitary and phytosanitary

agreements under the World Trade Organization. Alejandro Thiermann of the USDA Animal and Plant Inspection Service discussed the role of that agency in monitoring animal and plant diseases.

### **Perspectives for international cooperation**

The following day, Stephen Morse, PhD, professor at Rockefeller University, chaired the panel on "Strengthening International Programs and Capabilities for Infectious Disease Prevention, Surveillance and Control." He stressed that there is a large untapped reservoir of viruses in the wild, and that current surveillance systems would not pick up human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) if it appeared today. This is because these systems lack coordination. The three components of an effective system are: 1) strategically located clinical facilities; 2) an effective laboratory system; and 3) epidemiologic capability. Citing ProMED (Program for Monitoring Emerging Diseases), which was started by the Federation of American Scientists in 1993, as an example of a network to address the problem, he stressed the need for global leadership, possibly under WHO. Francisco Pinhero of the Pan-American Health Organization discussed the situation in South America, which has recently experienced new and old disease outbreaks. Like the other physicians who spoke, he stressed the need for more research and training of clinicians. Francis Carr of the U.S. Agency for International Development, in the course of a litany about biodiversity loss, climate change, sustainable development, etc., again raised the issues of public health collapse and the need for cooperative efforts in view of the lack of funds.

The next panel discussed "Existing U.S. Programs and Capabilities for Infectious Disease Prevention, Surveillance and Control." The panel chairman, Rear Adm. Franklin Young, MD of the Office of Emergency Preparedness for the U.S. Public Health Service, described the National Disaster Medical System which has the capability to put an emergency team on the ground in the United States in one-half to three hours from notification of a medical emergency. He stressed the need for a cadre of general clinicians and first responders to deal with these problems. Randall S. Murch, director of the FBI Scientific Analysis Laboratory, spoke on surveillance of terrorism. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management and would treat a chemical, biological, radiological (CBR) event as a crime scene. He described the Bureau's biggest problem as lack of access to surveillance data. Kelley Preston of APHIS discussed existing USDA programs, including the Foreign Animal Diseases program in the context of a terrorist agricultural bioattack. Stephen Hoffman of the U.S. Naval Medical Research Institute described the network of worldwide tropical disease laboratories run by the U.S. military, noting that all of the present antimalarial agents were developed by the U.S. military.

The third panel of the day discussed Microbial Detection and Analysis Technology. The chairman, Lt. Col. Victor

Weedn, MD, JD, of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, described advances in DNA technology which enable rapid and highly specific identification of biological material. Craig Venter of the Institute for Genomics Research then depicted the progress in sequencing and identifying the genetic material of numerous organisms, from the simple to the complex. Allen Northrup of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory described progress in DNA diagnostics. Lennie Klevan of Life Technologies, one of the conference sponsors, discussed techniques of genetic amplification such as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), which can increase the amount of available genetic material from a sample. Abel de la Rosa of Digene Diagnostics then described a technique of signal amplification which can detect minute traces of DNA without the need to use PCR.

The final panel attacked the question of "Network Building: Technology Integration, Coordination, Management and Training." Robert E. Shope, MD, professor of Pathology, Microbiology, and Immunology at the University of Texas Medical Center, Galveston, chaired this session. Dr. Shope, one of the giants of virology, and a foremost expert on insect-transmitted viruses, recapped the needs for research, training, and personnel. Eugene Boostrom, MD, of the World Bank then described a number of health monitoring programs run by the World Bank in the context of developing a surveillance network. Michael Snyder, an economist with the Fogarty International Center of the National Institutes of Health, closed with a discussion of economic impacts of infectious diseases and the savings a global surveillance network could realize.

### **Not if, but when**

The impression of the conference was that we are ill prepared for a real problem, due to lack of resources and poor coordination of the resources we have. The need for an entity to coordinate diverse governmental and private capabilities is obvious. Recent events such as the Tokyo gas attack, the Oklahoma City bombing, and the crash of TWA flight 800 tell us a terrorist bioattack is a question of when and not if. Malcolm Dando, in *Biological Warfare in the 21st Century* (Brassey's, London: 1995), cites a series of studies that indicate biological agents have a mass casualty potential much closer to nuclear weapons than chemical agents. Kathleen Bailey estimates that only five people and \$100,000 would be needed to produce enough of a single agent to make a formidable biological weapon. When we consider the hundreds of thousands of dollars the Aum cult spent on research materials and facilities (according to testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations hearings on "Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction"), the implications are not comforting. One ray of hope is that GenCon was able to assemble this diverse group to focus on the problem. On the other hand, there are indications that the FBI, counting on dissension within the Defense Department, is moving to consolidate any such network under its control.

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## **Book Review**

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### **Fictional, but true account of bioterror**

by John Grauerholz, MD

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#### **Death for Cause**

by K.C. Bailey

Meerkat Publications, Livermore, Calif., 1995  
284 pages, paperbound, \$12

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The author, an expert on the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, has worked in the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The book, which could also be called "Mission All Too Possible," describes three young scientists infected with terminal environmentalism, who, to further their cause, devise a series of biological weapons which they deploy to force the U.S. government and the Vatican to adopt radical changes in environmental and birth control policies.

Who would do this sort of thing? A RAND Corp. study on "Terrorists and the Potential Use of Biological Weapons" reported:

"Therefore, it is virtually impossible to 'predict' which terrorist groups are most likely to embark upon biological terrorist attacks. However, we can identify some basic characteristics that would make certain types of groups more likely than others to experiment with these weapons.

"One important characteristic is a perception by the members of a group that biological weapons would not create a backlash among the group's supporters. Thus, nationalistic groups such as the IRA and E.T.A.—which at times have engaged in bombings and shootings that claimed the lives of innocent civilians—would most likely find the possible repercussions of biological weapons too risky. These types of groups depend upon the support—political, logistical, and financial—of significant segments of the population that may not necessarily approve of a group's violent tactics, even though they support its political and territorial objectives.

"Terrorist groups that could conceivably initiate an attack with biological weapons would thus probably exhibit

the following characteristics:

- “A general, undefined constituency whose possible reaction to a biological-weapons attack does not concern the terrorist group.
- “Demonstration of a certain degree of sophistication in weaponry or tactics.
- “A willingness to take risks.

“Several terrorist groups can be described as having amorphous constituencies for which concern about a public backlash would not be likely to deter the use of biological weapons. The Japanese Red Army (JRA), for example, whose goals and objectives include vague notions about world revolution, would not be likely to feel any constraints. . . .”

### **Not penny-ante terrorists**

The terrorists in this case see themselves as saving the world from doom. Compared to the future of the planet, what are a few thousand lives? As Marcie, one of the terrorists, says, responding to objections raised by her brother and fellow terrorist, “Listen, Marc, I am getting tired of this self-righteous attitude of yours. We have been over this repeatedly and you have agreed that our mission is the most important cause in the world today. A common terrorist thinks that their political objective of ruling this or that puny little country is worthwhile. The Irish Republican Army thinks it is justified in killing people just so they can rule one end of an island that is only a speck of land on the map. The same is true of the Basques in Spain or the Tamils in Sri Lanka. All the terrorists, in fact. They are after their own petty parochial interests. We aren’t like them. We are not trying to rule anything or kick anybody out of anywhere. We do have a loftier goal and we are better than they. We are trying to save the planet. And what we do will benefit everyone, not just some group with a gangster mentality.”

Most biowarfare scenarios involve agents designed to kill or disable people, but this one opens with a plant attack. Exploiting the genetic uniformity of many of our food crops, the terrorists breed a virulent form of wheat stem rust, capable of overcoming the inbred resistance of American wheat, and spray it on a Kansas wheat field. Before this, they had sent a videotape to the FBI demanding that the President stop subsidies to farmers using organophosphate pesticides.

Naming themselves “South First,” while actually being Americans working at a research laboratory in Canada, they confuse the FBI anti-terror people into believing they are South American terrorists. Having a ten-year-old Mexican boy reading their demands in Spanish on the video helps foster the illusion.

Even more terrifying than their actions, which kill hundreds of people, is the bureaucratic response to the threat. The author, having obviously sat in on her share of inter-agency meetings, describes the inter-agency rivalries and intra-agency backstabbing in several all-too-believable scenes.

A non-fictional example, is what happened with Presidential Decision Directive 39, which provides for response by the FBI and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to assist local officials in the event of a biowarfare incident. Commenting on a field exercise, code named “Mirage Gold,” carried out under PDD 39, FEMA reported:

“Serious problems concerning interagency cooperation and coordination and especially the ‘pass off’ from the FBI to FEMA became obvious early in the exercise. For example, the FEMA ‘After Action’ report notes the following:

“ ‘First, there was a lack of understanding by the lead agency (the FBI) regarding the concept of consequence management and how it would apply to the situation depicted in the exercise scenario. Second, there was an apparent belief by the FBI that tactical and technical operations to deal with the incident could be performed in relative isolation from local officials as well as the media. . . .’ ”

Commenting on the same exercise, the Department of Energy noted:

“The FBI conducted exercise operations in ‘imperial fashion,’ failing to communicate or coordinate with other agencies. The Bureau did not utilize the Joint Operations Center . . . [and] they provided little information regarding their portion of the play. . . . The FBI SAC [Special Agent in Charge] stated explicitly that he did not want a full-time DOE liaison at the FBI Command Post or Joint Operations Center.”

### **Bureaucratic wrangling**

In Bailey’s novel, the FBI agent in charge of the case gets his information on the potential of biological anti-crop weapons from a professor at Kansas State University. His information and insights into the case are smothered by higher-ups playing power and turf games. Ultimately he is driven to suicide.

The terrorists meanwhile demand a Mexican bishop renounce the Vatican position on birth control and abortion. When the Bishop doesn’t comply, in part because he was unaware of their demand, they poison a bunch of soup pots at a festival with botulinum toxin and kill over 300 people. The FBI decides this is a natural occurrence.

South First’s plans begin to unravel when the group’s leader is seduced by a rabidly anti-Palestinian Israeli woman who absconds with several containers of anthrax originally destined for the Vienna subway system. What follows, I will leave to those who read the book: It is a real page-turner.

Dr. Bailey did her literary homework before she started writing. She creates a set of believable characters and sets them in conflict. In doing this, she provides a useful profile of the type of terrorists who would resort to the use of biological weapons and a frightening view of the bureaucratic blind spots that would allow them to succeed.

The book is a good read as fiction, and a frightening look at what could become fact at any moment.

# Business Briefs

## Banking

### German state bank calls for infrastructure plan

Klaus-Dieter Kuehbacher, president of the Berlin-Brandenburg state central bank, called for a "massive public infrastructure program," in an interview with the German economic daily *Handelsblatt* on July 31. Such a program should be set up on a 10-year basis, in order to modernize infrastructure in eastern Germany, he said.

This should include, in particular, all the municipal infrastructure investments that were cancelled for financial emergency reasons. We are heading toward a "crude collapse" of the eastern German construction sector, he said, and, with such an infrastructure program, the impact of the collapse could at least be softened.

Kuehbacher warned against cutting down state job-creation measures, as envisaged by the federal government, because this would cause a rapid increase of unemployment. He also called for increased state intervention to prevent eastern German companies from going bankrupt, such as the special program of the Bundesbank, that allows the generation of stock capital in eastern German companies, presently at a volume of DM 1 billion (\$625 million).

## China

### Faster development of western region planned

Beijing has drawn up detailed plans to speed up economic development in the country's western regions, Jin Ping, head of the strategic development division in the State Planning Commission, revealed to Xinhua news agency on July 26. When the plan is fully implemented, it will narrow the gap between the more developed coastal regions, and the underdeveloped western part, he said. Xinhua titled its report, "Go West!"

The development strategy includes projects for railways, highways, telecommunications facilities, and the building of new agricultural and industrial bases.

Over the next five years, construction will be ongoing for a railway from Nanning, capital of Guangxi province, to Kunming, capital of Yunnan province; for a 1,000-kilometer double-track rail line between Guiyang, capital of Guizhou province, and Zhuzhou, in Hunan province; and for upgrading a railway section between Guiyang and Kunming.

Meanwhile, a 1,000-km rail line connecting Xi'an, capital of Shaanxi province, with Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu province, will be built to cope with growing freight traffic. A high-grade highway between Lianyungang, a port city and the eastern terminal of the new Eurasia land-bridge in Jiangsu, and Xinjiang's Horgos is expected to be operational by the year 2000. Other projects listed in the Five-Year Plan are renovation of existing Sichuan-Tibet highway, and airports at Urumqi, Nanning, Guilin, Yinchuan, and Guiyang.

## Asia

### \$100 billion in rail projects scheduled

Railroad projects in Asia valued at \$100 billion are under way or are scheduled to start within five years, the July 31 *International Herald Tribune* reported. The projects include high-speed rail connections between Beijing and Shanghai in China, Taipei and Kaoshiung in Taiwan, and Seoul and Pusan in South Korea. Malaysian and Singaporean officials are considering a dual-track electric train between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, to cut travel time from seven hours to 90 minutes.

"The return of peace to Asia has made it possible for countries to revive the plan, first put forward in the 1960s, for a trans-Asian railroad network that would provide reliable service between the region and Europe," said M. Rahmattuah, head of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia. It is now impossible to travel from Singapore to Europe via rail, due to gaps in the rail network, including between Cambodia and Thailand, and Cambodia and Vietnam.

At this time, most of Asia's international trade goes via ship, while high-cost trade

goes via air or roads, which is much more expensive. This is due to the neglect of rail development.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has interest in developing rail lines, because not only has Vietnam joined ASEAN, but Cambodia and Laos are scheduled to join next year, and Myanmar (Burma), soon thereafter. Officials also want to increase rail links to China.

Another problem, besides the lack of rail links, is the change of gauge on various borders.

Malaysian Transport Minister Ling Liong Sik said that preliminary studies show that the least costly and quickest-to-complete rail route would run 4,700 kilometers from Singapore, via Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Ho Chi Minh City, and Hanoi, to Kunming in southern China. This could then connect to the Chinese rail network, and thus to Europe through Central Asia (the land-bridge), or via the Trans-Siberian Railway. "Apart from two gaps along the route, in Cambodia and Vietnam, where new tracks have to be built, the rest is in place," Ling said. "The east coast line is not the shortest, but we feel that it is the one which can make the project a reality in the shortest time."

## Trade

### Indian Ocean economic cooperation group to form

Fourteen nations on the rim of the Indian Ocean will officially form an economic cooperation zone, entitled the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), at a meeting in Mauritius in September, the July 22 Australian *Financial Review* reported. The member-nations of the proposed trade group include Australia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Yemen.

The new group, collectively representing a Gross Domestic Product of \$1.5 trillion, will be small compared with the GDP of the Asia-Pacific region, which was \$13.5 trillion in 1993 and accounted for half the



world's production and 40% of the world's exports; however, upgrading the new grouping's standing is being promoted. Australian Deputy Prime Minister Tim Fischer, described as having a personal interest in South Asia, was quoted telling a business luncheon, "I have always been driven by the fact that the South Asia element of Asia has been under-profiled. What the [Australian] government is about, is boosting that in many ways."

The initiative, from all appearances, is coherent with British plans to revive the Empire (see *EIR*, May 24, "The Sun Never Sets on the New British Empire"). The structure of the IOR-ARC will be similar to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group, and will not be based on a formal treaty or binding agreement among the members. Its charter, which is still being drafted, is reported to contain a declaration of support for trade liberalization—i.e., free trade. Reportedly, Australia and India, both British Commonwealth members, were the two main players in the negotiations to form the grouping.

## Space Technology

### Israel readies research center for arid climates

"We are now studying a program to establish in Israel a Middle East research center for arid zones," Aby Har-Even, the director of the Israel Space Agency, said in an interview with the July 29 issue of *Space News*. "The problem of desertification and the influence of aerosols on agriculture, meteorology, and the climate can be studied better here than in other places." Such a program would depend upon satellite remote sensing data.

Asked about cooperation with neighboring countries, Har-Even said that both Jordan and Egypt have some space activities, and they are discussing what they can do together. "We think, for instance, that a project using [U.S.] Global Positioning System receivers to learn about the relative movement of the tectonic plates in our region is something of interest for all the countries around the Jordan Valley. Joint

research also could help to upgrade meteorological forecasting, by being able to quantify the amount of water vapor in different layers of the atmosphere."

On Dec. 11, 1995, President William Clinton, in a press conference with then-Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, had stated that the two countries had agreed to train an Israeli astronaut to fly in the Space Shuttle program. But Har-Even said that "in the Israel Space Agency budget for this year and next year, we don't have any plan for such an astronaut." The budget of the space agency (about \$3.1 million) has been relatively flat for the past few years.

## Russia

### Gazprom payments crisis worsens

At a press conference on July 12, Gazprom President Rem Vyakhirev complained that just in the last 10 days of the Presidential campaign, the debt of the huge Russian natural gas company's domestic customers grew by 1 trillion rubles (\$200 million). The total such debt is now 58 trillion rubles (\$11 billion), or 3% of Russia's GDP, *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* reported on July 30. It reported that Gazprom's production and sales account for 7-8% of GDP, and 8% of all Russia's exports.

Last autumn, the government issued special regulations permitting regions to delay payment for natural gas supplies. Even now, Vyakhirev complained, Gazprom is not allowed to sue its debtors: First it was because of the Duma (parliament) elections, then the Presidential elections, now the financial and budget crisis. More and more, he said, the Europeans are the only reliable customers; but Europe, purchasing 20% of Russia's natural gas production, cannot subsidize all the "deadbeats" of Russia and the near abroad.

The pending sale of 9% of Gazprom's shares through the City of London, meanwhile, was publicized in *Izvestia* on July 16, as showing that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's "victory has led to a belief, on the part of business circles, in the economic and political stabilization" of Russia.

**CHINA** faces severe consequences, if Beijing does not regain central control of finances, Dr. Hu Angang warned in the July 29 *Lianhe Zaobao*, a Chinese-language daily in Singapore. Hu is a member of the National Status Assessment Group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and author of *Challenging China*, a book on national security and economy.

**GERMANY** could expand the planned Hamburg-Berlin maglev rail line to Dresden, and to Prague and Vienna, early in next century, Transportation Minister Matthias Wissmann said in July, the weekly *Focus* reported July 29. He said that there is also increased interest in the Netherlands, in a maglev line between the ports of Rotterdam and Hamburg.

**NIGERIA** has not taken loans from the International Monetary Fund for 18 months, and is going to try to continue for at least another 18 months, a Nigerian source told *EIR*. The currency, the naira, despite destabilization attempts of all kinds, has maintained its value for roughly the last 18 months.

**BRAZIL'S** corporate bankruptcies doubled from June 1995 to June 1996, increasing from 1,994 failures in 1995 to 3,574 in 1996, according to a study released by Serasa consultants. The majority occurred among small and medium-sized companies.

**RABOBANK**, the giant Dutch agribusiness bank, has been granted a branch license in Australia, in what is described as a "second wave" of foreign banking entries, the July 25 Australian *Financial Review* reported. It is three times the size of Australia's largest bank.

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA** on July 24 again defied the World Bank, as parliament amended the Forest Act, restoring control to the minister for forests, in direct defiance of the conditionalities imposed as part of a \$455 million structural adjustment package, the July 29 Australian *Financial Review* reported.

## A new front opens in the battle for scientific tuning

by Nora Hamerman

The march toward the recovery of sanity in musical performance and composition which was initiated just over eight years ago with a conference at the Casa Verdi in Milan, Italy, passed a new milestone this past May 29 with a press conference in the same hall, where the book *Canto e diapason*, the Italian edition of *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration, Book I* was released to the public. It was in April 1988 in the Casa Verdi, a retirement home for musicians established in Milan through a bequest of the beloved opera composer and Italian “founding father” Giuseppe Verdi, that the Schiller Institute first threw down the gauntlet to the musical world, challenging it to recover the scientific tuning pitch accepted by all the Classical masters and defended in a special way by Verdi.

At that 1988 conference, such legendary names of the operatic world as Renata Tebaldi and Piero Cappuccilli joined with scientists, Schiller Institute spokesmen, and other musicians to call to battle against the constantly rising pitch of modern opera and concert performances. The petition that came out of that conference, calling for a tuning fork based on the “Verdi A” of 432 Hz—marginally but significantly lower than International Standard Pitch of A=440 and even more dramatically lower than the high concert pitch prevailing in today’s major concert halls and theaters—was signed by some 2,000 singers and musicians around the world, including the most revered artists, from Placido Domingo to Mirella Freni.

*Canto e diapason* demonstrates, with more than a thousand examples drawn from the Classical repertoire, that the correct standard pitch for the human voice is the one which corresponds to a Middle C of 256 Hertz (full vibrations per second). Opera composer Giuseppe Verdi, in 1884, promoted a decree which established a concert A of 432 vibrations calculated on the basis of that Middle C. The Schiller Institutes have promoted a return to that pitch, warning that otherwise, the vocal registers will be thrown off, and entire species of voices may disappear. Even the old instruments, such as the Stradivarius violins, which were built for that tuning, are destined to come to an early end if standard pitch is not lowered.



*Soprano Antonella Banaudi demonstrates the superiority of the scientific C=256 tuning, at the Schiller Institute's conference in Milan on May 29, 1996.*

The most sensitive orchestral conductors also agree. As *La Stampa* reported on the Schiller initiative, among them is Carlo Maria Giulini. The celebrated conductor stated: "The problem of the standard pitch exists and it must be reevaluated, above all to avoid physical damage to the singers."

### **The tuning campaign**

Months after the original Milan conference in 1988, the initiative known as the "Verdi A" had been turned into a bill before the Italian Parliament to establish A=432 as the pitch for State-supported musical institutions. But by mid-1989, a series of byzantine maneuvers had deprived the bill of its revolutionary thrust, by establishing A=440 (the already existing, but widely disregarded tuning fork) as the "norm."

Meanwhile, however, the Schiller Institute was joined by numerous other individuals and institutions as the debate over tuning sparked excitement in the world of performing musicians and musicologists. On Feb. 10, 1989, Carlo Bergonzi, one of the century's most celebrated tenors, joined the initiative. A highlight of the campaign occurred in April 1993, when Bergonzi gave a master class at New York City's Carnegie Recital Hall, demonstrating the need for the "Verdi A."

In 1989-90, several cities in the United States hosted concerts in the Verdi tuning. On June 20, 1989, the Cini Foundation of Venice hosted a seminar on "Giuseppe Verdi and the Scientific Tuning Fork." Norbert Brainin, the former first violinist of the Amadeus String Quartet, became convinced of the correctness of the classical tuning after he visited the Insti-

tute for Violin Building in Cremona, Italy, the home of the Stradivarius violins.

Even as the Italian bill was being sabotaged, collaborators of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.—the American philosopher who had inspired the campaign for the lower tuning in the first place—were hard at work on a book on the problem of musical tuning and vocal registers, edited by John Sigerson and Kathy Wolfe. The book, which includes a preface by Mr. LaRouche, was originally published in the United States in 1992. The Italian edition, the first of several foreign-language versions now in progress, was edited by the Schiller Institute of Germany, and published by the Casa Editrice Carrara in Bergamo. It was co-edited by Liliana Celani of the Schiller Institute, who rediscovered Giuseppe Verdi's campaign for the A=432 tuning fork, and Arturo Sacchetti, an organist, music teacher, and former artistic director of Radio Vatican.

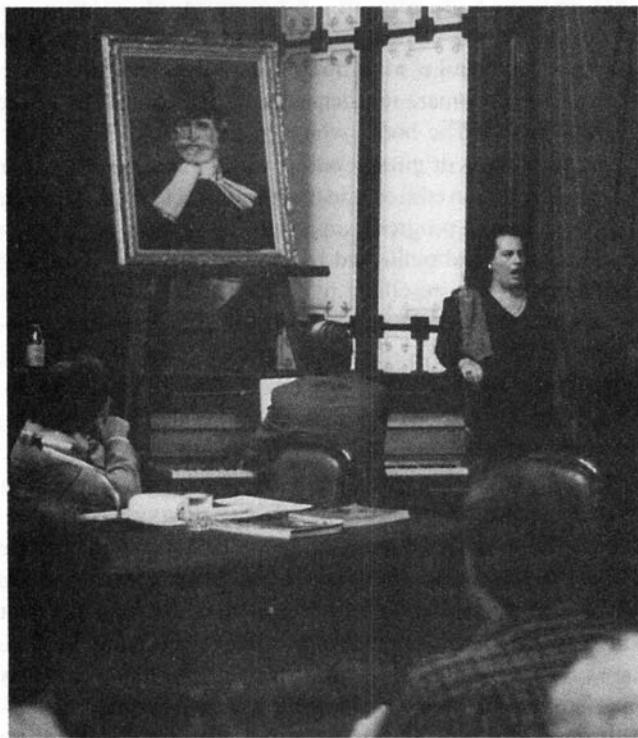
*EIR* has reported on the campaign for C=256 (or A=432) since its inception in 1988, and we have printed groundbreaking studies on music by LaRouche which have continually given renewed impetus to this effort. Below, we present excerpts from the speeches to the recent Milan conference, and to a second event on June 10 at the auditorium of the Pontifical Institute for Sacred Music in Rome, where the book was also presented. (The speeches are translated from Italian and edited for publication.) We also include the text of the new preface LaRouche wrote for the Italian edition, and an interview with the operatic basso Ruggero Raimondi, a longtime supporter of the tuning initiative.

# The revolutionary hypothesis behind the battle for C=256

by Liliana Celani

*Liliana Celani of the Schiller Institute is co-editor of the Italian edition of Canto e diapason, the Italian-language edition of Book I of A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration, first published in the United States in 1992. Below is Mrs. Celani's slightly expanded version of the remarks she made in a presentation of the book at the Casa Verdi in Milan on May 29.*

As LaRouche explains in both forewords to *Canto e diapason*—the one originally written for the English edition, and the one prepared for this Italian version—this is quite a special book, since it proves, with hundreds of musical examples, a revolutionary and important hypothesis: that music, be it vocal or instrumental music, derives from poetry—sung poetry—and not from dance, as some music books say; and that the entire well-tempered system is based on vocal registers for a palette of voices tuned to C=256 Hz, which Verdi calculated as equivalent to A=432 Hz.



*Antonella Banaudi sings examples from Verdi's operas.*

As LaRouche's introduction explains, in the chapter on "Natural and Artistic Beauty," there are, furthermore, scientific criteria which define the beauty of art, criteria which are not arbitrary, as Immanuel Kant or Friedrich Karl Savigny claimed. Never before has such a link between science and music been proven so clearly, since the human voice is not only something beautiful to listen to, but is also a physical phenomenon, reflecting perfectly the laws of the physical universe. These laws, if broken, as in any other domain, be it economics or music, will cause serious harm—in this case, harm to the vocal cords, and to musical interpretation itself.

The problem was posed by Giuseppe Verdi himself in 1884, when he proposed that all opera theaters around the world adopt the standard "scientific" tuning of A=432 Hz (equivalent to middle C=256), which, relative to today's very high tuning (as high as A=448, for example, in Florence and Vienna), is almost precisely a half-step lower. And it certainly makes a difference of a half-step in the register shift of all voices. To the Music Commission of the Italian government, which actually then adopted A=432 by decree, Verdi wrote:

"When France adopted the so-called standard pitch [A=435], I suggested that Italy also follow its example, and formally asked the orchestras of various Italian cities, among them the one at La Scala, to lower their tuning fork by adopting the French one. If the Music Commission established by our government believes, out of mathematical considerations, that the 435 vibrations of the French standard pitch should be reduced to 432, the difference is so small, almost imperceptible to the ear, that I support it fully.

"It would be a very serious mistake to adopt, as proposed by Rome, a tuning of 450!!! I also share your opinion that lowering tuning does not reduce at all the sound and brilliance of performance; on the contrary, it gives it something more noble, fuller, and more majestic, which could not be given by the screams of a too-high tuning.

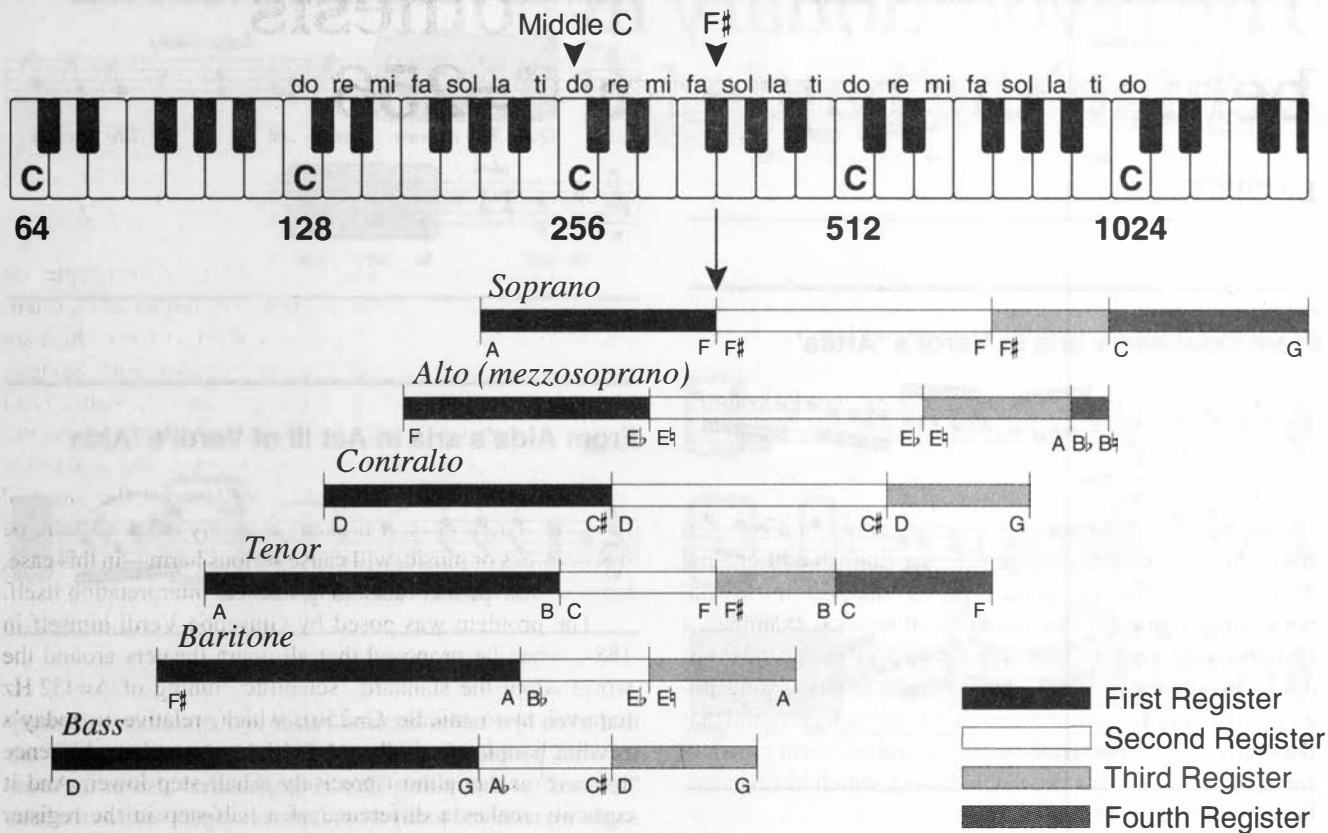
"As far as I am concerned, I desire a single tuning for the whole musical world. Music is a universal language: Why should a note, which is called A in Paris or Milan, become a B-flat in Rome? Respectfully yours, Giuseppe Verdi."

## The dangers of ignoring registration

We refer to this letter of Verdi's not only in the music manual, but also in the international initiative of the Schiller

FIGURE 1

The six species of the human voice, and their registers



Institute to adopt A=432 throughout “the whole musical world,” an initiative endorsed by more than 2,000 singers all over the world, as many of you who attended our first international conference here, at the Casa Verdi, on April 9, 1988, will remember.

The book is rich in musical examples proving the disastrous effects of high tuning, not only on voices, but also on the interpretation of German lieder, church music, and opera. For those who are not familiar with the *bel canto* singing technique, the book also gives ample explanations and graphics indicating how each voice species has its own *register shifts*, which must be respected in order to preserve the voice and allow correct interpretation. By register shifts, we mean those changes in the way of singing which allow a good singer to pass without any damage or break in the voice from the low or “chest” register (first register), to the center of the voice (second register), and, from there—which is the most difficult thing for the inexperienced singer or beginner—to the “head” or third register—the high notes which also laymen recognize when they are sung by famous sopranos or tenors, because they sound more brilliant and trumpet-like than any other notes. Beyond this register, there is an even higher one for tenors and sopranos, called “super-high,” because it is even

higher than the regular high third-register notes, going up to the high C (sometimes called the “chest high C”) (see Figure 1).

When you will therefore hear today that, because of the high tuning, the voice “shifts too early” to a higher register, you can compare it to a car which has to change gear too early, which obviously reduces its performance altogether, and the speed in the high gear. This comparison (keeping in mind, obviously, that a human voice is a living phenomenon, and not a piece of metal), that the long-term damages of such early “changing of gear” can cause the ruin of the vocal cords, will allow you to understand the following musical examples.

Some examples from Verdi’s operas

The best way to introduce the book, is, therefore to give you a musical example, which is being sung today by soprano Antonella Banaudi, a promising dramatic soprano coming out of Bergonzi’s “bel canto voices” master class in Busseto, the home town of Giuseppe Verdi. She is accompanied by Maestro Marzio Fullin. They are performing two arias, Odbella’s aria from Verdi’s *Attila*—a dramatic coloratura aria going up to a high C, and Aida’s aria “Oh patria mia.” Each

FIGURE 2

## From Odabella's aria in Verdi's 'Attila'

*grandioso e fiero*

ma noi, don - ne i - ta - li - che,

Third register

FIGURE 3

## From Odabella's aria in Verdi's 'Attila'

fu se - gna

ta, fu se - gna

1st register

4th register

dal Si - gnor.

selection is being performed twice, first at A=442, at the piano on your left, and then at A=432, at the piano at the right, underneath Verdi's painting. You will notice in her voice what the book explains on paper: the difference of register shift, of color, and the effortlessness of singing at Verdi's tuning. You have to consider that the effort singers expend in opera houses is even bigger, since most of them nowadays begin by tuning the orchestra to a pitch higher than A=442, and since in the course of the performance, the wind instruments, as they warm up, rise in pitch even further.

As you may notice (see **Figure 2**), Antonella has no problems with high notes, and proves, as baritone Piero Cappuccilli already emphasized in 1988 by singing examples in both tunings, that it is not a question of high notes, as some critics of our initiative claim, but rather of "difference in color," which is much darker and dramatic, as it should be, with the low tuning. As she told me yesterday during the rehearsal, phrases which Verdi wants to emphasize (the expression marking says *grandioso e fiero*, grandiose and proud), such as "ma noi donne italiane" ("but we Italian women") on a high G, right after the register shift on F-sharp, become much more emphatic. She also wants to emphasize the high B-natural, which, at the high tuning, already must "shift" into the super-high register (**Figure 3**). What is clear, becoming all the more clear in the next example (**Figure 4**), is the fact

FIGURE 4

## From Aida's aria in Act III of Verdi's 'Aida'

*lungo silenzio*

Qui Ra - da - mès ver - rà! Che vor - rà

*idem.*

dir - mi? lo tre - mo!

FIGURE 5

## From Aida's aria in Act III of Verdi's 'Aida'

*cresc.*

*f*

Oh pa - tria mia, oh pa - tria mi - a,

1st register

that even low notes become easier and smoother—contrary to what people generally think, since the vocal cords are "relaxed" at that point. This is emphasized also in the messages we received today from famous singers such as the bass Ruggero Raimondi and the mezzosoprano Fiorenza Cossotto, who say that a low tuning also helps low voices, not only high ones.

The second aria presents a different aspect: It revolves around the main register shift for the soprano, between F and F-sharp. The words "Oh patria mia" ("Oh, my country") are all repeated F-naturals (see **Figure 5**), which are supposed to be broad, open notes on a broad vowel, "a," and must not be shifted to the high register—which is what happens if a soprano does not want to subject her voice to undue stress. The register shift occurs in this example, at the point when "patria mia" is repeated, on a high A (and the vowel "i" of "mia"). It is the same problem presented in the tenor aria "Celeste Aida" from the same opera, with the F of the word "Aida," which many tenors are forced to "pass" too early, resulting in favoring the "i" of Aida over than the open "a," contrary to Verdi's intentions, as the manual explains.

You may have noticed also, that the low notes (*parlato* or spoken notes) were much better at Verdi's tuning. Here, too, you can obviously ignore the natural register shift, and "open up" all Fs even in the high tuning; but that bad practice explains why young, talented voices today last only five years, unlike the the voices of singers trained 40 years ago, such as Carlo Bergonzi, Piero Cappuccilli, or Alfredo Kraus, who still sing today, because they are perfect masters of the use of the register shift.

# Music and scientific creativity

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*This paper by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was presented on his behalf at the conferences releasing the Schiller Institute's "music manual" in Italy.*

One who were familiar with the implications of my 1948-1952 discoveries in the science of physical economy, should recognize why I was impelled to initiate the production of this Manual, more than a dozen years ago. Anyone who recognizes that connection which I uncovered, between physical science and Classical art-forms, would gain a richer insight into the principles of music itself. That connection is the subject of the remarks I submit for today's occasion.

The relevant points to be considered are chiefly the following.

Any study of the current best data, since prehistoric times, on the growth, productive power, and demographic characteristics of the human population, shows us the practical implications of the famous *Genesis* 1: 26-30. Were man another animal, the living human population of this planet would never have exceeded several millions short-lived, brutish individuals, even down to the present day. Unlike every animal, each human individual has the potential for the kinds of valid, creative discoveries which we associate with the most profound achievements in art and natural science. This creative potential of the newborn human individual, is the source of the growth of the human population, of the increase of life-expectancy, of the lowering of rates of infant mortality, and of that increase in the productive of labor on which the improved well-being of mankind depends.

My specialty, a branch of physical science founded by Gottfried Leibniz, is the field of inquiry which addresses the efficient connection between the fostering of individual human creativity and increase of the productive powers of labor. For the period of nearly fifty years, since I adopted that vocation, the center of my work has been to show the specific incompetence of all currently accepted doctrines of political-economy. The essential core of that incompetence, is the use of formal-mathematical and related methods, which exclude consideration of the functional relationship between the fostering of scientific and artistic creativity, and the improvement of the size, productive power, and demographic characteristics of the nations' populations.

From the outset of my investigations, during the 1948-1952 interval, I have concentrated upon the identity of the nature of creativity as we encounter it in the form of valid revolutionary discovery of physical principle, and also in the

form of metaphor in Classical forms of poetry, drama, and music.

As a result of this choice of vocation, there are certain evidences from my experience of life in general, to which I have assigned crucial importance. For example: In my association with some leading scientists, and my knowledge of other cases, I observed carefully the general rule, that every outstanding, creative professional was either an amateur Classical musician, or was knowledgeably involved in such musical life in other ways. For me, as a result of my investigations into such matters, the reason for that general rule was no mystery.

Consider, a few key facts concerning the history underlying the emergence of the forms of motivic thorough-composition associated with Wolfgang Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, and Johannes Brahms. Examine that body of evidence in the context of the influence of the work of Johann Sebastian Bach, and also his sons, upon the musical education and inspiration of Josef Haydn, of Mozart, and all the leading Classical composers who came after them. Examine the interconnection between the two general classes of discoveries which made possible the compositional achievements of a Mozart, Beethoven, or Brahms.

Compare these two classes with the nature of valid, revolutionary discoveries of principle in natural science.

Volume I of the Manual, placed before you today, focuses chiefly on the first class of such musical-scientific discoveries. This first class of discoveries addresses that potential for singing of poetry, the which is a built-in feature of the functional design of the human speaking apparatus. This addresses those features of that design which are common to the individual, and, in addition, those features which come into view as polyphony is considered. This class of inquiry defines such functional notions of human musical potential as those potentials may be brought forth less imperfectly through training and related discipline.

Thus, the progress of music has occurred in exactly the same way as mankind has succeeded in exploring the physical universe to the effect of increasing mankind's dominion within that universe. This is the standpoint from which the content of Volume I was composed.

The second class of discoveries, which is touched upon in Volume I, will be the subsuming feature of the future Vol-

ume II. These pertain to the principles of Classical composition. Not only are the axiomatics of Classical musical composition identical with the underlying, valid revolutionary discoveries of physical principle in science; perhaps the best way to understand those axiomatics of composition is to examine them from the standpoint of comparison offered by science.

### Hypothesis and composition

The standard reference which I have employed for the axiomatics of valid scientific discovery, is the 1854 habilitation dissertation of Bernhard Riemann, "On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry."<sup>1</sup> Once the gist of Riemann's argument is grasped, specialists in musical composition, or Classical poetry, will readily recognize the applicability of the same principles, for the description of the principle of metaphor in Classical forms of strophic poetry, and in Classical motivic through-composition.

The outstanding obstacle to progress in formal mathematical physics, has been the naive assumption, that that simplistic idea of space and time associated with secondary-classroom geometry, is the nature of the organization of physical space-time in the world which exists outside our sense-impressions. That naive opinion fosters the conceit, that space is perfectly extended in a linear way, with uninterrupted continuity, in three senses of direction: back-forward, side-to-side, and up-down. It is presumed, similarly, that time is extended, in the same way, in the sense of past-future. This crude, so-called Galileo, "Cartesian," or "algebraic" notion of space-time, serves poorly educated opinion, as a kind of sausage-casing, into which all physical experience is stuffed. Virtually all commonly taught, and popular opinion about cause-and-effect in physics (and history), are based upon that mistaken, "sausage casing" view of the universe.

Once we recognize the absurdity inhering in that algebraic misconception of the universe, we are led back to the notions of hypothesis employed by Plato. Then, we must recognize that our opinions are the results of our attempts to define the kinds of propositions which are not inconsistent with a certain set of our underlying beliefs. These are our beliefs concerning the way in which we presume that the universe is organized. In textbook geometry, these underlying beliefs are called *axioms*, *postulates*, and *definitions*. Any such set of axioms and postulates, or the equivalent, is identified by Plato as an *hypothesis*.

Another term for hypothesis is "theorem-lattice." Any proposition which is not inconsistent with the axioms and

postulates of a relevant hypothesis, qualifies as a theorem of that hypothesis. Thus, any consistent mathematics, or any consistent mathematical physics, represents a "theorem-lattice": An open-ended collection of all of the propositions which qualify as theorems of the corresponding hypothesis.

In that light, consider the crucial type of case, in which experimental physics shows us the undeniable existence of a physical principle which can not be reconciled with a presently accepted hypothesis. This paradox shows us, that there is an error embedded among the axioms and postulates of the existing hypothesis. The solution to such a paradox, is found in the discovery of a relatively valid, new physical principle.

The needed correction gives us a new hypothesis, entirely replacing the old one. We have, then, a new theorem-lattice, of which no theorem is consistent with the superseded theorem-lattice. This inconsistency between two hypotheses, is recognized in the form of a logical, mathematical, or mathematical-physical *discontinuity*. Relative to the hypothesis which must be superseded, that discontinuity is *absolute*; the gap between the two hypotheses can not be bridged by any attempted extension of the first hypotheses. One can not "slide through" the logical gap represented by the occurrence of the discontinuity.

In Classical forms of poetry and drama, such a discontinuity is recognized as a *metaphor*. In musical composition, a metaphor is expressed in such typical guise as a relative dissonance requiring resolution. In music, the theorem-lattice appears in such typical guises as keys, modes, and higher expressions of modality, such as those characteristic of the late string quartets of Beethoven.

The transitions from one hypothesis to a higher one, whether in science or art, are each and all expressions of the quality in which man manifests the principle of *Genesis* 1:26-30: the individual person qualified by an innate power of creativity which defines man as made in the image of God, and thus afforded the power of dominion within the universe. In the science of physical economy, we demonstrate, that this creative power, when properly expressed, is a power by which the human will may command the universe to obey, a demonstration that the universe is predesigned to obey the creative potential with which man is endowed. In Classical art, this same creative potential, expressed as metaphor, is itself the subject matter.

Those who recall the joyous experience of reliving a valid axiomatic-revolutionary scientific discovery, recognize that special quality of emotion which Plato associates with love of justice and love of truth, with love of God and of mankind. In Plato's Greek, one speaks of *agapē*. The sense of beauty which we associate with great works of Classical art, whether in the plastic or non-plastic modes, is that same powerful emotion, that powerful sense of truth and beauty. In the music of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms, and those like them, the power of this quality of emotion is at its strongest, if the performers are able to deliver the composer's intention.

Thus, for the creative scientist, and for many others, great

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1. *Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen*, in *Riemanns gesammelte mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed.: reprint Stuttgart: Verlag B.G. Teubner, 1902 (Vaduz/Liechtenstein: Saendig Reprint Verlag Hans R. Wohlwend). This use of the term "hypothesis" is identical with that of Plato's dialogues, and has no resemblance to the misuse of the same term by Isaac Newton and his followers.



Classical musical composition serves as a hallowed spiritual retreat from confusion, into the domain of the most concentrated sense of truth and beauty, from which we reemerge always strengthened in our powers to exert that quality of creative reason by means of which *Genesis* 1:26-30 sets mankind apart from all other creatures in this universe. Thus, virtually all truly great scientists must rely upon such music, that their moral character might be more fully developed in keeping with their vocation.

### Truth in science and art

To understand the true principle of Classical composition in poetry, drama, and music, we must address that same principle of scientific truth, which is ignored in most university science education today.

In that poor quality of scientific education which is commonplace in the world's universities today, the credulous student is informed that it is the "repeatability" of an experimental result which constitutes the standard of truth in science. On the contrary, the proper standard of truth in scientific work focuses our attention upon that principle of hypothesis familiar to us from Plato, Nicolaus of Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, and Riemann, among others. How do we know, that one method of generating hypotheses is better than another? The answer is not to be found in passive contemplation of experimental or other evidence, but only in man himself.

Riemann's method of hypothesis measures human scientific and related progress by means of the supercession of previously established scientific hypothesis by some valid, axiomatically revolutionary discovery of principle. Riemann's method defines the succession of previous such valid discoveries of principle by science, as progress from a physical space-time of "*n* dimensions," and treats the newly added, valid principle, as determining a higher cardinality of physical space-time, of "*n*+1 dimensions."

This transition from *n* to *n*+1 dimensions, must correlate with a measurable increase in mankind's potential relative population-density, on the condition, that the individual standard of living, and demographic characteristics of the whole population, are improved, too. In the light of the science of physical economy, man serves thus as the measure of scientific truth: the truth of that ordering principle of discovery, the which leads us through an indefinite series of valid discoveries of principle, of the Riemann form of  $(n+1)/n$ , as this is demonstrated by the resulting increase of mankind's potential relative population-density.

In Plato, the ordering principle corresponding to the generation of such a series of valid hypotheses, is termed *higher hypothesis*. The subject-matter of scientific epistemology is thus defined as Plato's notion of *hypothesizing the higher hypothesis*. Not merely is man's successful increase of mankind's dominion in the universe, the only measure of truth; the comprehension of such truth flows only from attention to the notion of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis. This



Statue of Johann Sebastian Bach in Leipzig, Germany, at the St. Thomas Church. Bach began the scientific-musical revolution.

Platonic standpoint provides us the knowledgable basis for understanding the principles of composition underlying all Classical forms of plastic and non-plastic art.

To understand the greatest works of music in this light, consider the principle we have just identified as it is presented to us by Classical tragedy, such as that of Aeschylus, or of Giuseppe Verdi's favorite dramatists, William Shakespeare, and Friedrich Schiller. Thus, before concluding this report with reference to the Classical Idea in music, consider briefly the exemplary cases of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound* and Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

The tragic figure of *Prometheus Bound* is not Prometheus, but the pagan god, Zeus. The theme is the predetermined doom of the unjust rule of the world by the false gods of Olympos. Like the doomed Zeus of *Prometheus Bound*, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is a murderous bravo who lacks the courage to abandon those habits of thought which foredoom him. His downfall is assured by his fear of venturing into those unfamiliar axioms of behavior by means of which he could escape that doom. In all such cases, it is the tragic person's failure to solve the dooming paradox of a familiar hypothesis, by rising to a valid new hypothesis,

which is the subject of the drama, as it is the principal subject of scientific progress. It is the essential nature of Classical art, that it addresses this principle of scientific discovery in a special way; the subject of all valid Classical art is that creative process of mind by which man is set apart from and above the beasts.

In Classical musical composition, which is the unfolding development of the polyphonic singing of poetry, the principle of creativity is presented in its most concentrated expression. In the instance of that form of motivic thorough-composition which Wolfgang Mozart discovered through reworking the relevant compositions of J.S. Bach, this principle of Classical musical composition, as developed by Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, et al., has been brought to its highest relative degree of concentration.

If one wishes to become an accomplished scientific discoverer, such music is the most efficient rehearsal of one's relevant creative potentialities of mind. If one desires no more than to achieve the solace of truthful beauty within the experience of one's own mind, such music is the instrument by aid of which to bring one's mind, again and again, into such a state of happiness. Of such music, man must never be deprived. From those discovered principles of both vocalization and mind, on which the production of such truthful beauty depends, let us never depart.



## LaRouche Campaign Is On the Internet!

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

**TO REACH** the LaRouche page on the Internet:

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# I hope this text will change the music world

by Arturo Sacchetti

*Maestro Arturo Sacchetti is an organist, conductor, organ teacher, and the former artistic director of Radio Vatican.*

The aim of this conference is the release of this manual. This is certainly an event, at least for those who are familiar with the facts of music, although deep scientific and physical-acoustical implications are also at play here. The book tells the story of the development of tuning over the centuries. It is difficult to orient oneself in this chaos, in which precious original historical instruments have been cut in a certain way. The problem emerged when this implement called the tuning fork did not even exist yet. We do not know how they tuned then. Yet there was certainly a criterion—the relationship between the human voice and the instruments, these machines, these tools of music. There was therefore a basis for establishing what the *Manual on Tuning* calls a "scientific tuning," based on the part of music which is alive, which is what really counts. Because there is a distinction between the scientific aspect and the living practice of music. So we may discern a clear distinction between those who do research, and take these sorts of problems seriously, and the practicing musicians who are not concerned with this dimension.

In order to attempt to bring some order into the chaos of different tunings, some people have worked very hard, first of all to make some historical facts known, and then to demonstrate that these facts are not philological discourses abstracted from the reality of music. This is a very serious matter, since it has a direct physical effect on anyone who sings.

I wrote a brief introduction to the Italian text, which concerns the illustration chosen for the cover. Verdi is relevant, in the sense that in Italy this man still convinces people who understand music. I will read my introduction, to make the reasons for this conference clear.

## A lost war?

"'A lost war?' Maybe someone may so characterize the initiative to lower tuning launched in recent years. An uncontrolled folly has taken over the music world, not only in Italy (for once!), but internationally. Those who actively practice music, particularly on the vocal front, have felt on

their skin, or rather on their vocal cords, that something is very wrong. Great singers and great conductors signed petitions, documents, calls, and invitations to stop the bad habit of raising the pitch, but their calls remained unheard. Not only has the pitch not gone down, but it is rising ever higher.

"There are no words adequate to condemn this bad habit. Irresponsibility prevails. The motto is 'adapt': Wind instrument builders cut their products to A=442 Hz, and string instrument and keyboard instrument builders adapt. Falsity triumphs: In music conservatories and symphony orchestras, places where respect for A=440 [international standard pitch] ought to be indisputable, concert A normally starts at 442 Hz and goes higher!

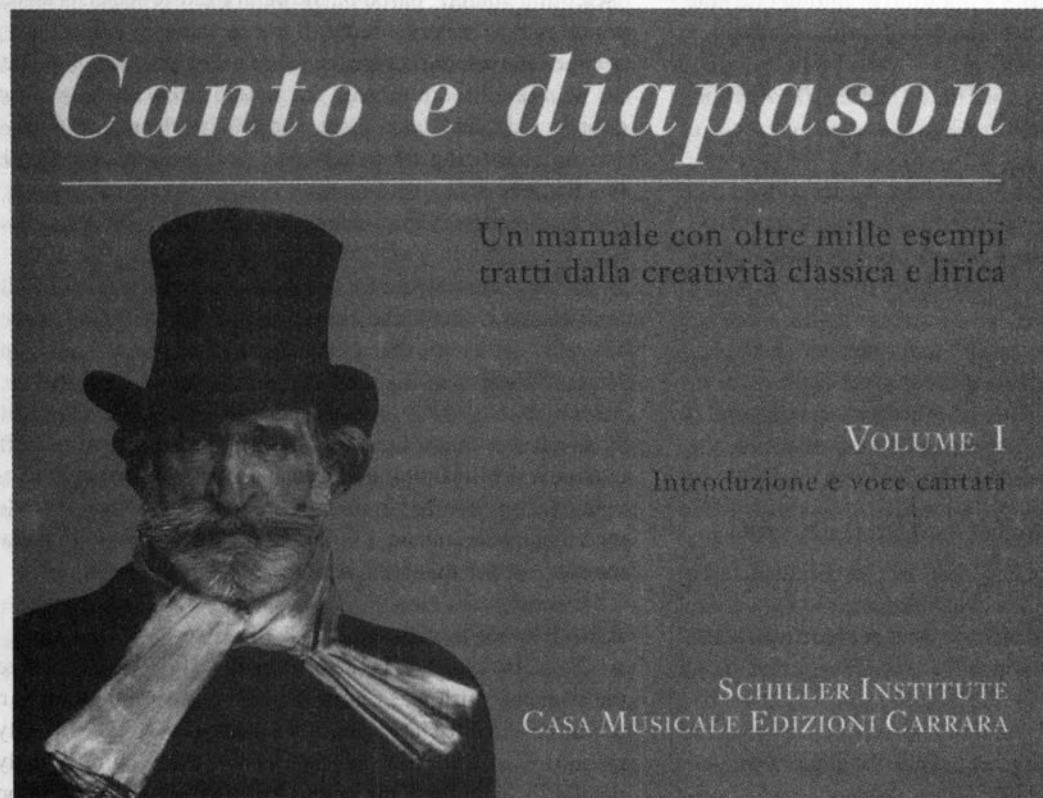
"Nobody ever thinks of taking into consideration historical tuning, which is the reference point for any musical creation. And when specialists who play historical instruments perform with the tuning of that epoch, people shake their heads in commiseration. Doing violence to musical compositions by changing the tuning is a sign of our time, the result of a deep-rooted lack of culture and insensitivity. 'Forgive those who know not what they do,' one could paraphrase. But remedies are far off, and a lot of water will have to pass under the bridge before we will be able to listen again to musical compositions in their original key.

"If signs of awareness can be seen in the interpretative performances of Baroque and Renaissance music, the music

of the nineteenth century is still enormously neglected. From the *bel canto* era down to the end of *verismo* opera, vocal music particularly is suffering, and what is usually heard from that creative period is very distant from the authentic sound.

"It is very timely that the American Schiller Institute, inspired by Lyndon H. LaRouche, has published a book containing precious research aimed at demonstrating the presence in nature of a 'human' standard pitch. The fusion between scientific aspects and musical examples evidences the immutable logic of a 'natural' tuning centered on a concert A at the frequency of A=432 Hz.

"But, besides the undisputable scientific-musical aspects, what are the benefits of the logical tuning of the nineteenth century? Many, to be sure. First of all, the possibility to again perform operas which have become impossible because of their very high vocal texture, but also to achieve a smooth, sweet, and warm timbre which would enhance the blending of voices, the application of a harmonious relationship between voices and instruments, natural shifts between vocal registers, mastery of rhythmic pulsation thanks to natural voice production, and the acquisition of musical breathing which is an indispensable element for the spontaneous translation of musical ideas. That is a good deal. It follows, therefore, that current reinterpretations of nineteenth-century music are far from the truth, stripped as they are of their original mantle, and ridiculously camouflaged.



*The Italian edition of the Schiller Institute's "A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration." Pictured is Giuseppe Verdi.*

“This book anticipates the needed return to a natural pitch, as an authentic ‘hook’ offered to the younger generations in order to rebuild the music patrimony which has been transfigured and insulted by the twentieth century.”

## Authenticity

Many musicians are now orienting to “revisiting” old music. I do not know if everybody knows the practice of performing with old instruments. You use old instruments, or copies of such, and go back to original manuscripts and you adapt measures which aim, in the interest of historical coherence, to reproduce the original sound, the naturalness, the spontaneity which was in the mind of the composers. This practice, however, goes only up until 1830-40, and leaves out completely the opera composers of the nineteenth century, up until the beginning of the twentieth century. I hope this will change, also because some walls are starting to come down, not so much out of willingness, but out of fatigue. I will only mention one fact which, to me as a musician, is a scandal. How is it possible that in the middle of an opera by Giacomo Puccini, written in 1896, an aria is transposed half a tone lower, in the middle of an opera in “open form,” which means that there is no end of the recitative, and beginning of the aria?

The same goes for many other analogous cases, such as Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony, Beethoven’s “Missa Solennis,” all compositions which should be performed lower altogether; because it is quite difficult to perform them, one feels bad about them. It is not a question of hitting one note, it is a question of quality, of beauty, of color, of blending of voices, of musical texture, of all those aspects which make art. But since we live in a time characterized by long donkey ears, to publish this book was certainly an act of courage.

The first time, it ended badly, so now we are trying again with more confidence. I say it ended badly, because in 1987, the Schiller Institute launched this initiative to lower tuning, and those who present the book today can again expect to create a lot of polemics. But where there is a will, there is a way. And therefore we try again, this time with a book, a noteworthy text which presents this aspect. It is the outcome of years of work, offering ways of reflecting on this issue. It contains suggestive theses, for example, the one concerning the natural tuning of the human body, based on the DNA cell which carries the human being. These cells of life bring to the dimension of the human singing voice a frequency of 432 Hz. The study shows unequivocally that the living human being has a natural tuning of its own. Then it goes into the various differences of register shifts and vocal ranges for each species of human voice. Then it gives music examples for each one of them, and they are very interesting. Why?

Because many people practicing music have not realized that a composer, before being such, had also studied singing. It’s the case for Rossini, and many other composers who knew

very well the various voices and their register shifts.

They did not proceed backwards, let’s say “à la Marcello”: first music, then words. No, they knew the artistic criteria which led to choosing a certain vowel for a certain phrase. They were perfectly aware of the meaning of wedding a sound to a poetic text. That’s how they decided phrasing and articulation, in order to create an artistic rendering. Imagine if all these beautiful aspects, which the composer wanted, were to disappear completely one day, a hundred years later. Nothing would be left of this fortress.

So, today, we tune to A=448, and people claim that “life goes on.” Musicians keep singing and playing, although they seem pretty distracted. The singers have to make too much effort? Well, they should adapt. The sovereign law of money predominates. Would you believe that a conductor would dare to tune down to A=435 just before a performance? It seems improbable to me. This is the problem.

This is what has prompted our initiative. It is not only a question of nostalgia for the aroma of Verdi. It is much more serious. The publication of this book aims at addressing those musicians who will look into these pages, particularly those young musicians who crowd our conservatories, where they find pianos tuned to A=442, and are being ruined already when they are children. Maybe, being curious, by looking into this book, they will discover that things are not as they are led to believe. They will study examples and testimonies. The text we propose today aims to make known a reality.

I do not have too many illusions on the outcome of this publishing venture, particularly not in Italy, because the state of our culture makes it difficult not so much to buy a book, but to overcome the difficulty our musical and artistic world has in respect to knowledge, to which it has become quite allergic. Our aim is very clear, and it is that from knowledge derives a musical practice which is alive, responsible, aware of what it is doing, and mainly inspired by artistic respect, which, although it may sound strange, overlaps with morality.

If there is no respect for art, there is no art. Ours is a small contribution, a small grain thrown in the large sea of the music business. Let’s hope that some person of culture will pick up this contribution to the world of music. As we said before, our initiative of 1988 ended badly, when legislation we had proposed was ingloriously emended from A=432 to A=440 and became law, in the Italian Senate, on Feb. 2, 1989. This legislation, as it often happens in Italy, foundered because the rules to apply the new tuning were never published. So there is a law, but there is none. And the same mess continues.

In conclusion, I would like to offer my reflection. I support the need for the historical tuning fork. I open here a last parenthesis on the so-called critical music editions, which means that you take a published musical score, change a few appoggiaturas and republish it as new. I recently looked into a critical edition of Rossini’s *The Barber of Seville*: It was completely different from the one we used to know. But nobody

realized the fact that if you want to have a critical edition, the most important issue is the tuning which was used at the time, otherwise it is no critical edition, it is yet another unprofessional performance.

This is another side of the disorder reigning sovereign in the music world. In the intentions of the scholars, researchers, translators, and initiators of *Canto e diapason*, there is no business intention. The text is exclusively concerned with the health of the vocal cords, and this is no small thing. As you know, you can change the strings of a violin, but there is no way to change the vocal cords, since they are a musical miracle, a source of joy, of happiness, of calmness.

## Renato Bruson: Why good voices are disappearing

*Renato Bruson (baritone) attended the Rome presentation of Canto e diapason held on June 9 in the auditorium of the Pontifical Institute for Sacred Music. Accompanied by Prof. Antonio Sardi de Letto of the Pontifical Institute, he sang a musical example taken from the music manual, from Verdi's opera Ernani, the aria "Oh de' verd'anni miei." He sang first at A=445 (which is the orchestra tuning at the Rome Opera Theater, where he had just sung the main role in Verdi's Simon Boccanegra the evening before, and then at A=432. He then commented as follows:*

I came here today to endorse this initiative to lower tuning. At A=432 you could hear the difference in terms of smoothness of the sound, in comparison to A=445. The misplacement of all the vocal extension due to today's high tuning is one of the reasons, together with the lack of good singing schools, for the fact that entire voice species are disappearing, particularly medium voices, such as mezzosopranos and baritones, true baritones.

It is a serious matter, and orchestra directors should take these music examples more seriously, as well as our politicians [laughter], at least European politicians. Because this would be something for the European Parliament—we would require a European standard, or eventually two, one for opera music and one for symphonic music, if they want to keep tuning up as they do. Although I understand that there are also some problems with wind instruments, particularly brass instruments, and they are forced to build new ones. Last night at the opera, for example, we had a scene with an Egyptian trumpet, which sounded flat, because it would not reach up to the high tuning of the orchestra.

This is my reflection, which justifies my commitment to this initiative. I wish that the music world may understand our intention, at the service of those who want vocal music, this great heritage of our civilization, to survive.

The disappearance of entire voice species is due to the physical and even psychological stress undergone by singers with today's high tuning. I am not a singer, and could not replicate what Antonella Banaudi just did. But you can imagine the state of mind of a singer who has to fight daily with the reality of vocal strain. I have faith in man and Nature. And therefore, I hope that this text will change the situation, thanks to its simplicity and sincerity.



*Renato Bruson performs in Verdi's Simon Boccanegra.*

I am not talking about the politicians around the corner [referring to the Italian Senate, a few steps away, which emended in 1989 the legislation proposal presented there by the Schiller Institute, changing it from A=432 to A=440], because if they were really interested in this matter, they would have come to this conference.

# Tuning and health: an issue of harmony

by Marsili Feliciangeli

*Prof. Francesco Marsili Feliciangeli is a specialist in orthopedics and traumatology, a neurologist, a surgeon, and a former opera singer. He spoke at the Rome presentation of Canto e diapason, on June 9, on the theme "Tuning and Health":*

I once wrote that music is spirit, the performers are matter, and that music should never be played, but heard.

Today, apart from the diatribes on higher or lower tuning, we have certain factual data regarding musical frequencies, wavelengths, and "nanometric" oscillations that unite the former and the latter. (One nanometer corresponds to one-millionth of a meter.)

This almost-spirit unites with the noblest almost-matter, and with its own creation, through passages that we will examine together, due to the fact that everything begins with a chemical element: DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, that sends its message through a certain tuning, which both Italian and foreign researchers agree can be utilized in both the biological or histo-chemical field, and the musical field.

The human body lives in harmony, and therefore in health, when all of the cellular coefficients coexist in a single "harmonic threshold" where the vital intra- and extra-cellular exchanges between their DNA and RNA (ribonucleic acid) occur in an electrolytic environment that we shall define as optimal. It is like a great musical composition that, from the first note on, carries with it a leitmotiv, which, developing during its theme, or "the evolution of life," we doctors would say, continues to create notes and biochemical expressions, which are necessary to conclude the composition, or in our case, the cycle of life.

When, during the journey, it comes across a "technical obstacle" for music, or "disease" for man, we have a modification of all of those vital parameters, or with the impoverishment of the electrolytic environment, with the consequent intra- and extra-cellular modification of the DNA, or even better, of the nucleic acids, which must be brought back, with our direct intervention, to the equilibrium that had been altered.

The subject of the modifications in the tuning over time has already been thoroughly treated by Maestro Sacchetti, and by other personalities in the musical world, with demon-

strations of the variations from the A-3 (third octave A) at 432, arriving, as with a sinusoid, at 440/443/444 or even at 448. The same variations regard the middle C-3, which is equally anchored, at least for us researchers, at 256, a fateful and vital number, the maximum absorbency threshold for DNA.

Therefore, while the tuning changed according to the authors, the performers, or the military bands that preferred a high tuning where the brass instruments shone more with a 460, they also deformed the singers' necks, which came to resemble ever more those of Modigliani, with great handicaps for the voices and the cerebral-acoustic apparatus.

## Endorsements

*The Schiller Institute's call for an international standard tuning pitch of A=432 cycles per second, has been signed by some 2,000 musicians around the world. We report here a few of the original endorsements by prominent singers, followed by messages of support to the recent conferences in Milan and Rome.*

*Tenor Carlo Bergonzi, quoted in the Schiller Institute's 1992 A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration, Book I:*

"This music manual is without any doubt an excellent initiative. It is particularly important to raise the question of tuning in connection with bel canto technique, since today's high tuning misplaces all register shifts, and makes it very difficult for a singer to have the sound float above the breath. When an F-sharp becomes a G, . . . everything is misplaced half a step, and the technique fails. . . .

"I also like in the manual the hypothesis that instrumental music, too, is an imitation, a derivative of vocal music. Also instrumental [music] sounds false when played at a high tuning: The sound is as unnatural in instruments as in voices. . . . What is true for the voice, is also true for instruments."

*Tenor Placido Domingo, remarks on Feb. 12, 1996, at a press conference at Washington's Kennedy Center. Domingo was announcing his plans for the Washington Opera, where he had just begun as Artistic Director. He held up the Schiller Institute's music manual before reporters and cameramen, and said:*

"This is an extremely important initiative for the future of opera; it must be continued without fail. The modern

But let's skip over this material, even if the anatomic-functional and often endocranial modifications at least enter into our medical curiosity.

### The optimal frequency is C=256

Therefore, regarding the middle C=256 oscillations per second, many psychologists have affirmed that the frequency of 16 cycles per second, which corresponds exactly to a C-1, four octaves below middle C, is equal to the 256 that turns out to be the optimal frequency for psychopathology, named the "flicker frequency."

In fact, on that wavelength, the human mind begins to

perceive a series of induced or repeated stimuli, such as "intermittent light" or "sound pulsations," as if they constituted a single image or a single sound emission. This has also been proven with our studies in neurophysiology (in collaboration with Prof. Carlo Serra at the Neurological Clinic of the University of Naples), with respect to the electroencephalographic responses, in the study of behavior disorders in the early years of development.

It is also specified that the flicker frequency acts as a frequency band of the cerebral waves, as occurs for alpha waves (equal to 8 Hz) and theta waves (4.8 Hz).

Another demonstration of the importance of the study of

rise in the singing pitch is most destructive to the *bel canto* voice, especially to young singers. Did you know, that the tuning here may be at A=440, but in Vienna it is as high as A=448? This makes singing almost impossible; it chokes us off. And Verdi himself wanted legislation to hold it down to A=437. . . . What, A=432? Even better! This is most desirable."

Domingo authorized the Schiller Institute to utilize, in endorsement of the "manual," both his comments above, and those he made at the time of the Institute's 1988 Milan conference on the Verdi tuning:

"It is very important that we singers start doing something, because the conductors are tuning the orchestras way too high today . . . and that means that a singer does not last long. So far, we have been obedient and sung without complaints, but throughout my career, the pitch has just gone up and up.

"Even the 440 cycles for A, which is the standard today, is much higher than, for instance, at the time of Verdi. And now there are even some conductors that tune at 445-446, because they believe that this gives a specially beautiful sound and brilliance. . . . This is simply outrageous.

"I remember one time, when we had to sing *La Boheme* with the Boston Symphony, Renata Tebaldi arrived before the performance and gave the oboist an A. . . . He got very offended and said: 'Madame Tebaldi, what is this supposed to mean?' 'That you are too high,' she answered. 'That you don't have to tell me, I know my work,' he said, and then a lot of trouble and confusion arose. But the end of it was, that the orchestra was tuned in the original way, and this was actually a very good experience."

Domingo joked that, since he is now running an opera company, he might have to withhold his final 1988 comment, calling for "a singers' strike" for the Verdi tuning.

*Baritone Piero Cappuccilli, speaking at the April 1988 Schiller Institute conference on "Giuseppe Verdi and the*

*Scientific Tuning Fork":*

"If in the epoch of Verdi the pitch was [A] 432 vibrations, and he wrote his operas for this tuning, Verdi was an intelligent person who understood voices and wrote for voices. Taking the pitch up to the present level, the strain on the vocal cords is too accentuated. This is why many singers after four, five, or six years of their careers, encounter great difficulties, because they are straining the vocal cords in an unnatural way."

*Tenor Luigi Alva, message to the 1996 Milan conference:*

"I endorse your initiative fully, together with the famous colleagues you mention in the invitation, and I fully agree that A=432 should be the standard tuning in all opera theaters, in order to have a healthy and correct performance. Hoping that I will be able to contribute to your initiative in the future, and certain that it will be a success, I send you my best wishes."

*Mezzosoprano Fiorenza Cossotto, message to the 1996 Milan conference:*

"Lowering the tuning, we will go back to correct register shifts, and as a result the high register will be less difficult and the whole vocal extension more natural and consistent. I am sure the audience will appreciate the natural color of the voice."

*Soprano Mirella Freni, telegram to the 1996 Milan conference:*

"I am very sorry I cannot be present on May 29 at the Casa Verdi, but I will be there with all my thoughts and affection. The music manual is a very important initiative for today's singers and for those of the future. Bringing orchestra tuning down to a lower, more natural A will bring advantages not only to singers, but also to listeners, since the sound will be smoother, easier and more natural."

the emissions and absorptions of human waves concerns the fact that living tissues of every type and species, emit and absorb electromagnetic radiation at very precise frequencies and wavelengths, such as, for example, for mitogenic radiation, and here we are speaking of musical scales in respect to biological spectra. This radiation thus corresponds to 42 octaves higher than an F equal to 341 Hz with 200 nanometers.

But coming back to our human DNA, which is the key substance for all of the vital processes of a cell, we can say that it has a wavelength of between 263 and 269 nanometers and, more specifically, the "average frequency of this band" corresponds to a wavelength of 265 nanometers, which is the precise value of the 42nd octave above the frequency of 256.64 cycles per second.

In this manner, we can affirm, until there is some contrary proof, that the first vital step of all of molecular biology is tuned to a middle C, which corresponds precisely to the fateful number of 256, equal to a semitone in nuclear physics.

### **False notes represent diseases**

This result is equal in both the helix, or DNA (alpha), and the ribonucleic protein, RNA. All of this brings us to think about the musicality of the genesis and the course of life, and that the "singer," in all of his expression, has a natural tuning with his DNA, an inseparable part of himself, which, combining itself with all of the other cellular aggregates in the physiological state, have their engraved mark: 256. If perchance these data were modified, we would find ourselves confronted with a part of pathological processes, both acute and invasive, where the decadence of the cells would be such that their components would go crazy, each playing their own false notes, which represent diseases of every type:

In that case, only an induced cellular reeducation, not musical, but chemical, through the input of new DNA and RNA and through the electrolytic environment, could bring back the lost harmony and repair the broken "tuning-fork" to hear it again with the physiological state at the sound of 256.

Let's give an example: Conducting a magnetic resonance or computer tomography, we would see that the subjects who showed alarming results, and must be completely demented because they had the cerebral cortex reduced to the minimum; however, strangely, they could recite verses by memory or make extraordinary calculations, thus demonstrating that they have a very lively psychic life.

For a second group of patients, who apparently had a complete brain, the responses with our equipment showed a completely destroyed mental life. What does all of this mean?

It can be explained with a simile: that of a sailboat. That is, that the report between the brain, or hull, and the neurons, the neuroglia (the peripheral nervous system), are the sails, which can be enormous, even with multiple sections, but the speed at which the boat travels depends only on the wind that blows in its sails, and this is the mystery of life.

In fact, the cerebral nervous cell doesn't regenerate itself. We have it from birth until the end, but we can intervene in this as part of the larger nervous system, taking from it irritating elements that stimulate the wind that pushes our boat in a negative manner, trying not to put stress on its sail and trying to keep the DNA equal to the 256 tuning alive; in this way, we can better understand the two examples that I cited earlier. The first group of patients subjected to our investigations, despite having a cortex reduced to the minimum, responded psychologically better than the second group, with the wider cortex, but with mental activity almost completely destroyed, because the first had an optimal pack or spare reserve of DNA, and of all the other chemical elements of a healthy cell, while the second had a scary impoverishment of those vital resources, despite having a beautiful boat, that didn't, however, move on the water.

The number of cerebral cells isn't important if they are altered, but the type is important, the quality of their primary component for all of the vital exchanges, in order that this strange wind that we said earlier is the "mystery of life," allows us to continue to travel harmonically with our imaginary boat.

Another satisfaction, and I'll close with this, would be to see future doctors no longer using their stethoscopes, but instead the "auricular tuning-fork," and maybe carry out "musical ecographs" to check if the tuning of the various organs of their patients responds with 256, and 256, and 256! Just think of what an orchestra the hospital would be!

## **How tuning affects musical instruments**

by Bruno Barosi

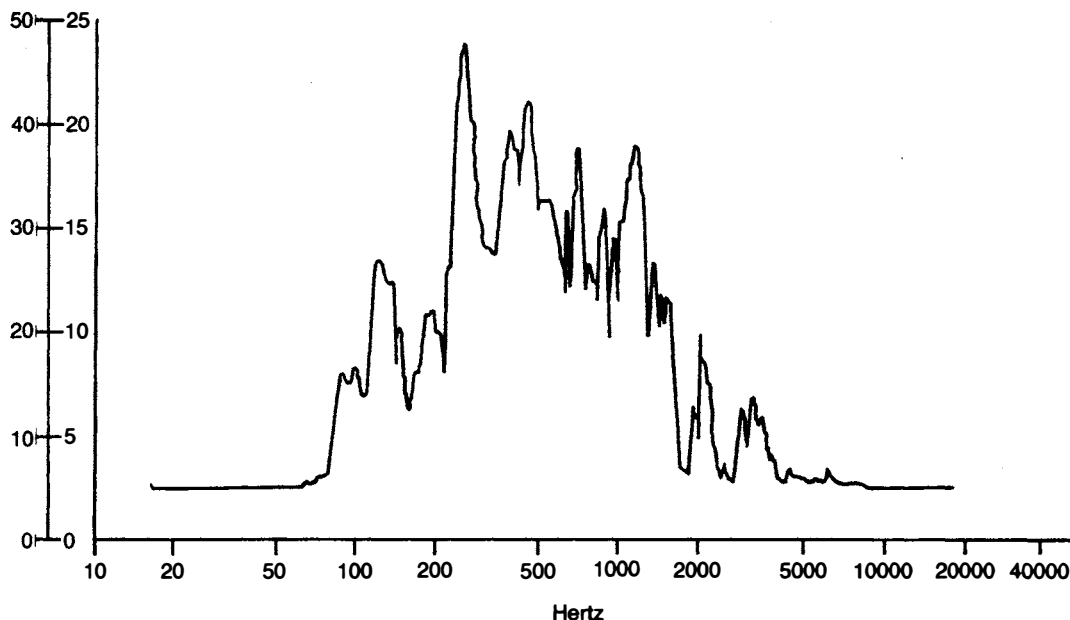
*Prof. Bruno Barosi is a physicist with the International Institute for Violin Building (Cremona), where in 1988 an experiment on the tuning of Norbert Brainin's "Omobonus Stradivarius" violin was made, proving that it was built for a C=256 tuning. He spoke at the Milan presentation, held at the Casa Verdi on May 29:*

The question of high tuning is very important also for Stradivarius violins and for the performance of violin music. In the nineteenth century, the original Stradivarius violin was changed, its neck and fingerboard lengthened in order to adapt to the higher tuning. There is only one Stradivarius instrument which has remained untouched, and it is the so-called "Medici viola" kept in Florence, which we of the Cremona Violin



FIGURE 1

## The spectrographic profile of the 'Omobono' Stradivarius violin



*This logarithmic graph shows the point of maximum sonority of the "Omobono" Stradivarius violin, which occurs around C=256 Hertz. This figure is taken from an article by Professor Barosi in EIR, Sept. 29, 1989, titled "The Geometric Secret of Stradivarius."*

Building School studied in order to track down the original tuning of Stradivarius string instruments, and established that it was built for a tuning between 428 and 432 Hz. If you bring the tuning of string instruments up to 440, or even 448 as it is often the case today, this means that the neck cannot be lengthened any more, because this would change the fingering, and you can only increase the pressure on the strings, leaving the total balance of the violin unaltered. However, the increased pressure on the strings does increase the curving of the violin. A Stradivarius violin weighs 237 grams. You can imagine what the effect on it is of an increased pressure on the strings, equalling up to 43 kilograms, while the pressure exercised over the bridge is between 7 or 8 kg, even 9 if tuning is very high. In this case, the structure and curving of the violin varies a few millimeters in respect to a violin tuned to A=432 Hz.

The violin is not a resonance box, it is a coupler (*accoppiatore*) between the strings and the air around it. Its performance, so powerful, so beautiful, is due to the ratio between internal volume and external surface. If this ratio varies, the violin loses its vibrating faculties.

The beauty of its sound, its timbre, depends on its first six overtones. The discovery we made with Brainin's Stradivarius in Cremona proved that such a violin does play tuned at A=440: It was a Stradivarius, and it was played by Brainin, so it did play well. But when we tuned the violin down to A=432 Hz, which means loosening its-strings, not only did the

intensity of the sound increase, but also the number of even-numbered overtones.

In the second volume of the "music manual," on instruments, maybe you will see the graph of the harmonic performance of Brainin's violin during this experiment. Modern violins instead have a strident sound, and an average life of 15-20 years. Think of the average life of a Stradivarius violin: One of the latest was built in 1735, and still plays beautifully.

We applied this discovery, made in the physical-acoustical laboratory of the Violin Building School, also to voices, comparing the various vowels (a-e-i-o-u): At the frequency of A=432 (Verdi's tuning), you can observe an harmonic spectrum which is the closest to "perfection." The timbre coefficient depends on the two main overtones divided by the sum of their squares, and it equals one when two sums are equal among them. This equation is possible only with A=432, and this goes not only for Italian vowels, because we have students at the Cremona International Violin School from all over the world. As a matter of fact, we found out that the vowels closest to the Italian are the Chinese ones.

We also made an experiment with ancient oboes, and it proved the same: tuned to A=432, the oboe is the closest instrument to the human voice. This is what I can tell you as a physicist. I can only add my compliments to soprano Antonella Banaudi, and confirm that when she sang at A=432, one could hear both vowels and consonants much better.

## Our problem is that everybody is 'deaf'

*Liliana Celani interviewed basso Ruggero Raimondi in Rome on June 15, during the rehearsals of Verdi's Simon Boccanegra at the Rome Opera Theater. Raimondi sang the role of Fiesco in that opera, and received critical acclaim.*

"Regietheater," a German term mentioned by Raimondi, refers to the widespread practice of staging operas from the past in such a way as to impose a socio-political interpretation considered "relevant" to the present, including arbitrarily altering the composer's original directions for scenery, costume, and actions.

The interview was granted to the German cultural journal *Ibykus*, which kindly made it available to EIR.

**Q:** The rehearsals in the Rome Opera Theater have been interrupted by a strike, probably due to the recent [Lamberto] Dini decree about privatizing opera theaters, transforming them from state opera houses to "private foundations," which will force many of them in Italy to shut down. What do you think about this decree?

**Raimondi:** Foundations need sponsors, and the sponsor must have the possibility to deduct what he gives to the opera theater from the taxes he pays. This means that if this law is passed in Italy, they are indirectly trying to shut down most of the Italian opera theaters.

**Q:** This is clearly the danger these days.

**Raimondi:** I do not think this is the danger, I think it is already a reality. Because what theaters in Italy can survive such a privatization?

**Q:** La Scala, maybe the San Carlo in Naples and the Rome Opera theater, maybe not even they. . . .

**Raimondi:** That's right. It is a very ambiguous law. One should rather revise the Italian tax law, as was done in the United States, where the sponsors who give money to opera theaters can deduct this money from their taxes. If this is not done, it equals shutting down opera.

**Q:** The state is abdicating its responsibility toward culture. What is the situation in the Rome Opera Theater, from this standpoint?

**Raimondi:** I am not quite sure, I sang here last four years ago, and today I am coming back for Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra*.

**Q:** *Simon Boccanegra* is a particularly important opera for Italy these days, I believe, because the high point of the opera is Boccanegra's call to the Italians to stop fighting each other and rather discover their mission, which is that of conquering the seas (at the time of the war between Venice and Genoa this was the content of Petrarch's letter to the Italian leaders, quoted in Verdi's opera as "io vo gridando pace, io vo gridando amor"). There are two aspects to this I wanted to ask you about: One is this idea of the mission Italy has toward other countries, which can help it overcome domestic conflicts; and the other, is that both Petrarch and Verdi are very important to the Italian nation and culture, and their call can also be seen today as in opposition to the separatist tendencies of [Umberto] Bossi's Lombard League.

**Raimondi:** I just hope that there will be no modern reading of *Simon Boccanegra*, transposing the plot to today, because I cannot stand any *Regietheater* tendency in opera. As to Italy today, it is true that we had such a hard time unifying it, and even if there are a lot of problems, it is up to the government to solve them, and it will have to solve them once and for all, because Italy otherwise will not be able to continue like that forever. I find the idea of splitting Italy an uninteresting idea. One can eventually make regions more independent from one another, but not divide the country.

**Q:** I read in the Italian press that La Scala conductor Riccardo Muti, upon receiving an honorary citizenship from Milan's Mayor Formentini (himself a member of the Lombard League), stated that "Italy shall not be divided, and it should be more proud of its culture." Do you think Italians have forgotten their culture, including Verdi?

**Raimondi:** The year 1861 brought the unity of Italy. We are relatively young in respect to other nations. The Italian is generally a slanderer of himself. But, after all, Italy taught the world a lot of things; maybe we should really be a bit prouder of ourselves, even as we did when Italy was not yet formed, at the time of the Renaissance, when we were still a number of duchies.

**Q:** Some years ago I interviewed you for *Ibykus* on Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*, which you were singing in Munich. . . . Could one see a parallel between Don Giovanni and Casanova? We found out that Casanova went to Prague for the first performance of *Don Giovanni*, conducted by Mozart himself, and tried to convince Mozart to change the libretto.

**Raimondi:** Who did these researches?

**Q:** Some of us in the Schiller Institute in France and Italy, who read some biographies and articles about Don Giovanni which mentioned this fact, and also an article in an American magazine which quoted the discussion between Casanova and Mozart about changing the libretto. . . .

**Raimondi:** I believe Don Giovanni is a character who does

not really exist; he exists in the mind of other people. He is a hymn to liberty in a time in which everything was compressed, any form of life was linked to what other people thought. I think Mozart's *Don Giovanni* is actually very simple. Besides, who could make such aspects clear on stage?

**Q:** It is certainly not easy. Maybe the "Don Giovanni" movie which you did with Losey, staged in a Venetian villa and with clear Venetian dresses and background, hinted at this.

**Raimondi:** The movie was very beautiful and interesting because of Joseph Losey. Also because it was staged in a villa of Palladio, and, third, because of Mozart's music, which is the most important. Mozart and Palladio created a fusion and clashing of expressions at the same time, beyond time, which created a legend, so much so that after this movie on Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, no other movie was done. I say this not because I was singing the role of Don Giovanni in that movie, but because of the special staging.

**Q:** I had the impression your Don Giovanni was definitively a Venetian oligarch—if not Casanova, any other, maybe unconsciously.

**Raimondi:** Maybe so.

**Q:** On June 9, the Schiller Institute will present in Rome its volume *Canto e diapason*. . . . What do you think about the book and about the worldwide campaign to lower tuning to Verdi's A=432 (equal to C=256 Hz)?

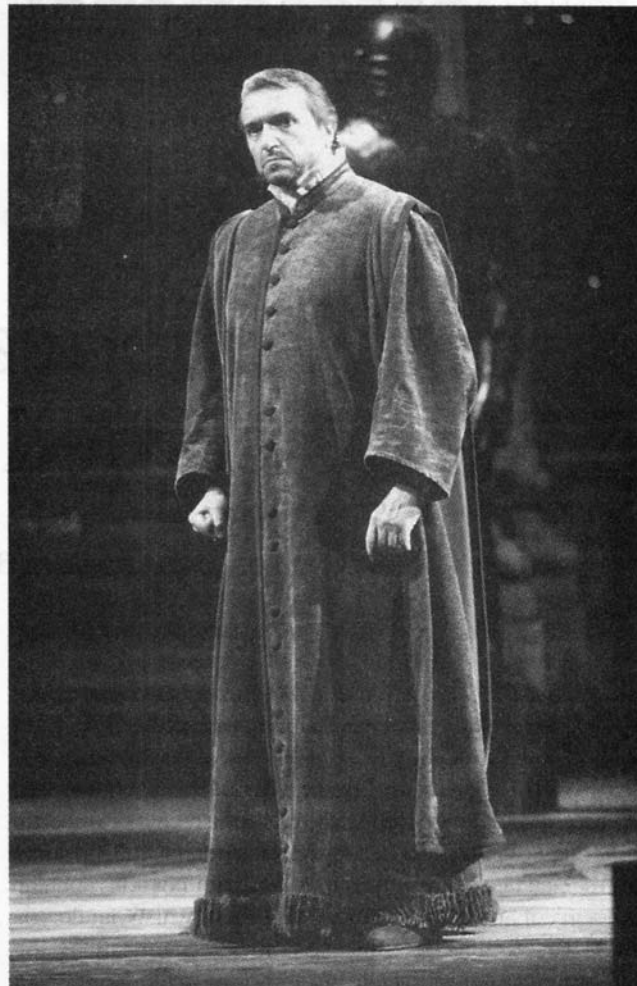
**Raimondi:** It is a beautiful initiative if, as you say, it goes back to Verdi. But, as in the case of most beautiful initiatives, which is the reality? There are too many interests involved. Singers will never be able to get together and say, "From now on we sing only at A=432." Conductors are not interested in the sound an orchestra can give with such a low A, because when the conductor plays symphonic music he wants a more brilliant sound in order to get certain sonorities.

**Q:** Placido Domingo emphasized another problem, which is that the A changes from theater to theater.

**Raimondi:** Yes, of course. If you go to the United States, it is a quarter-tone lower; if you sing in Vienna, it is a half-tone higher, and this provokes a total misplacing in the way of singing, in the position of sounds which a singer obviously feels moving from one opera theater to the next, from one nation to another.

**Q:** This was exactly one of the reasons why Verdi promoted, in 1884, a law to "unify the A as A=432 Hz," not only in Italy but "in the whole music world," because, as he wrote, "music is a universal language, why should an A in Milan or Paris become a B-flat in Rome?"

**Raimondi:** This has been discussed for centuries, but it has not yet been realized, because the initiative has to come from conductors.



Ruggero Raimondi performs the role of Fiesco in Verdi's opera Simon Boccanegra.

**Q:** Do you think the lack of good singers, and of certain voices in particular, is also due to this problem?

**Raimondi:** For sure. If you lower tuning, the register shift moves a half-tone, the E-natural becomes an E-flat, the F an E. Today there is a hybrid of voices which, in my opinion, is also due to this fact. You no longer have true dramatic bassos, dramatic baritones, everything is a mixture. This happens because there is no balance in the sound, and because the register shift is misplaced. When you use the E-flat in order to give the voice a particular color, it is actually a D. When you sing an E, it is in reality an E-flat—the note should be much broader and supported. The E-flat requires another position than the E-natural.

**Q:** Yes, the singer is forced to shift register too early, and this is exactly what *Canto e diapason* demonstrates for all voices. It is therefore useful to emphasize this fact.

**Raimondi:** It is useful, yes, but our problem is that everybody is deaf. Everybody has his own interests.

## 'The American Sakharov' is welcomed in Slovakia

by Ortrun Cramer and Angelika Beyreuther-Raimondi

From July 31 to Aug. 3, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche paid a visit to Slovakia, for what Mr. LaRouche described afterward as "wall-to-wall meetings." On invitation of the Slovak Friedrich Schiller Foundation for the promotion of culture and protection of human rights, they addressed several public gatherings, and held private discussions with many top-level representatives from political parties, the church, and the Academy of Sciences, as well as with youth, artists, and musicians. The Schiller Institute delegation accompanying the LaRouches, consisted of Dr. Jozef Miklosko, president of the Friedrich Schiller Foundation; its vice-president, Prof. Dr. Ladislav Mokry, who teaches at the Bratislava conservatory of music and was vice president of the International Council of Music; and Angelika Beyreuther-Raimondi and Ortrun Cramer, of the Schiller Institute in Germany.

Upon their arrival, the LaRouches were greeted by a reporter and a photographer from the trade union newspaper *Praca*, and a reporter from Slovak radio, who interviewed LaRouche. *Praca* ran an article on the visit, headlined "American Sakharov Visits Slovakia" (see photo).

On Aug. 1, a press conference was held in the House of Journalists, attended by 45-50 people, among them reporters from all the Slovak newspapers; a crew from the second channel of Slovak television, who filmed the event; and reporters from Slovak radio, TASS in Russia, the CTK agency from Prague, and the British Broadcasting Corp.

Lyndon LaRouche spoke briefly, emphasizing the collapse of the international banking system, and underlining, that there is presently only one country in a position to act from a standpoint of national sovereignty, namely the United States—and also China, in a special way. He outlined the moral responsibility of the United States to bring an end to the situation in which supranational agencies can dictate poli-

cies to all other countries. President Clinton, LaRouche stressed, has so far been afraid to act according to that responsibility, but, under the impact of the LaRouche Presidential campaign, and in view of the collapse of the system, he may act now. For Russia and other countries, such action by the U.S. President is their only hope. There is a commitment by many Democrats to such a policy shift, but time is very short, he said.

Helga Zepp LaRouche followed, describing the two dominant political tendencies at the present time: the globalist policies expressed at the Group of Seven summit in Lyons, France at the end of June, and by International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus, policies which will result in "marginalization" of the weaker countries, and the weaker layers of society in the industrialized countries as well; and the alternative, which, she stressed, lies in the concept of the Eurasian land-bridge, expressed in a recent conference in China which she attended (see *EIR*, June 14). The Chinese see with horror, the effects of IMF shock therapy on countries such as Russia, and they are aware of the dangers from unlimited "liberalization" of the economy. The LaRouche campaign seeks to win support for the land-bridge policy, as being in the vital interest of the United States. She said she wished to encourage people from Slovakia, to recognize that the choice is either collapse, or development with the Eurasian land-bridge concept.

The second national television aired 15 minutes of this press conference on its evening program, and many newspapers and other media covered what the LaRouches had to say, reporting also on the political prosecution of Mr. LaRouche, the 15-year sentence given him, his Presidential campaign, and the 600,000 votes he received in the Democratic primaries. *Narodna Obroda* ran the headline, "Harsh Critic

Against Liberal Economics"; *Pravda* reported, under the headline "American Dissident," what LaRouche said about the collapsing financial system. The popular daily *Novy CAS* ran the headline, "European Union Is a Parasite," and reported what LaRouche said against the international speculators, notably George Soros, and the British Commonwealth. Longer articles, including exclusive interviews, are expected to be published soon.

### The financial crisis

On Aug. 1, LaRouche was the featured speaker at a public event on "Present Problems in the Financial World and Their Importance for Countries Under Transformation." Approximately 50 people attended, many of them economists and businessmen, but also representatives of all political parties, and friends and contacts of the Schiller Institute.

LaRouche opened his presentation with a polemic: "When people in eastern Europe some years ago came to join the West, they were lucky, because the conditions in eastern Europe had prepared them for the conditions of the financial collapse of the West." He then gave an outline of developments since World War II: From 1946 to the mid-1970s, all economic growth was based on spillovers from the military to the civilian sector, accompanied by vast improvements in infrastructure, but also in other fields, such as health care. Despite much higher taxation at the time, the economy grew, until, in the mid-1960s, the United States, Great Britain, and continental Europe underwent fundamental changes in economic, social, and financial policies. These changes included the détente policy, the advent of systems analysis, and an overall stagnation of technological development. The second element was the assassination of President Kennedy, and the third, the war in Indochina. All this led to cultural pessimism, and the youth counterculture of rock music, drugs, and sex. The monetary system started to collapse, and this collapse destroyed the potential for development in the Third World.

The overall effect was a contraction of economic activity; now, in the United States, 10% are rich, while 60% are worse off than they were before; the effect in the Third World is much worse. Now the former Comecon sector is being given the "Third World" treatment; the physical output of these states, including former East Germany, is going down. Many friends in Russia in the past three years, have remarked upon the deterioration of the moral standards of the leading strata.

Describing the shift away from productive investment to financial speculation, LaRouche described in detail how the present financial bubble came into being, and how it, like Dracula, sucks the blood out of the real economy, to feed the appetites of speculation.

What is the solution? "You cannot save Dracula; it is the peasants, who have to survive." It is either the banking agencies that determine policies, or governments. There are many governments that want a change, but there is only one government that could bring others together to form a new system: the government of the United States. If an agreement



The Slovakian trade union newspaper *Praca* on Aug. 2 featured coverage of Lyndon LaRouche (left) and Dr. Jozef Miklosko, president of the Friedrich Schiller Foundation in Slovakia.

with China, Russia, and others were achieved, a new monetary system could be set up overnight.

LaRouche recalled his talks with Jacques Rueff, who had been an adviser to French President Charles de Gaulle, and who put forward to the President plans for reorganizing the financial system. When all the other advisers told de Gaulle that Rueff's proposals would never work, Rueff declared: "I stake my life's reputation behind this being right." And, he succeeded. This quality of decision-making is what is needed today, this quality of *Entschlossenheit*.

LaRouche called it his terrible responsibility to try to induce President Clinton to act like a leader, to bring about a new financial system. Other frightened and malicious politicians are making decisions, like those for which Nazis were hung at Nuremberg; decisions that, as they should know, will lead to the death of many people. This is called "balancing the budget," but it is still murder! And, this is not just the problem of politicians; the problem also lies with the people; society no longer cares for human life. Our task and our commitment, is to bring morality back into the political process.

### On religion and science

LaRouche gave a second major public address on Aug. 2, "On Religion and Science in Today's World." The meeting

was held in the hall of the House of the Democratic Parties, and was attended by about 80 people. Among them were representatives from all parties—government and opposition—many scientists, among them numerous members of the Academy of Sciences, artists, students, and others.

LaRouche began his lecture with a biographical note, explaining how he, at the age of 14, had studied Leibniz's *Monadology*, the *Theodicy*, and the Leibniz-Clarke correspondence, and had become an ardent follower of Leibniz's ideas. And, how he had, on that basis, refuted the views of Immanuel Kant, Paolo Sarpi, Norbert Wiener, and John von Neumann.

To define economy, LaRouche stated, one has to study the demographic history of mankind, and man's difference from any other species, higher apes included. The Earth's ecological potential, as such, would not have exceeded 3 million people, but already during the 14th century, the population was several hundred million. With the first modern nation-state, Louis XI's France, the population potential exploded. Man studied astrophysics, macrophysics, microphysics, and developed natural law—that which man should know, even if no Bible existed. The conditions of life generally improved, and mankind improved culturally, the quality of productivity per capita and per hectare, improved. This resulted from man's God-given potential for creativity, which enables him to discover principles of nature and apply them. This is the happy aspect of human history. The ugly aspect is the fact, that, until the Renaissance in Europe, no nationality was able to escape the fact that 95% of its population was living like human cattle.

Plato and Socrates developed the first concept of science, the definition of man's nature. Socrates' *agapē*, is the love for truth and the love for justice, as fundamentally distinct from the quality of *eros*.

Today, by contrast, we live in a culture of death—expressed in the policies of governments that bring about budget cuts that lead to people's deaths. Globalization is being pushed, the health system is being destroyed, food is being withheld. The love of justice, the love of truth, is gone.

The same qualities that shape human history, also affect science. The basis for scientific discovery is passion for truth; and the same goes for Classical musical compositions, and all other art forms. In music, as well, we find the difference between *agapē* and *eros*, expressed in compositions of Beethoven or Brahms on the one side, and Liszt and Wagner on the other. Classical composition expresses the emotion of creativity, and celebrates the valid reconstruction of a scientific discovery. This form of discovery, as expressed in the "light turning on" in the head of a child, has a religious quality, and all Beethoven's compositions are religious compositions, whether explicitly or implicitly. They are the contemplation of creativity as such.

For Classical music, as for scientific work: Why do you do it? You do it, because you love to do it, because it makes you a better person, it purifies your mind from ugliness.

The 15th-century Council of Florence represented the conscious effort to create a new kind of state, where man's potential could develop. As a result of this, the Brotherhood of the Common Life was created, which would take young boys, orphans or children from poor families, and educate them. The education was, in part, through copying of manuscripts, and while doing that, reliving the scientific discoveries of the past. The urban intelligentsia in France and elsewhere was recruited in large part from these strata of the poor. Louis XI, who built the first nation-state, was in part educated as a child by members and students of the Brotherhood of the Common Life.

Against this concept, stood the landed and Venetian-style financial aristocracy, which later shifted to the British Empire.

Look at man in economic terms. Through discovery of principles and applying them, human conditions were advanced. The human mind is capable of discovery of principle, and of revolutionizing human knowledge. Emphasis on education, health care, scientific research, must always be kept up. The universe gives a favorable response, if human intervention is properly designed—the law of the universe is so defined.

### Meeting with young people

The LaRouches also met with a group of young people, ages 18 to 21, who had come from orphanages from all over Slovakia, and had spent several weeks in Bratislava for a training program in music, theater, languages, dancing, and administration. The program is intended to set an example for the younger children in the orphanages, to show that it is possible, despite the most adverse circumstances, to become an educated person.

Lyndon LaRouche challenged the group, that some of them may become government officials one day, and that the most important thing for them is to concentrate on education, to be able to make revolutions. Helga Zepp LaRouche asked them "to think big," that they should not only take the destiny of Slovakia into their hearts, but the destiny of all countries in the world. The Schiller Institute chose its name, she said, because Friedrich Schiller was a world citizen and wanted to educate people to be world citizens. She underlined that intelligence and emotions are closely related: "If you don't want to take responsibility for something, you also do not want to know about it." It is very important to have self-respect. "If you become old and have a beautiful soul, that is the greatest value you can achieve"—not material things.

On the evening of Aug. 2, a concert was held in honor of the LaRouches, at the Dolna Krupa castle outside Bratislava. This was followed by a reception, with a beautiful buffet of regional specialties, with singing and recitation of poetry.

Commenting to "EIR Talks" on Aug. 7, Lyndon LaRouche praised Slovakia as "a country that an American who wants to meet some nice people, would enjoy visiting."

# Brits beat drums for U.S. strike vs. Iran

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

There is a very real danger, that the accelerating drumbeat for a military strike against Iran, may indeed end up ushering in American action. If the immense pressures being brought to bear against President Clinton, by a concert of British mouthpieces, were to succeed, a disaster of strategic dimensions would be the result.

Calls for punitive actions against Iran, on grounds that Teheran supports terrorism, have been issued for years, since the end of the anti-Iraq war in 1991 left Iran as the relative regional superpower. Sanctions against Iran in 1995 constituted concrete action; almost exactly one year later, in July 1996, on the initiative of Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), legislation passed through the Congress extending those sanctions to third parties, punishing any firm anywhere in the world which engaged in deals with Iran worth over \$40 million, in the gas and oil sector. Precisely as President Clinton was signing it into law, the drumbeat for *military* action was stepped up.

It is of crucial significance, that every article, statement, or action soliciting U.S. military moves, has been issued by British or British-related sources. On Aug. 4, it was Ambrose Evans-Pritchard and Con Coughlin writing in the London *Sunday Telegraph*, who claimed, "the U.S. are making detailed plans for a missile and bombing strike against Iran, because they are convinced that Iran was involved in the bombing of the Saudi Arabia barracks." Evans-Pritchard went so far as to assert that U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry had "already briefed the British and the French in general terms" about the attack. Perry, who had been quoted widely days earlier, to the effect that he held Iran responsible for the Dhahran bombing, denied any such plans, saying such speculation was "just not warranted at all." Coughlin bragged in the same article, that the *Sunday Telegraph* had first run the story that CIA intelligence documents revealed the existence of 11 training camps in Iran for 5,000 terrorists. (He neglected to mention the fact that the same British press sources, and Israelis of the Netanyahu-Sharon camp, were the first to accuse Iran of responsibility for the TWA 800 crash, immediately after the fact.) Newt Gingrich, on cue, challenged Clinton: "Either you close those camps down, or we will. If the Iranians refuse to close them down, I think there are a number of military means capable of closing them down." Further, allegations were raised by columnists Rowland

Evans and Robert Novak, that Iran was importing mortar-bombs, and by *Jane's Defense Weekly*, that Iran was engaged in a military build-up in the Straits of Hormuz.

## British geopolitics

The truth is that none of these allegations has anything remotely to do with the proposed strike against Iran. Lyndon LaRouche, in an interview with "EIR Talks" on Aug. 7, was asked for his view of the rumors of Iranian involvement in TWA 800. His answer was, "Nonsense."

The broader strategic issue behind the hysteria against Iran, was clarified by LaRouche in a campaign paper issued July 31, entitled, "International Terrorism Targets President Clinton's U.S.A." "The world history of the Twentieth Century," he wrote, "has been the history of Britain's geopolitical dogma: that the Eurasian mainland must never be permitted to enter into economic cooperation, based upon transcontinental railway links, as envisioned for it by the circles of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. Britain's effort to prevent such a project, is called 'geopolitics.'" To the extent that Clinton has made commitments to Mideast peace, to a solution of the Korean conflict, to peace in the Balkans, and to improving relations with China, to that extent he has made himself enemy number one of the British geopoliticians. China is the crucial factor, the prime mover, in the Eurasian land-bridge project. British policy is to stop it.

Herein lies the significance of the witch-hunt against Iran, the key nation in the land-bridge, on the western side, which links the Central Asian Republics with Europe. The opening in May of the Mashhad-Sarakhs stretch of the Eurasian rail network, provided the final link in the chain stretching, as the old Silk Road did, from China to Europe. It is Iranian government policy, to build the Eurasian land-bridge. In his interview, LaRouche explained: "The Chinese are cooperating with Iran. . . . China and other forces are aware that in Iran there's a struggle going on. We can either have, as the Republicans and the British would seem to like to have it, we can have a fight, a catfight with Iran, blaming the Iranians for terrorist acts which the Iranian government is *not* responsible for, but rather the British and their friends, which would bring out into the open, into dominance in Iran, *precisely* the people who were our enemies, earlier. Or, we can find a road to cooperation with the viable representatives of the people of Iran in Iran, and try to strengthen good policy, good government, good direction and friendship, or at least cooperation, rather than having a crazy, insane, new element of destabilization on the international landscape."

By engineering a strike against Iran, the British would be killing several birds with one stone: They would sabotage the Eurasian infrastructure perspective, pit Clinton against its major protagonists, and alienate those European nations, particularly Germany, that are intent on pursuing a "critical dialogue" with Iran, and economic cooperation. "Geopolitics," precisely.

# Bosnia's deadly fight against 'genocide by financial means'

by Umberto Pascali

On July 30, the "Bosna Ekspres" departed from Sarajevo and safely reached the Croatian city of Ploce on the Adriatic coast. The train covered a distance of only 120 miles, but hundreds of Bosnians wept for joy, especially when the "Ekspres" traversed undisturbed the divided city of Mostar. It was the first time since the beginning of the aggression against Bosnia that its capital was connected by train to a seaport, or to any other significant destination. "Today Bosnia reaches the coast and the wide world," stated President Alija Izetbegovic, who traveled on the train for the first few miles. The experiment was even more successful, because, at the last minute, Croatian authorities gave permission for the train to cross the border and go on to Ploce. There were no "check-points."

The day before, in the city of Livno, under the control of the so-called Herzeg-Bosna, bombs destroyed vehicles belonging to Muslims, including a car owned by Merhamet, the main Muslim humanitarian organization in Bosnia. These bombings were the latest in a series of attacks that targeted especially Muslim and Catholic religious buildings. The most dramatic events took place on July 25, when arson damaged the Mosque of Prozor. A few hours later, a bomb damaged the last surviving Catholic church in the city of Bugojno, in central Bosnia, where a program to return hundreds of Croat families was successfully under way. Bugojno's mayor stated that he is in possession of evidence that the bombers come "from outside." A high-level Bosnian source told *EIR*: "The same forces that provoked, in 1992-93, the 'war of the victims' between Catholics and Muslims, are at work now to try to do the same. The reason is that something is beginning to move, finally."

The source was referring to the Special Air Service (SAS), the British special forces trained in infiltration, provocation, "anti-terrorism," and irregular warfare, that were caught red-handed in setting up both Croatian and Muslim "gangs" to be unleashed against each other. In this way, an artificial confrontation between Muslims and Catholics was provoked exactly at the moment in which both groups, having overcome the first shock of the Greater Serbian aggression, were trying to organize a common resistance. "Now the situation is similar, the Greater Serbians of Radovan Karadzic have been forced into a defensive position, the same for the 'Greater Croatians' of the so-called Herzeg-Bosna. And suddenly you see all these efforts to provoke a Muslim-Croat conflagration.

I can almost see the British signature," said a well-informed observer.

On Aug. 6, an agreement was reached in Mostar. The "Greater Croatians" of the so-called Herzeg-Bosna decided to accept an agreement with the Muslims, after having rejected the result of the local elections that had given a slight majority to the Muslims. The agreement followed a meeting on Aug. 2 at the White House between President Clinton and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. The official Croatia radio announced that Herzeg-Bosna was going to be dissolved as an autonomous pseudostate and become a "political community of the Croats in Bosnia," i.e., become part of the Bosnia Federation. According to the Dayton Accords, Bosnia is made of two entities, the Muslim-Croatian Federation (with 51% of the territory) and Republika Srpska (with 49%). The two entities are both under the authority of a central government.

For the moment this is only on paper. In Republika Srpska, despite the formal banning from holding office of the war criminal Karadzic, his accomplices continue to dominate and terrorize the population. The other big source of destabilization has been the existence of Herzeg-Bosna. Herzeg-Bosna was created at the beginning of the Serbian aggression by Croatian forces in Hercegovina, and has been accused of being a "mafia-like regime that oppresses both Muslims and Croats," even by Deputy International Representative Michael Steiner. Herzeg-Bosna became dominated by a small group of fanatics who apparently were mostly concerned to protect their control of black market and other shady activities that created so many *nouveaux riches* when this area was the only point of transit in which to import anything into surrounded Bosnia.

Recently, a provocation was launched on Aug. 4 by the London *Sunday Times*, when it published a long story about a plan for the arrest of Karadzic at his villa in Pale, the capital of Republika Srpska. The paper wrote that the plan had been requested personally by President Clinton. The *Times* even published sketches describing how U.S. Special Forces would have kidnapped the criminal. The gravity of this British initiative is shocking, especially the *alleged origination of the plan with Clinton personally*. While the White House denied the story as "a total fabrication," many observers pointed to the danger that this published report creates for the U.S. military and the top executive leadership. The insane, "fiercely loyal,



2,000-strong Karadzic's bodyguards," as the *Times* put it, could do anything. And the British apparently are suggesting targets!

### **The war for reconstruction**

The trip of the "Bosna Ekspres," and the terror attacks against religious buildings, summarize the great opportunities, and the dramatic risks, implicit in the Bosnian situation. Bosnia is facing what analysts used to call "a complex situation," but there is no doubt that the *battle for Bosnia* will be decided mainly on one issue: whether the economic reconstruction of Bosnia will be carried out. All the other problems—institutional, military, political, the chance to achieve reconciliation, including with a very large majority of the Serbian population in Bosnia—depend on whether the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) "genocide through financial means" will be rejected. This decision is, to a large extent, in the hands of the U.S. administration and Congress.

Lately, Bosnian officials have been communicating moderate optimism. Reportedly, they perceive a more assertive attitude from certain U.S. representatives. In particular, the attitude of the special representative of President Clinton for the Civil Implementation in Bosnia, Richard Sklar, is judged positively. Sklar, a production-oriented company executive who participated in the construction of 11 airports in the United States, is involved in a series of major infrastructure projects in Bosnia. These include the restructuring and modernization of the Sarajevo-Ploce railway, but also other railways, highways, and communications infrastructure, to the point that some in Sarajevo expect the airport to be reopened to regular commercial flights by the middle of August, and that, sooner than expected, it will be possible to travel by train from Sarajevo to Copenhagen under "optimal conditions."

### **The case of AID**

The construction, or reconstruction, of the main transportation routes is crucial in order to restore life to the Bosnian economy. But will this be part of a global process, part of what is known as a Marshall Plan for Bosnia, the application of the traditional American System? Some experts, both in the United States and Bosnia, point to a few litmus tests. One concerns the activities of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). Because of its progressive assimilation of atrocious malthusian, anti-development practices, and because of its collaboration (some say "complicity") with the IMF, many have forgotten that AID's roots go back to President John Kennedy's Peace Corps, and that such an agency could potentially play a tremendous role, if redirected to its original conception, i.e., to help the economic development of countries that, on the basis of mutual benefit, would create a global alliance for development.

It seems that Ron Brown, the U.S. commerce secretary killed last April 3 in a plane crash in Dubrovnik, Croatia while

leading a high-level economic mission to Bosnia, had in mind ambitious plans for collaboration among Commerce, a revitalized AID, and other agencies. AID is quite active in Bosnia at this moment but, according to informed sources, it is working as an appendage of the IMF. The original directive for the activities of AID in Bosnia, dating back to October 1995, stressed the goal of assisting the local and federal administration in order to help create a linkage between central and local institutions, above all through supporting the reconstruction of infrastructure.

However, on March 15, there was a sudden change of "orders." The men and women working for AID had to direct their efforts toward "fiscal control," through a unified budget system that is transparent. In other words, they were not to hire people concerned with the real economy, i.e., reconstruction and production, but accountants and bureaucrats that spend their time in analyzing the "compatibility" of whatever economic activity any Bosnian citizen or institution could conceive, with the IMF-World Bank targets for Bosnia. There are persistent rumors of growing frustration and resentment of people connected to AID who went to Bosnia to help in the reconstruction efforts, and found that they were just an "IMF conduit." Of course, it was on March 1 that the Bosnia government was forced to accept the draconian conditionalities of the World Bank—at which point Bosnia was accepted as a member of that usurious financial institution.

### **The demobilized veterans**

The second litmus test concerns the fate of the 220,000 demobilized soldiers. President Izetbegovic's Chief of Staff Faris Nanic has eloquently presented the case of these soldiers who fought heroically for four years and are now literally starving after having been "fired" under the provisions of the Dayton agreement. Besides the strong moral obligations toward the veterans, Nanic underlined that the Bosnian government is concerned over the potential for social unrest that this atrocious situation presents. He explained that, while the demobilized veterans constitute a precious resource of highly qualified labor for reconstruction, the government does not even have a defense budget.

On July 26, some 2,000 disabled war veterans and families of soldiers killed during the war protested in front of the Parliament in Sarajevo, demanding unpaid pensions for disabilities, medical treatment, and assistance. President Izetbegovic addressed the demonstrators, stressing that "the country is in a difficult financial situation and has no money at this moment to pay all the unpaid disabled pensions." He promised that in one week, the government would pay two months of unpaid benefits. Five days later, another demonstration took place in Tuzla. The demonstrators, disabled veterans, had not received pensions since December. Some of the veterans said they are living on about \$3 per month.

The disabled and the demobilized veterans are the victims of a double crime by the so-called international community.

First, because they are left starving, and, second, because their idleness represents a terrible waste of resources. With an economy that does not yet exist, and an unemployment rate estimated at 75-85%, it is clear the Bosnia government cannot do much for its military, unless a rational program of reconstruction, with adequate investment, is started immediately.

Instead, the financial side of the "reconstruction" is left to the IMF and the World Bank, which are imposing literally human sacrifice. Something is beginning to break though, as shown by the July 17 attack against the World Bank made in Washington by Bosnian Prime Minister Hasan Muratovic. He revealed that the World Bank credits to Bosnia are nothing but the debts of former Yugoslavia, i.e., the entity responsible for the genocide, that Bosnia has been forced to recognize. But, thanks to World Bank blackmail, Bosnia was forced to surrender on March 1, in order to escape a credit strangulation from virtually every source.

It was following the successful blackmail, that the IMF-World Bank apparatus ensured the collaboration of agencies such as AID. "Why should the U.S. function as a puppet of these financial institutions?" asked a Bosnian source. "It is clear to a child that talking about reconstruction, while accepting this system of usury, cannot lead to any reconstruction, let alone peace."

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## A visit with Msgr. Franjo Komarica

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# 'Who will stand up for principles in Bosnia?'

On July 25, Msgr. Franjo Komarica, the bishop of the Bosnian city of Banja Luka, spoke in the library of the Woodstock Theological Center at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and answered questions from a select group of religious personalities, diplomats, think-tank leaders, Bosnia experts, and journalists, including *EIR*'s Umberto Pascali. The mostly Catholic audience was deeply moved, not only when the bishop described the condition he, his priests and nuns, and their faithful had endured during the worst period of the Greater Serbian aggression, when he resisted all threats and blackmail to abandon his diocese. (In the diocese of Banja Luka, Catholics and Muslims were almost 100% "cleansed," at least 412 parishioners and 7 religious people were tortured and killed, and almost all the churches and mosques were destroyed or damaged.) But especially, when he looked the attendees in the eye and appealed to their individual, personal

sense of responsibility as Americans to realize the Christian principle of justice in Bosnia: "Do I, in your opinion, expect too much?"

Another moment of visible emotion came when the bishop, who stressed that the problems for Bosnia and former Yugoslavia come *from outside powers*, recalled his answer to a British diplomat who had accused him of having "thwarted many plans" by remaining in Banja Luka. And when he said: "The United States of America expressed its view in Dayton: a multi-ethnic, multicultural entity, territorial integrity, living together. However, representatives of other powers said to me, 'We shall do everything to ensure that the Dayton Agreement fails.'"

During his visit to Washington, as he did last June, Monsignor Komarica had meetings, including with many members of Congress, and visited the White House. The following are excerpts of the dialogue at the Woodstock Theological Center. We especially thank Smiljan Corkovic for his help in preparing this for publication. The exchanges have been edited by *EIR*.

**Komarica:** . . . There are many documents issued by single Catholic representatives, or joint documents, that clearly expose actions of Croatian politicians, and clearly distance themselves from these actions, when they did not conform to civilized, to the values of human dignity or democracy. I'd like to repeat: Where and when people paid attention to the voice of religious leaders who were placing emphasis on universal human values and on protection for every single person and his or her possessions, we succeeded in saving human beings, in reducing the evil. It is my deep conviction, that religious leaders must be *ex posto* [visible and available], both in convenient times and in inconvenient times, to attest to the truth, the bitter truth about human beings, human values, and human rights. In all our frequent joint declarations, we tried hard to uphold universal human values, that is, all those values that adorn European as well as American culture.

We tried to uphold a clear and consistent position on the principles expressed by the [Catholic] Church teachings. . . . That is, protection of every human being, every ethnic or religious group. As far as Bosnia and Hercegovina is concerned, we were steadfast in our stand for her territorial integrity within her internationally recognized borders, recognized by the U.S.A. and others, her multi-ethnic and religious, her multicultural character. Out of our many statements, I would like to single out for you our joint statement from January of this year, after Dayton; I would recommend it to you. In it, there is a summary of the past, the presence of the Catholic Church and other religious and ethnic communities, of the suffering during the war, and our views regarding the future of this country. Resolutely, I invite my faithful, but also all other people of good will, to the process of forgiveness and reconciliation. Resolutely, I invite all the people whose rights were taken away, who suffered injustice, to forgive, but we

also ask for forgiveness. As believers, we are certainly convinced that there will be no real future, neither for individuals, nor for peoples, nor for that whole country, without a certain openness to one's faith, to acts of God, i.e., to a renewal of one's inner person.

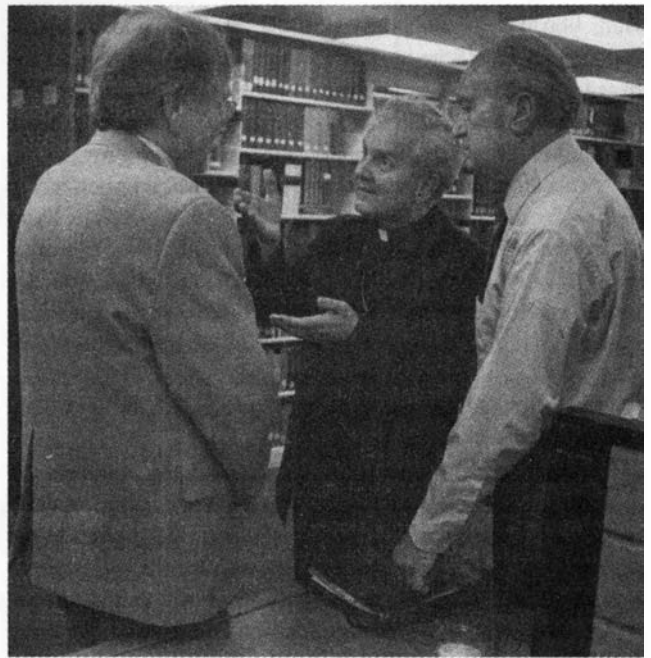
As far as the specific case of Banja Luka, I personally, together with my associates, tried hard to help not only Catholics, but equally, all my other fellow citizens from Banja Luka, as well as all people of that region. My fellow citizens from Banja Luka know that very well, as do the people from that whole area. And I do not regret I acted this way, despite multiple victims, even deaths. For they also, my murdered priests, my nuns, and my faithful, were not murdered because they harmed others, but because they were peace-loving, because they were helping others. I am convinced there are many magnanimous, good people, people who care about humanity, who will give us help to persevere in this region, and help us in our firm stand, in our love for peace and brotherly reconciliation. Even this gathering today, to me so precious, presents more encouragement for me to persist on my present course. I'd be grateful if you would ask questions, which I will try to answer. . . .

**Q:** Your words and your actions have certainly reflected the teaching of the Gospel, and one can imagine the difficulties. . . . And yet, there is a widespread idea that within the Federation, others in the Catholic leadership have not been always so consistent . . . some of them being more supportive of nationalism.

**Komarica:** I have mentioned, and I would like to underline, that whenever politicians respected the appeals and the demands of religious leaders, they have behaved better, acted more humanely, more democratically. I'd like to say, that atheism spread among all the peoples, more or less, even to the members, nominal members, of religious communities, to a greater or lesser extent, and that applies also to the Croatian people. A certain manifestation of it is not foreign to the United States either, although it is not as common as in Europe and its many countries, and that is nationalism. It always rises and gains strength in places where the Catholic universal values do not have strong roots, or where the universal Catholic message is not given its due consideration. A part of the Croatian population has not been spared this, either. According to the logic of things, a nationalism of one side gives birth to nationalism on the other side.

**Q:** . . . Some wonder whether we can realize [a united Bosnia], given the history of the region. . . . I spent some time in Burundi and neighboring Rwanda. . . . Both groups are heavily Catholic, but pluralism did not work. . . . In Cyprus, because of the Greek and Turk animosity, the solution was separation. . . . Can we have any hope? . . .

**Komarica:** In my opinion, this is one of the central questions of American and European politics, concerning not only Bos-



*Monsignor Franjo Komarica at the Woodstock Theological Library: "I appeal for the extension of the stay of the American troops. . . . This fragile peace—or a better term would be this stoppage of war—cannot continue without the American presence; it will not survive."*

nia, but many other similar situations in the future, and not just in Europe. It depends on whether the politicians will find the right answers. I cannot speak about a situation in Africa . . . but I can say that one must expect that in [Bosnia], a Serbian, a Croatian, and a Muslim would think the same way. The acceptable differences regarding the nationality, religion, and to a certain extent culture, are not as large as what they have in common, their need for each other. . . . Unfortunately, this region is a witness of really bloody conflicts, especially when the states and the countries were in the process of change, when one state disappeared from the Earth and another appeared. In 1878, when the Ottoman Empire was retreating, the coming of Austria witnessed great conflicts. When the Austrian Empire was perishing, there were conflicts again. When World War II came, and German Nazism and Italian Fascism started to make inroads here, new conflicts came about. Now, when Europe is in a stage of new democratic changes, while eastern communism tries, through [Serbian strongman Slobodan] Milosevic, desperately using force, to survive at all costs, again conflicts have erupted. Not only communism, but Milosevic's centralism.

As far as the common people are concerned, I am still convinced that the people in Bosnia are willing, a great percentage of them, to live together. However, the main nationalistic political leaders have sown a lot of mistrust among their people toward the peoples or groups of other nationalities or faiths. And not only mistrust, but a lot of blood was shed.

Here you have these deep wounds, that we have to assess properly, that will be very hard to heal. I say again, that the people, the faithful, are more willing to show forgiveness and reconciliation and to live together than those that are unbelievers. We will do our best, from our side.

Let us understand each other: All the politicians belonging to the Croatian people are not believers and they do not share our views, but we have the impression that all Croatian politicians, all Serbian politicians, and all Muslim politicians are just pawns in the hands of others, who use them to make their moves. And that is the reason that the situation there will go according to those that are making hats for us, without bothering to take measurements of our heads.

**Q:** Much of the discussion here in Washington concerns the role of the U.S. forces in Bosnia and the administration position that the troops will be out by the end of the year. What do you think will be the outcome if this happens?

**Komarica:** There is a certain opinion among us that the arrival of the American soldiers represented for us a temporary salvation, and that with their arrival they prevented many, many victims. It is certain, that the peoples of Bosnia and Hercegovina will forever remain in debt to the American people and the Americans who came at this tragic moment to help us. For that very reason, since without the American troops there would have been no realization of at least some sort of peace, it is crucial, in my opinion, that American politicians do not spoil, with a rash and reckless decision, everything that has been achieved so far. Certain of these achievements were invaluable. In other words, I absolutely appeal for the extension of the stay of the American troops. I am of the opinion that as time goes on, there is less danger for the American people there from any extremist groups, because their very arrival, that first phase, was the most critical and risky. But this fragile peace—or a better term would be this stoppage of war—cannot continue without the American presence; it will not survive.

And for that I plead to you, and I have seen that there is willingness among many leading politicians, in Congress, to suggest to President Clinton to extend the mandate of the U.S. troops, which makes me very happy. Both parties support this, the Republicans and the Democrats. I plead for the understanding of the American people for the peoples of Bosnia and Hercegovina, who have suffered greatly. That can only be a benefit to the prestige of the American nation in the whole world. Forgive me, if I meddle into politics, since politics is not my area of competence.

**Q:** What actions can the Catholic Church take in Banja Luka to build peace? . . .

**Komarica:** This whole region of my diocese is geopolitically and economically tied to its surrounding area, and especially to bordering Croatia. This region before the war had 80% of its commerce and financial transactions with Croatia

and Slovenia, not with Sarajevo. And, now, there is a kind of contradiction here, we [Croats of Banja Luka] have been expelled from there—as I said there are 8,000 of us left out of 80,000 before the war—and now my co-citizens, the Serbs from Banja Luka, are asking me that I help re-open those bridges across the Sava River [connecting Banja Luka with Croatia] and the roads to Croatia and through Croatia to Slovenia, so that the people of Banja Luka can survive economically. In other words, we can be very useful there and serve as a very valuable bridge connecting one nation with others. As well, through our persistent, peace-loving stand, if that is made possible for us, we shall strive to exemplify Christian values, which exist for all men, as they possess a universal character. I admit that this is going to be very difficult, hopeless for many. For, if only the elderly are left, those over 60 years, very few children, very few youths, then there is a good possibility, if human rights are not protected there for these people, that even this tiny remainder will try to leave.

That is why I ask our neighbors, and also ask you Americans, ask the whole world, “If we are guilty, prove it to us that we are guilty; but if we are not guilty, why are you punishing us so cruelly?” If you are punishing us knowing that we are innocent, then you are criminals. You have no right, then, to call yourselves humane and compassionate people, no right to call yourselves democrats, no right to say that you are protecting human rights. Thus, I expect of true democrats, of politicians that take human rights to heart, to intercede more resolutely on behalf of principles rather than pursue their “interests.”

I have asked Chancellor [Helmut] Kohl, Van der Brook in Brussels, and President [Jacques] Chirac in Paris, “Do we have a right to expect that you behave as model politicians, politicians representing ideals of democracy?” They told me, “You have that right.” I said, “If you say that, then say it [to the whole world], and put [the words] into practice.” Some other politicians, also well known, told me, “Stop walking down a blind alley,” that is, it does not make sense any longer to devote your energy to fighting for principles, today only interests count. I would be very interested to see which of the politicians are going to win, either those fighting for the principles of civilization, human rights, etc., or those pursuing the pragmatic interests of realpolitik. Permit me to express my deep conviction that American politicians will persevere in their defense of principles. Do I, in your opinion, expect too much? What do you say? Do I expect too much, or are my expectations realistic?

**Q:** In November, my government invited the architect of genocide in Bosnia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic, to come to Dayton—along with [Croatia’s President] Franjo Tudjman, who has a lesser responsibility—to determine the future of Bosnia. I just wonder if the Dayton Accord will do more than divide Bosnia? . . .

**Komarica:** I do not know if there is any agreement to divide

Bosnia between Belgrade and Zagreb, but I am fully aware of the internationally recognized Bosnia and Hercegovina, recognized by the Americans, by President Clinton, by leading European states, and Bosnia's fate will be decided by these powers, especially the Contact Group [the main Western countries involved in the Bosnia negotiations]. If, for example, a representative of one of the states of the Contact Group tells me, "We'll do everything to ensure that Dayton does not succeed"—this is neither Milosevic, nor [Bosnia's President Alija] Izetbegovic nor Tudjman. Hence, I ask these politicians of the world, "All right, agree first among yourselves on the fate of Bosnia, reach a conclusion, whatever that is, but it must be as close to normal living as possible for people, for the common man, especially for those common people that have been downtrodden."

**Q:** A Few days ago, Cardinal Kuharic of Zagreb was in Banja Luka. Was the visit connected to the coming elections? Banja Luka is within the Republika Srpska, while Croats are mostly in the Federation part of Bosnia. Are you planning to work more with the Republika Srpska or the Federation authorities?

**Komarica:** Last Monday, July 15, there was a church Holy Day, a feast of the patron saint of the whole diocese and the cathedral, St. Bonaventure, and for that occasion I invited Cardinal Kuharic, or rather a delegation from the Croatian Bishops Conference, to come and visit Banja Luka, because during the whole period of the war nobody ever came—a delegation of the American Catholic Church came from the U.S.A., a delegation from Slovenia, someone came from Austria, from Germany, but none from Croatia. Fifteen days ago we had a delegation of French bishops, Cardinal Simonis of Utrecht from the Netherlands also came, because they consider it absolutely necessary to come and see what is happening there, on the ground. Obviously, we felt, for too long, completely isolated, and that nobody cares about us. We did send out SOS's, "Help us, not only us Catholics, but everyone," but even today politicians here told me, "It was impossible to reach you."

[The fact that I could not be reached] must have been for you politicians a clear sign of horrible things going on there, when borders were cemented so hard that no one could come and see what is going on. Hence, every visit was a huge joy for us, whoever came. Whenever any of the church leaders came visiting me here in Banja Luka, I would invariably take them to the Orthodox *vladika* and Muslim *mufti* to talk to them. And so it was this time with Cardinal Kuharic, for I was trying to have really good relations with the other religious leaders in this town, this region. I firmly believe that this has prevented an even worse fate for the people there.

As far as your second question [regarding the difficulties of maintaining connections with Croatia within Republika Srpska], you all surely know by now that in Banja Luka, which is the city of my birth, this is a home of my parents and

grandparents; we are now living incognito, we don't belong to anybody, and that is sheer nonsense. We do not belong to Pale or Republika Srpska, since they are trying their best to expel us. We do not belong to Sarajevo, because Sarajevo cannot today do anything for us, as Izetbegovic tells me. We belong neither to Zagreb (which is another story), nor to Belgrade, as they are chasing us away, nor to Brussels and the European Union, nor to New York and the UN. It is too early for Heaven, God does not call yet; we do not want to go to Hell, so where? Whom would you give your trust to? Whom would you ask for help? I ask help from every person, as I wish to see that there is Good within each person, I do not want to write off anyone, not even the one who does evil, as I would like to help him do good. I strive to save as many as possible . . . not only people, but also to save the principles, as this is a question of principles at the foundations of our civilization.

**Q:** On July 12, you organized a meeting in Banja Luka with several European parliamentarians of the second biggest political formation in Europe, the Popular Party. For the first time, the Serb mayor of the city participated, stressing the priority of facilitating the return of the victims of ethnic cleansing. The imam, Halilovic, participated. It was said that many Serb citizens want peace, but they are scared, scared of [Radovan] Karadzic and his group. Considering also the deep respect the leadership in Sarajevo has toward you, what do you think you can do for reconciliation and also to make possible the emergence of a new Serbian leadership in Bosnia? . . .

**Komarica:** I am very happy that this meeting took place in Banja Luka, that a team of European parliamentarians answered my request and came, as I had insisted and pleaded in Brussels for that to take place. They saw for themselves that they could do more than what they have done so far. They decided to persist in this direction, as that part of Bosnia must not remain closed, isolated from all the currents that must flow through the whole of Europe and especially through the areas that were under communism. I said to a Serbian reporter who asked my views after that meeting: "I thank God this meeting took place, but I am sorry that my fellow citizens, Serbs, did not adequately benefit from this opportunity, from the Europeans' visit to our city." I have somewhere a copy of a certain opposition newspaper, a Serbian liberal newspaper from Banja Luka, that described this meeting: "We Serbs did not want to make it to Europe, although it is Europe we need"; "now Europe came to us, to Banja Luka, but we fled from Banja Luka." Obviously, this must be seen as a move organized by progressive, democratic forces in Europe, which must infiltrate not only Republika Srpska, but the whole Bosnia and Hercegovina. . . .

Chancellor Kohl told me, after his talks with President Clinton, that Europeans must take a more active role in Bosnia and Hercegovina, in a positive sense, of course. This gives

me additional hope, that I must not get weary on that “shooting range” in Bosnia and Hercegovina. An English diplomat told me: “How did you manage to stay there [Banja Luka]? It was not meant for you to remain there; by remaining there, you have thwarted many plans” [laughter]. I hope I did not thwart them in the negative sense, but you are here to assess the value of this; I stand before you in judgment.

**Q:** What has been the personal toll on you, how did you maintain your equilibrium, between your faith and your daily life?

**Komarica:** I am sure I look very strange to you, one could say as one who has lost his marbles. This is a consequence of a horrible terror, psychological terror, and I can truly only thank my spiritual life, my faith, the power of faith, that I did not lose my mind. And I have a personal experience: From the time that I consciously crossed out the importance of my life, that the importance of my life is greater than any other person’s life around me, I felt miraculously free. I was no longer aware of the dangers I was exposed to every day. I simply did not register them, I did not want to pay attention to them, literally I took every day as the day I was going to be killed. I wanted obstinately to confront the evil that was spreading like magma to crush us all, for I considered that to be my duty. I wanted to go and see my priests, my nuns, members of my congregation, and whenever the churches were being destroyed, whenever they were terribly maltreated, I went right into the hands of criminals. I was kidnapped many times, and from a human standpoint I had no chance to save myself. I tried talking to the people that were hitting me, abusing me, beating me, in front of whom I was forced to lie down, I tried talking to them like human beings, “Don’t do this, folks, this is a crime, it is no good.”

It is not proper to talk about oneself, but I remember a scene when they ordered me to stand as they were about to shoot me. There were 10 of them, ready to shoot. I told them: “Aren’t you men sinning against your soul? One day you will reach this moment of death, and you will have to go before God.” “Why would you care about us? Your time is over.” “Good,” I told them, “I will pray now for you, so that God can forgive you, to bring a change to your hearts, but you must tell me how I should behave, should I stand facing you or turn my back to you.” I saw that the situation was hopeless, they were going to kill me. They said: “You are just joking with us.” “Good and well,” I said. “I ask you to take good care of yourselves, if you are going to kill me, let God forgive you, but I ask you again, don’t do it, for your sake, not mine. You will bring trouble on yourselves, for one cannot play with God, a man ought not play with God.”

But I have also seen magnificent examples from simple believers, the way they behaved in these terrible moments, when they were horribly maltreated physically, when they were being murdered, or about to be murdered, but survived. . . .

## Jacques Chirac and the Menchurian Candidate

by Katharine Kanter

In mid-June, several hundred Indians from virtually every nation in the Americas descended for a week upon the National Assembly in Paris. They had been called together by the French government for a meeting on “indigenism,” ostensibly under the aegis of Philippe Séguin, president of the Parliament; however, according to what one might describe as well-founded rumor, M. Séguin was quite literally coerced by President Chirac into sponsoring the gathering, to the extent that he did not turn up at the plenary session where he was to be keynote speaker. Among the scenes of absolute madness over which Séguin was expected to preside, was an *animist ceremony* in the state apartments of the Assembly, and a *raising of totems* in the gardens. A note in the gossip column of the weekly *L’Événement du jeudi* recalled that in 1992, the 500th anniversary of Columbus’ arrival on American shores, M. Chirac refused to allow the City of Paris, of which he was then mayor, to take part in any celebration because he believes that Columbus et al. were a “misfortune.”

Double-take. Chirac? Friend of the Indians? The man who told a gathering of top French military brass but two months before, that his experience as a colonel in one of the most savage colonial wars ever fought, the Algerian War (1.5 million dead), was “by far my greatest experience as a human being,” the man who said 18 months ago, that he quite understood that French people worry about African immigrants because of the “smells and cooking odors” in tenement housing? The man who has just abolished conscription in favor of an all-volunteer army for out-of-area deployments?

### Friend of the Indians?

Be that as it may, here we have Chirac, in his new incarnation as Friend of the Indians, sending messages to the French embassies all over South, Central, and North America, that they search out and rope in Indians suitable for a conference in the City of Light.

Sources at the conference told this news service that although UNESCO and other communitarian-indigenist

groupings in each country were involved in the selection process, the French embassies fine-combed the delegates. Then, to top off his edifice, like a gigantic sour cherry on a custard, Chirac had rotund Rigoberta Menchú flown, or rolled, in from Guatemala, as Conference Convenor. This woman won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 for being a terrorist. (Rumor has it that Rigoberta is actually Guatemalan slang for Rigor Mortis.)

### Soustelle, France's answer to Columbus

The gathering got off to a particularly inauspicious start when, at the opening press conference given by Rigoberta Menchú (Séguin mumbled an inaudible word or two), a Salvadoran journalist stood up and read from a leaflet which the Schiller Institute had made available to the press corps at the National Assembly. The leaflet, entitled "Mr. Séguin's Little Indians," reproduced passages from Rigoberta's autobiography, notably the bits where she boasts of having thrown quicklime into the face of policemen.

At the following day's press briefing, the vice-president of the Assemblée, Nicole Catala, standing in for an "indisposed" Séguin, shredded, when shown, a copy of the same Schiller Institute leaflet. "I refuse to believe that Rigoberta could do such things. She seems like such a wonderful human being," she said.

Another wonderful human being, to Miss Catala, is Jacques Soustelle, upon whose memory she showered effulgent praise as the greatest of all French indigenists, apologist to the Aztecs, and, in her view, France's answer to the Original Sin of Christopher Columbus.

Soustelle, Friend of the Indians? During the Algerian War, Soustelle, a stringer for British Intelligence, ran the OAS, the Organization of the Secret Army, a savage terrorist group involved in several putsch attempts against then-President Charles de Gaulle.

### Customary Law for the Indians

So, all this being said, what happened at the conference itself?

Well, it went on behind closed doors. Guyanese Deputy Léon Bertrand, an oily businessman who brought along a 20-man delegation of Guyanese Indians, and Bolivian Vice President Carvajal were its Lictors. The central issue discussed was Customary Law versus Domestic Law. The French brought in their best legal brains, to examine the finer points of customary law in each Indian area, in the light of how this might be used as a weapon against the domestic law of each American nation.

The concluding document states that from now on, Customary Law should be held to be on the same level as Domestic Law.

In other words, say there are a few Indian tribes dotted about a large territory. First, you build up among the Indians there, a sentiment that Customary Law has given them some

sort of divine right over the entire territory. Then, you make sure that there are plenty of arms among the Indians. You have a government soldier go crazy and kill a couple of Indians. Then you launch an uprising against the domestic government, secede from Bolivia, or wherever, and put the Indians' territory under UN or World Wildlife Fund protectorate. For their own good, of course.

### Can a gunship be a totem, Virginia?

This correspondent wandered about the National Assembly, chit-chatting with delegates during the breaks. It transpires, that *EIR* is not alone in questioning the purity of motives of the French government. A group of South Americans told *EIR*: "France is strong. England is strong. Our countries are weak. If we go against our country, our new ruler will be France. Look what they did in Algeria. The French are a grasping people. Why did they invite us here?"

On June 29, shortly after the conference ended, the French daily *Le Monde* published a full-page, gushing, promotional for the Zapatista National Liberation Army in Chiapas, Mexico. A gaggle of radical chic theater and film people, all fresh back from Chiapas, the most important being Patrick Grandperret, the sociologists Alain Touraine and Gilles Perreault, and anthropologist Jean-Hubert Martin from the Museum of Arts of Africa and Oceania, called upon the French, or better said, Parisian cocktail party circuits, to support the uprising. Alain Touraine, one might add, was among the pontiffs at the Communitarian Network gathering in Switzerland on July 12-14 (see *EIR*, Aug. 2, "New 'Universal Fascist' Movement Is Formally Launched in Geneva").

Is all of this wishful thinking by a bunch of has-been, washed-up old colonialists in the President's entourage? Or is there not a gunship component to all this indigenist blather?

In the month of May, *Le Monde* published an op-ed by a French "strategist," Gen. Bernard de Bressy, president of the defense debate group "Athena," under the title "Wars of the Fourth Generation." The general believes that any future conflict France may become embroiled in, will be *colonial* in nature. The adversary, he writes, "will no longer be a state, but armed extremist groups, even narcotics cartels, crime syndicates, *ideological revolutionists, religious fundamentalists and all kinds of other things*" (emphasis added).

Putting General de Bressy's remarks in the perspective of Chirac's recent strategic briefings to his top military brass on "*projection extérieure*" (out-of-area deployments) as the cornerstone for the presently ongoing, sweeping reorganization of the French Armed Forces into an all-volunteer "*armée de projection*," or as the daily *Libération* puts it, "a gigantic Rapid Deployment Force" for foreign wars, the day may not be far off—at least in Chirac's dreams—that we shall see French troops deployed in the Americas.

## **Terrorist Tricontinental in Chiapas**

*There was talk of creating "other Chiapas" at the Zapatistas' witches' sabbath—targeting Brazil.*

Supporters of the narco-terrorist Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN) concluded their week-long international gathering in Chiapas, Mexico on Aug. 3. The assembly was an attempt to relaunch Fidel Castro's old "Tricontinental" terrorist international. Hundreds of people from Europe (including Danielle Mitterand, the former First Lady of France), Australia, Africa, Asia, and Ibero-America came together for meetings, indoctrination, and planning sessions, sponsored by the British intelligence-fabricated EZLN.

The pompously named "International Forum Against Neo-Liberalism and for Humanity," brought together the São Paulo Forum continental apparatus (fresh from their sixth continental meeting in San Salvador on July 26-27), non-governmental organizations, and the international human rights apparatus from Europe, especially France, to rally behind British-sponsored "globalism," and to rant against the role of the military in defending the nation-state. It concluded with a call by the EZLN's "Subcommander Marcos" for the establishment of a leaderless "Intercontinental Resistance," in which "we all resist," without a central leadership, and reiterated the call made by several delegates throughout the meeting, for "one, two, many Chiapas" throughout Ibero-America, particularly in Brazil.

Marcos also announced a second intergalactic forum, to be held in Europe in 1997. Targetting the "national armies" of the hemisphere, he said that they are "merely units of a larger army,

the one that is armed by neo-liberalism [free trade] to deploy against humanity." The EZLN's attempts to become a political force are being blocked by what he claimed to be the "growing militarization" of Mexico. This is forcing the guerrillas to remain in the jungle longer than planned, he said.

That line was also retailed on Aug. 8, during a visit to Argentina by Samuel Ruíz, the schismatic bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, who lied that "the violence was introduced by the presence of the Mexican Army."

As shown by the Chiapas forum, the purported anti-neo-liberalism of the EZLN, the São Paulo Forum, and the rest, is a smokescreen to aid their oligarchical controllers to destroy the sovereign nation-state and replace it with a one-world government. For example, according to press reports, the delegates resolved that a moratorium on the payments on illegitimate debt was no solution. Instead, they proposed that military budgets be cut and the money used to fund social services and programs for the poor. The same proposal was put forward a few years ago by Robert McNamara, the malthusian former head of the World Bank.

Also calling for the destruction of the nation-state was Danielle Mitterand, widow of François Mitterrand, the late President of France. "To destroy the nation-state, is at the same time to destroy degraded forms; it is the decay of corporatist and authoritarian forms," she said.

The Chiapas assembly also called

for the legalization of drugs.

Brazil loomed large in Chiapas as the probable next target of the narco-terrorist Tricontinental. According to *Istoe* magazine, a report prepared by Brazil's security agencies says that the delegates from the Landless Movement (MST) at the Chiapas forum, announced on their return to Brazil that they will be carrying out a series of land occupations that will force the government to negotiate "from its knees." According to the report, Gilmar Mauro, one of the top leaders of the MST who attended the Chiapas forum, said that his organization plans to set up a "Liberated Zone" in Brazil, similar to what the EZLN has done in Chiapas. The report also documents the payments the MST has received from European organizations, as well as the training it has received from other guerrilla groupings, its involvement in arms trafficking, and so forth.

The leader of the Brazilian Workers Party (PT), Inacio "Lula" da Silva, also attended the meeting in Chiapas, where he invited the EZLN to send representatives to visit Brazil this fall.

Meanwhile, in Brazil, two congressmen from Lula's PT, Luiz Gushiken and Eduardo Jorge, put forward their own proposal for globalization and limited sovereignty, in an op-ed in the July 30 *Folha de São Paulo*. What is needed, they wrote, is a "world democratic federation," with its own "world parliament, a court to deal with global problems, and an executive with its own peace forces . . . that is, a democratized UN, a new type of federation."

Already a delegation from Colombia's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), known as the "Third Cartel," has gone to Brazil to meet with the PT (which, like the FARC, belongs to narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum) and the MST.



## Narco-terror resurges in Peru

*Shining Path is again laying siege to Peru, with help of the IMF and the UN's human rights thugs.*

Peruvian Independence Day, July 26, should have been an occasion for patriotic festivities. Instead, it was met with an outbreak of bloody terrorism on the part of the country's two leading narco-terrorist groups, Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). Although virtually dismantled by a strong military offensive through the end of last year, these terrorist gangs have managed to regroup, in large part thanks to human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which have launched an international pressure campaign to defend the narco-terrorists, and calling on the Fujimori government to pull the Army out of drug cultivation areas which are, not coincidentally, the narco-terrorists' strongholds.

Two car bombs were set off in the capital city of Lima the last week of July, claiming nearly a score of victims. A former community activist was slain by a terrorist squadron in Lima; a 100-man column of Shining Path Senderistas besieged a town in the northeastern highlands of Huancaavelica, and destroyed construction equipment for a new road being laid; 250 terrorists assaulted another town in the Upper Huallaga Valley, engaging in gun battles with the police that left several civilians dead and policemen wounded.

Army intelligence sources cited by the daily *Expreso* claim to have evidence of an alliance between Peru's narco-terrorists and the Colombian drug cartels running the so-called "coca strikes" in southeastern Colombia.

There are as many as 50,000 coca-farmers and "indigenous peoples" car-

rying out marches, airport takeovers, town occupations, and highway blockades, to demand legalized coca production in Colombia. These sources say that the drug cartels are trying to establish "liberated zones" throughout the region, where the mafia could reign supreme.

In televised comments to the nation, President Alberto Fujimori acknowledged that this latest narco-terrorist offensive was due to his withdrawal of Army bases from the terrorist strongholds; he even promised to reopen the bases. He said that the government would have to be on the alert for several more years, since the terrorists were apparently regrouping, and he suggested that some guerrilla leaders who had been imprisoned before he introduced tougher anti-terrorist legislation in 1992, had been released from jail, only to return to terrorism. These, he promised, would face life imprisonment if recaptured.

What Fujimori did not address, however, was the blackmail of the international creditor community, led by the International Monetary Fund, which insists that the Peruvian military downsize, at precisely the moment of terrorist resurgence. During a late May visit, IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus issued an unequivocal demand that the Army be "modernized" and "professionalized," by axing immediately 3,000 officers (out of a total of 5,000!), along with 2,500 police officers. He urged that civilian employees of the military be replaced by female recruits, who would live on tips instead of wages. And so on.

Camdessus's "proposals" were, of course, accompanied by threats to "in-

terrupt" IMF assistance should Peru abandon its belt-tightening and privatization pledges.

But blackmail from Peru's creditors is only part of the story. Every pro-terrorist "human rights" NGO has jumped into the picture, with the express intent of reversing Peru's anti-terrorist successes. Exemplary is the London-based Amnesty International, which has been lobbying for abolition of Peru's anti-terrorist tribunals (which Amnesty has dubbed "a new inquisition"), and for release of "innocent prisoners" such as Shining Path's founder Abimael Guzmán. Amnesty International leader Juan Vivanco arrived in Lima on Aug. 5 to pursue that agenda.

One day after Shining Path set off its car bombs to "celebrate" Peruvian Independence Day, another NGO, the George Soros-funded Human Rights Watch, demanded that Peru's military tribunals be replaced by an "independent" commission to review the cases of "unjustly accused" terrorists. At the same time, a UN "committee of experts" issued their findings, in which they recommend the release of 4,000 jailed terrorists.

These pro-terrorist NGOs had already scored one victory, in forcing the creation several weeks earlier of the post of "People's Defender," which plans to modify the "faceless judges" system used to try terrorists. A second victory was won Aug. 4, when the Fujimori government announced the formation of a high-level commission to review terrorist cases, and present the President with recommendations for pardon. Six hundred cases will be taken under review, but the NGOs are demanding that 4,000-7,000 "innocents" be freed. Fujimori's representative on the commission will be French priest Fr. Hubert Lansiers, godfather of these NGOs and chaplain of the largest prison for terrorists.

# International Intelligence

## ***Pope, Muslims denounce murder of Oran bishop***

In the latest escalation of the Algerian civil war, the Catholic bishop of Oran, Msgr. Pierre Claverie, and his chauffeur were killed when an explosive detonated as they entered the bishop's residence on Aug. 1. Claverie had warned that same day, following the visit of French Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette, that terrorists would pull off something big in response to the visit.

During the Sunday Angelus on Aug. 4, Pope John Paul II called Claverie a martyr, and stressed that the murder "took place in that country where he had devoted most of his life to the small Catholic community, while nourishing a deep friendship with countless Muslims. . . . His martyrdom shall be transformed . . . into a cause for hope."

On Aug. 2, the "Foreign Executive Body" of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) "vigorously" condemned the murder, saying that it could only take place in the crisis created by the fact that the Algerian government refuses to negotiate with the FIS. Nonetheless, "the political crisis into which Algeria is presently plunged, will not be allowed to become a clash between the monotheistic religions which have always coexisted and continue to coexist in Algeria."

## ***French continue legal assault vs. Cheminade***

On July 24, a French court bailiff gave a 48-hour warning to Jacques Cheminade, the head of the Solidarity and Progress organization, who made Lyndon LaRouche's political method the centerpiece of his 1995 French Presidential candidacy: Either "reimburse" the French state 1 million francs it advanced to his campaign organization, or have all his possessions seized and sold. The reason given is that "the Constitutional Council rejected his campaign account."

Last Oct. 10, the council broke its own rule that political candidates may not engage in interest-bearing loan transactions and invented an entirely opposite "rule," saying

that interest-free loans made to the Cheminade Presidential campaign should have been reported as gifts. That supposed "mis-reporting" was the basis for the council to refuse to pay an additional FF 3 million it owed Cheminade, and make the unprecedented demand that he personally reimburse the first million.

On July 26, the bailiff arrived at Cheminade's apartment to inventory his belongings, while he was in Germany speaking at a Schiller Institute conference. The bailiff acknowledged that Cheminade has no money, and listed his personal belongings as "one table, an armchair, a desk, four chairs, a nice wardrobe and 500 books." All this is scheduled for a Sept. 26 auction. Cheminade is taking legal action to stop this outrage.

Sources stress the importance of the fact that he is the only 1995 Presidential candidate not reimbursed for his campaign expenses, although both Jacques Chirac and Edouard Balladur flouted numerous election financing rules with complete impunity.

## ***Clinton aide describes China, N. Korea policy***

U.S. Rep. Bill Richardson (D-N.M.), who has several times visited North Korea to negotiate on behalf of President Clinton, told a Foreign Press Center briefing July 19 that National Security Adviser Anthony Lake's trip to China and South Korea had advanced U.S. relations with China and North Korea enormously. He described a Clinton strategy for getting North Korea to agree to four-party Korean peninsula peace talks.

As a result of the Lake trip, he said, Chinese President Jiang Zemin, had publicly announced for the first time China's willingness to participate in the Clinton plan for four-power Korean peace talks, with the United States, South Korea, and North Korea. China's agreement, he stressed, was a major prerequisite to North Korea's finally agreeing to join the talks, which they have not yet done.

During his last trip to Pyongyang this spring, Richardson had negotiated a three-step plan to bring North Korea into the talks,

which, he predicted, would soon come to pass. In Pyongyang, he unconditionally offered food aid from the U.S. and others. In return, he was told that North Korea "would do two things. One, they would allow for the joint recovery operations, which have happened, of American servicemen. And two, they would agree to a joint briefing" by the U.S. and South Korea, on the four-power talks proposal, which would be an overture to the talks.

## ***British court: Jet sabotage was 'morally justified'***

A court in Liverpool, U.K. acquitted four women on July 30 of charges of causing £1.5 million damage to a military jet, which, the women had charged, would be used by the Indonesian government against rebels in East Timor. The women had broken into a British Aerospace factory in Lancashire in January, and were caught attempting to disarm a Hawk jet.

The Liverpool court accepted the women's argument, that the damage was morally justified because of the Indonesian government's use of Hawk jets to bomb rebels in East Timor. Joanna Wilson, one of the defendants, boasted that the decision was "a victory for justice, it's a victory for the people of East Timor, and it means that the people of Liverpool have recognized that a crime is being committed by British Aerospace and the British government." British Aerospace said it had no evidence that the Hawk aircraft were being used in any manner "contrary to assurances provided by the Indonesian government to the British government."

## ***Chirac proposes fund to buy Colombian coca***

French President Jacques Chirac proposed the creation of an international fund to purchase coca from producers, during the visit of Colombian narco-President Ernesto Samper Pizano to France. According to the Bogotá daily *El Espectador* of Aug. 3, this was one of the proposals Chirac made to the

## Briefly

**AUSTRALIA'S MEDIA** are having conniptions over newly appointed Catholic Archbishop George Pell. Pell, who is close to the Vatican, has denounced the country's chief animal rights activist as "King Herod's propaganda chief in Australia," and announced his opposition to the Howard government's "privatization" of state assets.

**JOE KENNEDY**, the Massachusetts Democrat, challenged British Prime Minister John Major to get serious about restarting the Irish peace talks on July 29: "If Major can meet with the Protestant paramilitaries in Westminster, then maybe, if he truly wants to get the British talks and the peace talks back on track, he ought to invite [Sinn Fein President] Gerry Adams to Westminster."

**A BOMB IN INDIA** injured 55 people on Aug. 2 when it exploded under a bus in India's southern state of Tamil Nadu. The bus ran over the explosives, which set them off. Tamil Nadu was previously the stronghold of Indian sympathy for the Sri Lankan "Tamil Tigers," and was a safe haven for them.

**SOMALIA** clan warrior Mohamed Farah Aideed died on Aug. 2 in Mogadishu of wounds received from a gunfight, and from an assassination attempt over the July 27-28 weekend. A committee of 30 has been appointed by his United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance to come up with a replacement leader. Aideed's Washington spokesman said he was killed by those "in the services of an international conspiracy." Aideed had declared war on UN peacekeeping forces in Somalia.

**FRANCE** has been banned from the South Pacific Nations Forum, by its 16 member-nations in retaliation for its nuclear tests in the South Pacific in late 1995 and early 1996. French aid to the South Pacific region, not including its own territories, is about \$25 million per year, and France has hinted that that may be in jeopardy if it isn't invited.

Colombian President. *El Espectador* dedicates an entire page to Colombian reactions to the proposal, most of which, according to the daily, were positive.

Publicity on Chirac's proposal coincides with the strike of coca producers in southeastern Colombia, which is escalating in violence. In Puerto Asis, two people died and 26 were wounded, after strikers tried to take over the local airport guarded by Army troops. Strikers burned the town's only ambulance, and set up brigades to prohibit all movement of vehicles or people. Meantime, international wires charged that Army and police units were violating the strikers' human rights.

Army Commander Gen. Harold Bedoya reiterated that the strikers' objective is to force the government to halt programs to eradicate coca cultivation with glyphosate. The strikers, he said, "are manipulated by the FARC guerrillas, partners of the Cali and Medellín cartels."

### ***Accord on Palestinian state was near in 1995***

Leading participants in the 1995 Israeli-Palestinian peace talks revealed on July 31 that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat had reached a preliminary agreement on the establishment of a Palestinian state, in October 1995, two weeks before Rabin was murdered. Yossi Beilin, a top negotiator and aide to then-Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, disclosed details, which were confirmed by Ibrahim Kreishe, a senior Palestinian negotiator.

A Palestinian state was to be set up in most of the West Bank and Gaza. Ten percent of the West Bank would be annexed by Israel, to put most Jewish settlers under Israeli control; Israel was to give the Palestinians some land near the Gaza Strip in exchange. The capital of Palestine would be either "in the area of East Jerusalem" or "in a West Bank suburb of Jerusalem." The present city of Jerusalem would remain under Israeli control, with wide-ranging autonomy for Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem.

After Rabin's murder on Nov. 4, Beilin proposed that an Israeli-Palestinian declaration of principles be drafted and presented to Israel's voters, but the proposal lay fallow, during the election campaign.

Now, the government of Benjamin Netanyahu has lifted the freeze on building new Jewish settlements on the West Bank, which had been imposed by the Labor government. The move poses a great threat to the peace process.

### ***Challenge to Australian euthanasia law dismissed***

Australia's Northern Territory Supreme Court dismissed a challenge to the world's first statute legalizing "assisted suicide," in late July, and declared "The Rights of the Terminally Ill Act, 1995" valid. The challenge had been organized by the state head of the Australian Medical Association and a prominent Aboriginal minister. However, the act's future is still not certain, as Victorian Liberal Party MP Kevin Andrews plans to sponsor a federal bill in September which will seek to override the Northern Territory's law.

A report commissioned by the state government has revealed that the Aboriginal population are losing faith in modern medical services due to this law, and that some Aborigines see it as a method of genocide against indigenous people. The law "has heightened fear in Aboriginal communities of injections, health clinics, and hospitals" and threatens years of work by medical professionals in building up the confidence of Aboriginal people in such things as immunization programs. The report cites cases where people are now afraid to go to clinics, and that some "deaths have been ascribed to euthanasia already."

The report also states, that opposition was not confined to Aboriginal communities with strong church links, contrary to euthanasia proponents who say that all Aboriginal opposition stems from disinformation by the churches. Many in the Aboriginal community of the Northern Territory have begun campaigns to repeal the legislation.

## LaRouche stalls globalism in Ibero-America; plotters protest

by Gretchen Small

In the Spring 1996 issue of the U.S. National Defense University's *Joint Force Quarterly*, released in mid-July, the top Kissingerian strategist for Ibero-America, State Department senior policy adviser Luigi Einaudi, complains that, despite "revolutionary" advances toward the establishment of supranational government over the Americas, military opposition in Ibero-America continues to block a crucial next step: the creation of a supranational regional military force. Einaudi charges that the opposition stems from the widespread circulation of "conspiratorial hypotheses," that there is a plan afoot to abolish national military forces in the region.

Einaudi, who is widely known as "Kissinger's Kissinger for Ibero-America," leaves it to another article in the same issue of *Joint Force Quarterly*—a review of *EIR*'s 1993 book, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*—to name the person they hold responsible for stalling the supranational project in the region: *EIR* founder and U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche authored the introduction to *The Plot*, and contributed interviews on the subjects of democracy, and the positive role that the Armed Forces must play in nation-building. Over 20,000 copies of the Spanish-language edition of the book are circulating in Ibero-America, including a 5,000-copy run published in 1994 by the Mexican Defense Ministry for that country's officer corps. *EIR* published an English-language edition of the book in 1994, as it became clear that the Ibero-American demilitarization project was being used as a model for attacking sovereignty in other parts of the world.

Reviewing the book for *Joint Force Quarterly*, U.S. Naval Intelligence analyst James L. Zackrisson advises those who would dismiss *The Plot* as "a LaRouche conspiracy," to think again; it is "on the required reading list at several regional military academies and staff colleges. Students of Latin American

affairs will ignore this book to their own detriment."

This is the second time that the British-led supranationalist mafia have been forced to acknowledge, in print, that *El Complot* (as the book is known in Ibero-America) has gained intellectual hegemony among military patriots throughout the region. Not two years ago, a special edition of the *Miami Herald* prepared for the December 1994 Presidential summit of the Americas in that city, had also included a review of *The Plot*; in that one, an Einaudi crony, the U.S. Army War College's Gabriel Marcella, warned that LaRouche's ideas were gaining currency in the region. "When Lyndon LaRouche has more credibility in Latin America than the Pentagon, that's troubling," said Marcella.

A year and a half later, the Einaudi crowd has not succeeded in eliminating its "LaRouche problem" in Ibero-America; LaRouche's influence has only grown.

In July of this year, Paraguay's Gen. Lino Oviedo became the latest nationalist military officer in the continent to be jailed for opposing the globalist dictate. Dozens have been jailed since 1989, with some, such as Argentine Col. Mohamed Alfí Seinedín (ret.), who wrote the Introduction to *The Plot*, serving life sentences. But instead of crushing resistance, the "democratic" reign of terror in the region has sent LaRouche's credibility soaring, as many who first dismissed *The Plot* as too extreme, have since found that events have proven *EIR* right, and have turned to LaRouche for leadership, as the strategist most feared by the British Empire and its would-be world government.

### If it's not true, then why is it happening?

This time, the demilitarization crew broke with the usual policy of silencing all mention of LaRouche's existence, and opted to try to take on LaRouche directly, by name, in the realm of ideas—an arena definitely not to their advantage!

## 'The Plot' in Mexico

Mexico's Ministry of Defense (Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional, SDN) published *El Complot* in 1994 in two volumes. The SDN edition (the cover of which is pictured here) was part of their Library of the Mexican Officer series, with a run of 5,000 distributed to the top officers of the Mexican Armed Forces.

The final paragraph of the back cover reads:

"The Defense Ministry's motive for publishing this work is merely due to its interest that its members be informed about current issues that will broaden their cultural horizons, and not to foster any leaning toward a specific tendency, given that responsibility for this publication lies with its authors and owners, and the book was in no way altered and is being published exactly as written."



*EIR's El Complot* contends:

1. that a project to take down, and then eliminate, the military as an institution in Ibero-America, began in 1982, in the aftermath of the debt crisis and Malvinas War, all in the name of a "democracy" which also seeks to destroy the other institutional pillar of the nation-state in Ibero-America, the Catholic Church;

2. that the project's sponsors are the powerful financial interests based in London and Wall Street, which are intent on establishing a United Nations-centered world government, to ensure the survival of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) system of looting; and

3. that the ultimate objective of the anti-military project is the elimination of the nation-state itself globally, as a form of government.

The 464-page book lays out the philosophical underpinnings of this British imperial project, identifies its principal operatives—Harvard's racist theoretician Samuel Huntington, Luigi Einaudi, and a nest of "social scientists" operating out of American University's "Democracy Project"—and outlines the Hamiltonian economic policy required to secure true national security, and break with the IMF. *El Complot* also documents the overtly racist roots of the plot in the "Black Legend" promoted by British historiography, which blames

"Spanish Catholic authoritarianism" for all of Ibero-America's ills, as contrasted to the purportedly "benevolent colonialism" of the British Crown. A leading current ideologue of this school, cited glowingly by Huntington, Einaudi, Zackrisson, et al., is Harvard University's Lawrence E. Harrison (see p. 55).

Zackrisson, assigned the job of countering *EIR's* "conspiratorial hypotheses" in *Joint Force Quarterly*, opted for the robust argument, "Nobody here but us chickens." The facts presented by *EIR* may be true, and the cited policy discussions may all be occurring, he acknowledged, but "it stretches credulity to accept that these facts combine to form a conspiracy," or any *policy commitment* (see box).

### Williamsburg blunders, all over again

*Joint Force Quarterly*, the magazine published for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the Institute for National Strategic Studies of the National Defense University, commissioned the book review of *El Complot* for a special package on "Security in the Americas," which included articles by Defense Secretary William Perry, U.S. anti-drug and former U.S. Southern Command chief Gen. Barry McCaffrey, and the State Department's Einaudi. With financing provided by the U.S. Army's Southern Command, *Joint Force*

*Quarterly* took the unusual step of simultaneously issuing a Spanish-language offprint of the Americas section of its issue—all, that is, except Zackrisson’s review, “Of Cabals and Complots.” It was left out, *EIR* was told, “for space reasons.”

Zackrisson’s “no conspiracy here” argument might carry more weight, if the other articles in the issue did not promote precisely the policies exposed by *El Complot*. The gist of the *Joint Force Quarterly* package is that Ibero-America is enjoying such “sweeping economic progress,” in a “geopolitical situation . . . markedly more peaceful,” that the time has come to develop national militaries more “appropriate” to the demands of “transnationalism” and the global “market economy.” Multinational operations, such as Organization of American States (OAS) or UN international peacekeeping missions, must take the lead in the projected new regional defense configurations, they insist.

These so-called “Williamsburg process,” the seemingly endless series of meetings which have followed the July 1995 Williamsburg, Virginia summit of the defense ministers from the Americas, is presented as the means to restructure regional defense. Defense Secretary Perry calls the “Williamsburg process” a “procedure based on dialogue and consensus-building and techniques to energize and consolidate democracies.”

General McCaffrey, who has otherwise correctly warned that narco-terrorism (a phrase taboo in many quarters in Washington) is in fact a major threat to hemispheric security, admitted in *Joint Force Quarterly* that “national military forces do not cause most regional ills.” But that said, he then claimed that “appropriate militaries” are needed. Ibero-America’s navies make a mistake, he wrote, when they seek “blue water capabilities instead of more functional brown water ones, purchasing diesel submarines and destroyers instead of coastal and riverine patrol craft, while air forces acquire jet air-to-air fighters instead of short take-off and landing utility aircraft, coastal patrol aircraft and helicopters. Their armies feature main battle tanks, artillery, and conscript regimes instead of professional active/reserve units organized for peacekeeping, counterdrug and engineering/medical operations.”

Rowboats for the navies, kites for the airforce, and walking-sticks for the armies? How can Pentagon officials complain about their credibility gap in Ibero-America—as compared to LaRouche—when they buy into the British-concocted “Williamsburg process,” which insists there is peace and progress in the region, even as every nation in the area (including that favored paragon of monetarism, Chile), faces imminent economic and territorial *disintegration*, under the combined assault of the International Monetary Fund and narco-terrorists?

As LaRouche warned in his October 1995 campaign document, *The Blunder In U.S. National Security Strategy*: “The United States is presently in the process of shooting itself in the foot all over Central and South America,” by continuing to adhere to the policies embodied in the so-called “Williamsburg process,” a “virtual reality” of “utopian sociological and market policies” which, if continued, “could have virtually

fatal consequences for U.S. security,” globally.

## Kissinger’s Kissinger

In *El Complot*, *EIR* identified Luigi Einaudi as at the center of the team which put together these disastrous policies. Einaudi cut his teeth profiling the Catholic Church and the military in Ibero-America for the RAND Corp. He was then brought into the State Department in the early 1970s, as he himself emphasizes, by (Sir) Henry Kissinger—the very same Kissinger who openly confesses himself a British agent of influence on all important policy matters. For over 20 years, as successive U.S. Presidents have come and gone, Einaudi has remained the behind-the-scenes *éminence grise* of State Department policy for the Americas.

As George Bush’s ambassador to the OAS, Einaudi directed the transformation of that body from a forum for hemispheric policy discussion, into a regional instrument of supranational government. He, along with his leading Ibero-American ally, now a convicted felon, ex-President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela, took the lead in attempting to overturn the principle of sovereignty and non-intervention into the affairs of other nations, under the cover of the demand for a “collective defense of democracy.” In his *Joint Force Quarterly* article, Einaudi gloated that since the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall in particular, Ibero-America has been used as a global pilot project “in efforts to define the legal grounds for international cooperation in support of democracy.”

Einaudi thought no administration could remove him; he smugly assured Peru’s *Caretas* magazine in Nov. 26, 1992 that “the privileged role which I have played in the OAS [under Bush] will continue” under the incoming Clinton administration. He did lament, however, Bush’s defeat at the polls, unhappy that “a multilateralist and internationalist President, former ambassador to the United Nations—a first-class President from the international standpoint—has lost the election to a governor who knows very little about international questions.”

When President Clinton failed to confirm Einaudi in his OAS post, he returned to his role as a behind-the-scenes controller on behalf of British policies, esconced as senior policy adviser to Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Analysts at the National Defense University today describe Einaudi as the single most influential U.S. official on civil-military policy for Ibero-America.

Globalist malthusian that he is, Einaudi’s article in the *Joint Force Quarterly* rails against “population overflow,” cheers the “dismantling of centralized economies” in Ibero-America, and decries “the evil . . . of protectionism”—upon which the United States itself was founded—for its “appalling destructive power.” He places two initiatives on the agenda of the “Williamsburg process”: the formation of an inter-American peacekeeping force, under the threat of “if you don’t agree, we’ll invade” (see Documentation), and the establishment of an internationally controlled regional arms control regimen, to limit national military purchases.

## Bush league strategy

The Spanish-language offprint of the *Joint Force Quarterly* Americas package, contained just one ad, aside from the one for its own subscription: a full-page ad for the American University School for International Service's "Democracy Project"—the very network of plotters identified in *El Complot* as the operations center for the demilitarization project.

American University set up the Democracy Project in 1986 as "a pioneering effort to establish a cadre of experts" to direct the assault on the military. Advised by Einaudi from the outset, in 1990 the team produced *The Military and Democracy: The Future of Civil-Military Relations in Latin America*, a book better known in Ibero-America today as *EIR* named it: the "Bush Manual."

The book, written for "experts," skipped the usual propaganda line which paints the Ibero-American military as corrupt, drug-runners, human rights violators, and would-be dictators, and went straight to the real issue behind the anti-military policy: As an institution, the Ibero-American military remains an obstacle to economic globalization. Military doctrine holds that economic development is a matter of national security, and that the military officer's mission includes a responsibility to uphold "Western Christian values," as the basis for national development.

A visit to the Democracy Project's web site on the Internet, advertised in *Joint Force Quarterly*, found that, ten years later, the Bush Manual team—still headed by Louis

Goodman, U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) official Johanna Mendelson, and the Uruguayan deconstructionists Juan Rial and Carina Perelli—is still at it, and has now expanded to the rest of the globe, training and "instructing" government officials, and setting up a similar network of non-governmental organization (NGO) activists, in Russia, eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa, all based on the "successes" of their operation in Ibero-America.

Available at the Internet site, for example, was the rapporteur's report from a three-day conference in May 1995, organized by American University's Democracy Project, on the subject of "Civil-Military Relations in Latin America: Lessons Learned." Like-minded experts from other regions were invited to discuss the "Applicability of Lessons Learned in Latin America to Other Regions."

What a stew of one-worldist garbage that was! The premise of the conference, as Argentina's Ambassador to the OAS Hernán Patiño Meyer stated in his keynote speech, was that "by the year 2000, we will be living in supranational regions and groups," and security and sovereignty must be redefined to reflect that reality.

International reality requires a reduced military and a reduced civilian state, Costa Rican parliamentarian Constantino Urcuyo agreed, but he cautioned that "proposals for a collective regional . . . approach to security (which, by definition, will diminish the relative influence of national armies) are unlikely to succeed *right now* since the concept of the nation-

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state retains much of its weight in the region” (emphasis added).

According to a report by El Salvador’s Gerardo Le Chevallier, a conference workshop concluded that “the traditional geographic and economic notions of nation-state have to be redefined.” Regional free trade accords will force this redefinition through, he said, an assessment which Brazilian sociologist Alexandre Barros, another founder of the Bush Manual team, shared. Barros argued that trade accords will lead to the “eventual need to integrate” the militaries into a regional force.

Andrés Fontana, from Argentina’s Institute of Foreign Service, emphasized that “values . . . can be changed through practices and routines,” such as sending armed forces out on international missions. It is necessary to “design armed forces that would lend themselves to some kind of collective approach to security issues,” he said, and to “discourage approaches that would strengthen the tradition of national approaches to security in favor of intermediary (subregional and regional) perspectives.”

Lunatic ideologues? Yes, but maintained as part of the U.S. national security permanent bureaucracy nonetheless. The welcoming address for that May 1995 conference was given by AID Assistant Administrator for Global Programs Sally Shelton-Colby, who praised the Democracy Project for its work over the years in gaining acceptance within U.S. government circles, and for “democratization” and such redefined civil-military relations. In fact, since George Bush’s 1989 invasion of Panama, the Bush Manual team at American University has been sent on official missions for the U.S. State Department’s AID to El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Argentina, and they work with the U.S. Information Agency’s international visitors program.

For all their effort, the plotters are still not popular. Carina Perelli, one of the four directors of the Bush Manual, reported unhappily to the May 1995 conference that people in Ibero-America do not view the military as a threat, or wish to see it dismantled. Her Uruguayan think-tank, PEITHO, surveyed public opinion in the Andean countries of Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia, to gather “empirical data regarding popular attitudes toward the military.”

What did they find? “That the majority of respondents agreed to the need for an army and the continued existence of an armed institution. . . . Most people agreed that the present size of the armed forces was adequate and were satisfied with the size of the military budget. When asked about the purpose and role of the military and the future of military service, most believed that the military should concentrate on traditional defense and development polices. National defense, defense of the Constitution, and socio-economic development ranked high.”

The worst result, in her eyes, was that “the survey revealed that the armed forces enjoy more citizen confidence than civilian political leaders, and ranked second only to the [Catholic] Church in that regard.”

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## Documentation

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*By James Zackrisson, an analyst with the Office of Naval Intelligence; excerpts from “Of Cabals and Complots,” Joint Force Quarterly, Spring 1996:*

It is easy to dismiss the theme of this book as yet another odd conspiracy theory. After all, the blurb on the back cover tells us that the introduction is by “U.S. economist and former political prisoner” Lyndon H. LaRouche. I would suspect this publication has not sold well in the United States: a search of a library network showed only three holdings of the title in the country. Yet it has sold thousands of copies in Latin America and the Mexican military has printed a special edition of more than 500 [sic] copies. It is reportedly on the required reading list at several regional military academies and staff colleges. Students of Latin American affairs will ignore this book to their own detriment. But if it is only a LaRouche conspiracy, why is it attracting attention among Latin American readers?

The answer is in its alternative definition of terms used in works on civil-military relations. If one accepts this ersatz jargon, most of the book makes sense. For instance, there is a lot of discussion in the United States over the proper roles and missions of the armed forces of Latin America. There *are* specialists and policy wonks who think that the money spent on the militaries in the region would be better applied to other government functions. There *are* those who think that there is no credible regional threat to the sovereignty of the nations in the hemisphere, so their armed forces should be dismantled. There *are* academics mentioned throughout this book who meet regularly and present papers on such topics. But it stretches credulity to accept that these facts combine to form a conspiracy.

The opening section of *The Plot* [written by Lyndon LaRouche] spells out its underlying hypothesis in detail. Essentially there are two conflicting axiomatic social systems. One, based on paganism, posits that man is an animal. . . . The second system, based on the Bible, envisions man as created in the image of God, by “virtue of a creative potentiality which corresponds to God as the Creator of the Universe.” . . . These systems of society are at odds with one another, and have been since the beginning of recorded history, or as Mr. LaRouche eloquently puts it, “since the role of Solon of Athens in kicking out the usurers and establishing a republic based on law at Athens, which is the real beginning of European civilization.”

Without the hyperbole, this makes sense. . . .

While this book rehearses some useful data, it is all manipulated to support the tangled web of conspiracy outlined above and loses credibility. The assumption that the United States, acting at the behest of British imperialism, plots to undermine and destroy the armed forces of the region through



nongovernmental organizations, academic symposia, and obscure or nonexistent agents is of course patently absurd. If the U.S. military was plotting to annihilate counterpart militaries in Latin America, it would use its own assets instead of LaRouche's bizarre register of academics, diplomats, and the rest of his cast of characters. While those people no doubt have influence, they certainly do not enjoy as much as *The Plot* ascribes to them. . . .

The authors of this book compiled all the right data and then applied it to a single argument. Their logic, however, involves the assumption of a causal relationship between the intent of events and people involved. That assumption is unquestionably false. Nonetheless the book currently is commanding a growing following within the militaries of Latin America. Thus it should be studied as an insight into one of the influences on members of the armed forces within our hemisphere.

*Luigi Einaudi, senior policy adviser to Secretary of State Warren Christopher; excerpts from "Security and Democracy in the Region," Joint Force Quarterly, Spring 1996:*

There is also a panoply of problems associated with the United States. The disproportion of power between the United States and its neighbors, turned into fear by the historic use of that power to intervene militarily, has blocked clear subordination of the military instrument—the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB)—to the political body (OAS). The reasoning is that, if the latter is authorized a military arm, the United States (with its disproportionate power and the votes it will control) can justify military intervention in Latin America or the Caribbean under international law. One extreme formulation of this anxiety is that, using democracy and human rights as excuses, the U.S. seeks to use OAS and IADB as mechanisms to place armed forces in Latin America under its command as enforcers of U.S. intervention.

Two other hypotheses about U.S. policy circulating within Latin American military circles are that with the Cold War over, the United States wants to abolish all national military forces in the region because it considers them obstacles to democratic enlargement and commercial expansion, and that the United States seeks to coopt Latin American militaries as police to fight the drug war outside its borders. There are two major flaws in these conspiratorial depictions of U.S. policy. The first is that these are "big lies," incorporating enough from authentic concerns emanating from Washington to give them an air of plausibility. The second is that such misunderstandings in the past prevented effective regional cooperation that could have forestalled the use of force. . . .

With the Rio Treaty in disuse and no provisions in the OAS charter for the use of force, armed peacekeeping activities will be left either to the United Nations or to unilateral action by the United States. Neither is a satisfactory embodiment of collective regional will.

## Introducing racist Lawrence E. Harrison

by Gretchen Small

A simpleminded book, *Underdevelopment Is a State of Mind—The Latin American Case*, written by Lawrence Harrison, a 20-year veteran of the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development (AID), and published in 1985 by Harvard University, is touted as *the* authoritative work on how Ibero-America must be fundamentally changed to become "democratic."

To hear some people talk, the book is a work of fundamental insight, a "must read" to make policy for Ibero-America. U.S. National Defense University analysts told *EIR* that Harrison's *Underdevelopment* outlines the premises of their work on Ibero-America today. Harrison presented the thesis of his book at an NDU symposium on Security in the Americas, the proceedings of which were then published in 1989 in an NDU book of the same title.

And Samuel Huntington, Harvard University's racist "clash of civilizations" theoretician told Argentina's daily *Clarín* on June 30, that his view on Ibero-America, is the same as Harrison's. That is not surprising, since Harrison wrote *Underdevelopment* under the guidance of Huntington, during a stay at Harvard. Harrison thanks Kissinger's Luigi Einaudi, also, for help in drafting the book.

Colorado's fascist former governor Richard Lamm has endorsed the book as of "immense importance" in showing "the crucial relationship between culture and progress." There was no need for the American Enterprise Institute's propagandist Michael Novak, who tries to sell Adam Smith to Catholics, to endorse the book; Harrison cites Novak's work throughout, as in agreement with him.

There is no "theory" to Harrison's book; it is raw racism, combined with a fawning admiration for the British Empire, as the selection of quotes below are sufficient to demonstrate. Readers not familiar with British historiography's "Black Legend" on Spain, can get here their first taste of this drivel. Harrison and his advocates call this "cultural determinism," a theory, they argue, which follows from the work of German turn-of-the-century sociologist Max Weber, and his book *The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism*.

As for "cultural determinism," Lyndon LaRouche, interviewed by the radio satellite broadcast "EIR Talks" on July 24, dismissed it as lunacy: "There are people who believe that if certain international institutions can induce certain government institutions 'to believe in' something, because this combination of national and governmental institutions has power, that the exertion of that power on behalf of a belief, will make

the belief come tru-u-u-u-e! You know—'wishes come true, if enough people believe in them.' That's essentially cultural determinism, of that sort. It's lunacy."

From Harrison's presentation on "The Genesis of Latin American Underdevelopment," published in the National Defense University's 1989 book, *Security in the Americas*:

The opposing school—to which I belong—views Latin America's condition as a consequence of traditional Hispanic culture, profoundly influencing a Latin American culture that is anti-democratic, anti-social, anti-entrepreneurial, and anti-work. This second view is referred to as "cultural determinism," with its roots to be found in Weberian theory. . . .

In Latin societies, the family largely circumscribes the area of identification and trust. . . . The limited identification with others in society is reflected in several characteristics common to Hispanic societies:

- Difficulty with the concept of compromise, contributing to . . . political vacuums that invite dictators (which the strong authoritarian bent of Hispanic culture tends to mass produce). . . .
- Nepotism and corruption. . . .
- Anti-social behavior (for example, littering, disrespect for waiting lines, disregard for punctuality). . . .

This generalization may make many uncomfortable, but it is my belief that ethical standards in the Western democracies are higher than in Latin America. . . .

Three roots of the Spanish view of work come to mind: 1) The conquistadors' goal of "getting rich quick" and returning to Spain for a life of leisure, 2) the system of slavery that reigned in Hispanic America for 300 years, and 3) Spanish-Catholic fatalism, which militates against planning, saving, and even equipment maintenance. . . .

Canadians and Americans attach more importance to work—and work harder—than Latin Americans."

From *Underdevelopment Is a State of Mind—The Latin American Case*:

*On Religious Reform*: The Calvinist concepts of "calling" and "election" force the eyes of the faithful toward the future. . . . There may well be truth in the belief of Weber and others that traditional Catholicism, with its focus on the afterlife and the crucial role of the church hierarchy and the priest, encouraged a dependency mindset among its adherents that was an obstacle to entrepreneurial activity. . . .

To design and orchestrate a coherent program of cultural change that stands a chance of working, it is necessary to identify those values and attitudes that get in the way and those that need to be introduced or strengthened. This means a process of candid national introspection that produces an agenda of goals for cultural change . . . [including] religious reform. . . .

One can disagree with some of Weber's analysis and ideas, but it seems to me apparent that Protestantism in general

and Calvinism in particular *have* played a role in the success of many industrialized nations. . . .

The traditional tension between capitalism and Catholicism . . . coupled with the powerful momentum of traditional Catholic authoritarianism, has guided a part of the recently stimulated social concern toward "liberation theology". . . .

Religious reform can be a potent agent of positive culture change. . . . I appreciate that there are numerous obstacles to religious reform, among them . . . the fact that the policies of most churches are usually determined by older people. On the other hand, culture can change without the involvement of religion—for example, attitudes about family size—and failure of religion to stay abreast or ahead of such [cultural] changes may jeopardize its influence.

*Rule Britannia*: My own belief is that Barbados's absorption of British culture over 300 years is the principal explanation of its success. . . . It is not just "enlightened colonialism" that is in play. It is not just the imposition by a colonial power of European institutions. . . . It is also the absorption by the colonized people of the colonial power's values and attitudes *over an extended period* that gives vitality and durability to the imported institutions. I stress "over an extended period" because the evidence (e.g., the U.S. occupations of Nicaragua, Haiti and the Dominican Republic) is that brief colonial experiences make only a superficial imprint on culture and leave imposed institutions . . . which soon revert to their precolonial conditions. . . .

The Argentine . . . [is] an easily corruptible, envious person who knows shame but not guilt . . . excessively motivated by concerns about dignity and manliness . . . he has contempt for work. . . .

Argentina is *not* European; it is Spanish and Italian, and there is so much similarity between Spanish and Italian culture that there is not really much difference between Argentina and other countries of Spanish America. . . .

In its extreme form, Spanish individualism approaches misanthropy. . . .

One particularly important consequence, in my view, of the set of values and attitudes flowing from Spanish individualism is the failure of the Spanish—and Latin American—elite to develop a sense of *noblesse oblige*. The histories of Barbados and Australia make clear, I think, that the *noblesse oblige* of the British aristocracy, doubtlessly, related to the concept of fair play, had much to do with the progressive evolution of those two societies. . . .

The slaves were beneficiaries of significant acts of English *noblesse oblige* starting early in the 18th century . . . colonial rule continued until 1966. . . . Barbados, which is far ahead not only of Haiti but also of the Dominican Republic and, by a narrower margin, Costa Rica, is much more English than African, black skin pigmentation notwithstanding.

Argentina . . . is nonetheless unmistakably in the same Hispanic-American cultural mainstream. . . . Argentina has failed to build a viable political system that could command

the allegiance of its people, and political polarization, chronic instability, and authoritarian government have taken a heavy toll on economic program. And there is evidence that authoritarianism and negative attitudes about work at all levels of society have taken a heavy toll on entrepreneurship, on creativity. . . .

Australia . . . has left Argentina far behind. . . . The political and economic evolution of Australia is so similar to that of Canada and the United States that it is difficult not to conclude that British culture has played a decisive role in all three. . . .

In the case of Latin America, we see a cultural pattern, derivative of traditional Hispanic culture, that is anti-democratic, anti-social, anti-progress, anti-entrepreneurial, and, at least among the elite, anti-work.

## Colombia disintegrates, as military budget axed

by Javier Almario

To be able to maintain national unity, protect national territory, and address problems such as the drug trade, terrorism, and narco-terrorism, Colombia must have a public force—Army, Navy, Air Force, and police—of at least 600,000 troops (today there are fewer than 150,000 soldiers); it must have a military budget of at least \$3 billion (that budget today is \$860 million); and it must have a legislative framework that allows the military to respond effectively to the irregular warfare of the drug cartels and narco-terrorists (existing legislation favors the narco-guerrilla).

However, Colombia's political class, of which an estimated 75% is under the control of the drug cartels; the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and their national subsidiaries (such as the National Planning Department and Finance Ministry); and the United Nations non-governmental organizations (NGOs), are all leading the country in a contrary direction, toward the disintegration of Colombia as a sovereign nation-state. In fact, Colombia is the best example of how the policies described in *The Plot* must guarantee the defeat of a nation in its war against organized narco-terrorism.

In 1996, the approved military budget (not counting the budget of decentralized companies and institutions attached to the Defense Ministry), was approximately \$1.7 billion, although the ministry had requested a budget of \$2 billion. However, following a series of budget cuts ordered by the Central Bank, Finance Ministry, and National Planning Department, that budget was reduced to only \$860 million. For over a year, the Samper Pizano government had been promising the military an expanded budget, in hope of calming tem-

pers in the midst of the national scandal over drug money financing Samper's Presidential campaign. Samper now seeks to reduce that budget by yet another \$360 million. That is, the budget would be reduced to a mere \$500 million, which would in effect paralyze the nation's defense forces.

The cutback is even larger if one considers the fact that the tax reform promoted by the Samper government, and which went into force at the beginning of 1996, requires that all military purchases pay a value-added tax of 16%, something which had not been required previously. At the same time, additional income that the Armed Forces should have received over the past four years, stemming from a "war tax" imposed by the government on large businesses and oil companies, never reached the military. The Constitutional Court ruled that taxes for such a specific purpose as financing the war on narco-terrorism, were not permissible. The new tax reform eliminated the war tax, supposedly as an inducement to the oil multinationals to invest more heavily in Colombia, despite the fact that 50% of Colombia's troops are deployed to guard the country's oil facilities!

### The wages of crime

In contrast, take a look at the budget of the enemy. According to government calculations, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army

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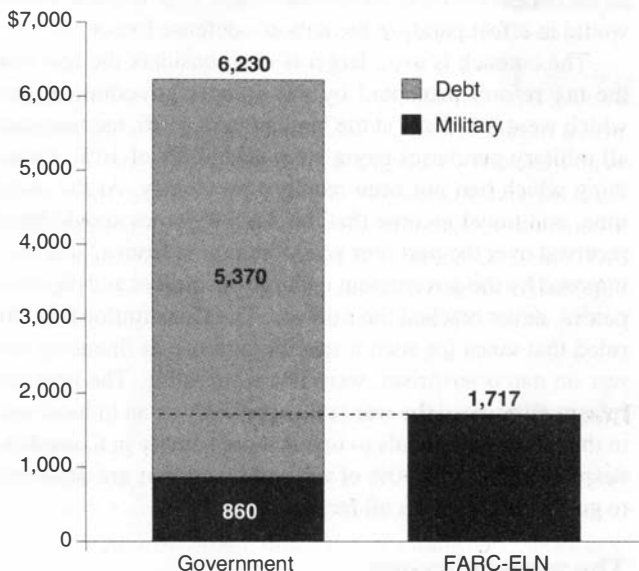
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FIGURE 1

**Colombia 1996: FARC-ELN's military expenditures are bigger than the government's**

(millions \$)

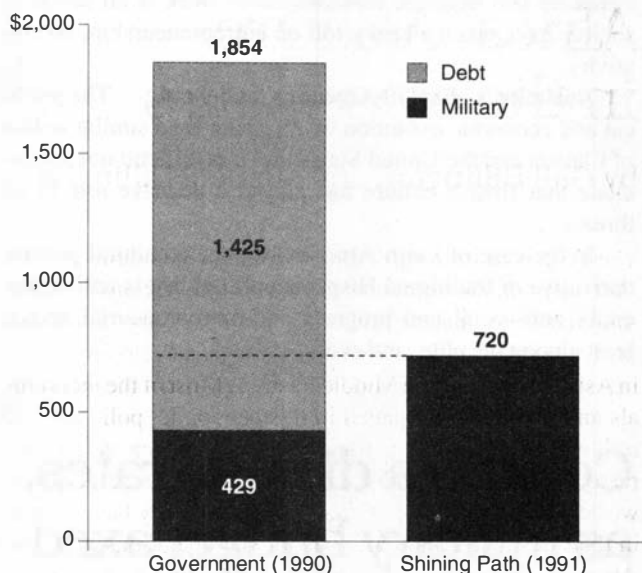


Sources: Public speech by Adm. Holdan Delgado, Commander of the Military Forces of Colombia, July 5, 1996; Finance Ministry of Colombia.

FIGURE 2

**Peru 1991: Shining Path's military expenditures are bigger than the government's**

(millions \$)



Sources: Central Reserve Bank, Peru; IADB; own estimates.

(ELN), the People's Liberation Army (EPL), and the dissident M-19, bring in income on the order of \$1.7 billion a year! Income sources range from drug trafficking, extortion of businesses, and kidnapping, to bank robberies and looting of government budgets through blackmail of governors, mayors, and other regional and local officials. Narco-terrorism in Colombia operates on the basis of a "tax" collection system that runs parallel to that of the national government, so that the Colombian economy pays out both to the state and to the narco-terrorists. The narco-tax is enforced by terror.

In other words, the narco-terrorist army has an annual budget twice the size of the Armed Forces (see Figure 1). Instead of giving the Armed Forces what they need to fulfill their constitutional mandate, the government has instead opted to pay the banks \$5.370 billion in debt service (six times the military budget!), equal to more than 20% of the government's total budget. If one were to cut even a modest portion of these payments to usury, the Colombian military could easily be provided with the means to assure victory over the narco-terrorists.

It is worth noting that the situation of the Peruvian Armed Forces is comparable, as was documented in 1993 in the book *The Plot* (see Figure 2).

**The legal system favors terrorists**

As if this weren't enough, the Colombian legal system openly favors the drug traffickers and narco-terrorists, while mercilessly persecuting those soldiers who are patriotically

fighting the terrorist narco-dictatorship. According to Armed Forces Commander Adm. Holden Delgado, "The most distinguished soldiers are accused of crimes they have not committed." Seven hundred soldiers are currently under investigation by the Prosecutor General's office, and another 300 are being investigated by the Attorney General's office. In a grotesque parody of justice, the narco-terrorists themselves are appearing as "civilian witnesses" of alleged human rights violations by these soldiers.

In the past four years, the Colombian military has captured 14,993 terrorists who, in the vast majority, have been released. The terrorists were captured while committing crimes, but the judges in many cases have argued that the military witnesses of these crimes are "interested parties" in "the conflict," and so their testimony and evidence are often declared invalid.

Military legal jurisdiction was in effect eliminated by the 1991 Constitution. According to this code, military personnel are supposed to be judged by military penal courts. Before the 1991 Constitution, the military had access to the judicial police, that is, they were able to investigate crimes. As a result, cases of terrorism, drug trafficking, kidnapping, and subversion could be tried by military penal courts. With the new constitution, "military personnel cannot try civilians." And yet, in the irregular warfare that is ravaging Colombia, narco-terrorists easily present themselves as "civilians." It is only the United Nations and its human rights NGOs that consider these same terrorists to be "combatants," with the full protection of the Geneva Accords.

# Africa, Asia are in the cross-hairs

by Gail Billington and Michael Billington

The Foreword to the 1994 English-language edition of *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America*, states that the translation was necessary “as a warning and a call to action to the nations of the developing sector in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. . . . Most of the individuals and institutions engaged in this economic, political, and military assault on the nations of Ibero-America are also directly involved in similar campaigns in other parts of the world—often bragging of the ‘experience’ they have gained in their destructive and often genocidal operations in Ibero-America.” Subsequent events have borne out this warning.

For two days in March 1995, the International Forum for Democratic Studies and the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies met to consider “Civil-Military Relations and the Consolidation of Democracy,” featuring top globalist strategist Prof. Samuel P. Huntington as keynote speaker, and U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Dr. Joseph Nye. Joining them was Carolina Hernandez of the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies in Quezon City, the Philippines, who, in May 1995, also participated in American University’s “Democracy Projects” conference, titled “Civil-Military Relations in Latin America: Lessons Learned.” As noted (see p. 50), American University is the central coordinating think-tank for the anti-military “Plot”-ers.

In her March speech, Hernandez accurately portrayed the historical role of the military in Asia, “as nationalist and anticolonial armies, a fact that to this day has given them considerable popular legitimacy. They also have helped to hold divided societies together and to promote social order and economic development. . . . Thus history and a comprehensive definition of security have enabled Asia’s militaries to play wide-ranging roles in society. In Indonesia, for example, the army remains the most organized and institutionalized political organization in the country. The notion of its having a ‘dual function,’ a doctrine deeply entrenched in the political culture, has not been seriously challenged.”

Hernandez and her American University cohorts make it clear that they are out to eliminate such a role for the military, as a step toward annihilating the nation-state as such. The “wide latitude in domestic affairs” played by the military, she argues, “may not be compatible with democratization,” nor is their “undesirable degree of financial independence,” ob-

tained through “sizable defense budgets” and “huge allocations of government and nongovernment resources.” She singles out the success of the “1992 pro-democracy movement” in Thailand for breaking “a tradition of direct or indirect military involvement in politics, government, and business.”

Hernandez’s reference to Thailand is revealing. As *EIR* documented in *The Plot*, the 1992 Thai events were choreographed from outside the country by a myriad of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), financed by the U.S. government, then led by George Bush, or by foundations, including the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, and by the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, the political arm of the AFL-CIO. The U.S. Agency for International Development alone disbursed over \$8.6 million in a three-year period to fund the NGOs, which “spontaneously” took to the streets against the military government.

## Loss of economic sovereignty

Thailand today is paying the price of this operation, through the loss of its economic sovereignty. It is emerging as the model for the “Hongkongization” of all of Southeast Asia (see *EIR*, March 22, “Britain’s New Empire Strategy Invades Asia”). Starting with the set-up of the first offshore banking facility in the region, the sheer volume of illegal money flows into Thailand surpasses the annual budget, according to a Chulalongkorn University study; \$20 billion in proceeds from prostitution and \$4 billion from drug money laundering. The report warned that Thailand’s future is at risk as a result of the distortions in the flow of capital, labor, and resources to feed this “Thai miracle.”

The same process is being repeated today against Indonesia, where the military, since their victory over the Dutch in a bloody war of independence following World War II, have taken an official role in building and protecting the economy. Not surprisingly, Indonesia has been the primary nation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations putting up significant resistance to the loss of national economic sovereignty, retaining both protective policies necessary for industrialization, and the military role in directing that process.

Also, the Indonesian government and military are playing a critical role in the development of a new constitutional government in Myanmar (Burma), where the northern opium-producing areas have always been under the control of foreign powers. Now that the military regime is abandoning its nearly 40 years of isolation, opening up to international contact and taking steps to dismantle the insurgency drug-armies, the NGO apparatus has targeted Myanmar for destabilization, through a movement financed by the primary controller of the drug-legalization mafia, speculator George Soros. In both Myanmar and Indonesia, daughters of the leaders of the independence movements (Aung San Suu Kyi and Megawati Sukarnoputri, respectively) are being sponsored by these international institutions and their NGO apparatus to demand the dismantling of the military role in government and in nation-building.

## Desperate efforts to protect Gov. Ridge are backfiring

by Mel Klenetsky and Nancy Spannaus

At the last minute, after Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign had contracted for more than a dozen half-hour Pennsylvania television spots and advertised those spots in *TV Guide* and local radio stations throughout Pennsylvania, television stations in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Scranton, Johnston, Erie, Reading, and Altoona informed the LaRouche campaign that they would not run the ads. Only a smaller station, Channel 61 in Philadelphia, decided to run the spot, despite the incredible pressure that stations had been put under not to run the ads. The television shows were to air in the first two weeks of August.

The clear beneficiary of what some political experts have described as one of the dirtiest political tricks of the 1996 Presidential campaigns, was Gov. Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania. The title of LaRouche's television show was "Impeach Governor Tom Ridge, for Nazi-Style Crimes Against Humanity." Pennsylvania LaRouche campaign coordinator Phil Valenti reports that dozens of callers into LaRouche's toll-free number, having read about the television spot in *TV Guide*, were outraged that the Presidential candidate's access to the media was denied.

Those calls are only the beginning of the backfire effect which can be expected from heavy-handed, illegal suppression of LaRouche's First Amendment rights. The successful effort to keep LaRouche off TV in Pennsylvania is also now part of a major federal suit against Democratic National Committee Chairman Donald Fowler, whose lying letter claiming that LaRouche is not a "bona fide Democrat," was used by the media to keep the anti-Ridge special off the air.

Fowler, like President Clinton's consultant Dick Morris, is a major player in the "Second Republican Party" within the Democratic Party, and he now stands exposed for helping a Republican governor, who has been considered as a possible vice-presidential candidate, and who is already notorious for

health cuts which can be shown, on an actuarial basis, to be leading to the deaths of more than 3,500 people.

### LaRouche's suit against Fowler

LaRouche's lawsuit, filed against Fowler on Aug. 2, which we reported in our last issue, has not yet drawn any response, but a legal response is expected imminently. The Democratic National Committee, Fowler, and numerous party state chairmen have been served with the suit, which charges that they violated the Voting Rights Act. A request for a preliminary injunction against the seating of the delegates who replaced those legitimately pledged to LaRouche, has also been filed with the Washington, D.C. federal court. Action has not yet been taken by the court.

LaRouche spokeswoman Debra Hanania-Freeman gave a press conference at the National Press Club on Aug. 8, where she described the events leading up to the filing of the suit. She noted that Chairman Fowler's Jan. 5, 1996 letter, in which he cited Party Rule 11K as authority for declaring that LaRouche was not a Democrat, was not only based on lies about LaRouche, but also contradicted other party rules, and the civil rights of voters. She said that LaRouche had responded to Fowler, and had hoped that the matter would be settled.

When Fowler refused to retract, and then told local officials to deny the rights of LaRouche's elected delegates in Louisiana and Virginia, as well as Democrats who wished to vote for him in Washington, D.C., Texas, and Arizona, LaRouche had no choice but to sue, Mrs. Freeman said. Fowler's actions had not only violated LaRouche's rights, but the rights of voters across the country.

Mrs. Freeman focussed on the political problems caused by the Democratic Party's toleration of Fowler's policy against LaRouche. LaRouche brings a policy perspective to

the party which is vital to the Democrats winning a landslide in November, she said. His opponents were the ones Sen. Ted Kennedy (Mass.) attacked in January 1995, when he said the nation did not need "two Republican parties."

LaRouche, in an Aug. 7 radio interview with "EIR Talks," described his battle with Fowler and Dick Morris, a cousin of the late Roy Cohn, the notorious lawyer for Sen. Joe McCarthy and assorted mob figures. "So, these guys are the Republican side of the Democratic Party, or the second Republican Party, as Senator Kennedy referred to it. That crowd inside the DNC and around the Presidential campaign, are obviously very unhappy with what I'm doing. And, this crowd will cooperate with the Republicans, at least in a passive cooperative way, on this kind of operation."

Regarding his future efforts and concerns, LaRouche said, "So, I'm out to get their scalps, skins, hides, so forth; find a good fence on which to hang these pelts up, scalps up, and so forth, and try to get the Democratic Party not only to win the elections, which I'm determined must happen. . . . But also, to ensure that the Democratic Party is re-elected with an impetus for doing some of the things which it must do, which the Republican Party, behind Dole and so forth, could not possibly conceive of doing at this time."

Fowler is not the only person on the hot-seat in this suit; also served were the state chairmen of the Arizona, Texas, and Washington, D.C. parties, who had interfered with LaRouche's right to participate in the election. The party chairmen of Louisiana and Virginia are also named, because they acted on Fowler's orders.

Nor is LaRouche acting alone. He is joined by at least two voters each from the five states, many of them African-Americans. Grace Littlejohn, a plaintiff from the District of Columbia who had tried to become a delegate for LaRouche, attended the Aug. 8 press conference.

## The fight against Ridge

The LaRouche Presidential campaign is continuing its campaign to impeach Governor Ridge, right up to the time of the Aug. 26-29 Democratic National Convention. So far, hundreds of thousands of "Impeach Ridge" pamphlets documenting why the governor is guilty of Nazi-like crimes against humanity, are circulating in Pennsylvania. The governor himself has reportedly been dropped from the short list of presumptive Republican Presidential nominee Bob Dole's choices for vice-president. The reason given? He can't be assured of "taking his own state."

LaRouche's campaign had put the spotlight on Governor Ridge's welfare reform policies, which, according to spokesmen Valenti, would have thrown some 250,000 people off the medical rolls. LaRouche's supporters (he received over 57,000 votes in the April 23 Pennsylvania primary), at the time, joined a broad-based alliance of forces opposed to the bill, highlighting the bill's Nazi character, since medical-actuarial studies had proven that a designated section of the population would die as a result of such public policies.

On June 4, Governor Ridge re-introduced the bill and rammed it through the legislature. At that time, LaRouche and his supporters began calling for Ridge's impeachment, accusing the governor of Nuremberg Crimes, based on the argument that Ridge knew or should have known what the effect of his policies would be. LaRouche described Governor Ridge as the "lead duck," amongst a flock of Republican governors including Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin, and William Weld of Massachusetts, whose state policies paralleled the efforts of House Speaker Newt Gingrich (Ga.) and Rep. Dick Armey (Tex.).

LaRouche explained the events to "EIR Talks" on Aug. 7: "First of all, we discovered, after I said that Ridge had to be impeached for this crime against humanity, for Nazi-like crimes . . . that this fellow was pretty high up on the hit parade for Bob Dole's selection of a vice-presidential candidate, which caused quite a bit of fuss around Washington. . . . In any case, on the eve of the Republican Convention, people were digging their heels in trying to keep my operation off Ridge's back, and still try to get him to be the Vice-Presidential candidate. So, they pulled an operation, together with a couple of corrupt characters over at the FCC [Federal Communications Commission], to certify that I was not a candidate, which, of course, is contrary to law! Of course, a man who murders people or his friends, is not going to be too fussy about obeying the law. So, they arranged to have my programs, or the broadcasts of these programs cancelled—in the middle of a campaign! How do you like that for human rights and democracy, and all those wonderful words?"

In mid-July, WSEE television station in Ridge's hometown of Erie, informed LaRouche's campaign that it would not be running the ads, since, in the estimate of its attorneys, LaRouche was not a bona fide candidate. Richard Wykoff, the president of the Pennsylvania Broadcasters Association, produced a memorandum, which was sent out to all the electronic media in state. Wykoff said that LaRouche had run in Pennsylvania more than three months ago, and that DNC Chairman Fowler had ruled that LaRouche was not a candidate.

Thus, Fowler's letter was used by Wykoff to prevent LaRouche from airing a television spot that attacked the policies of GOP Governor Ridge. Where the Federal Election Commission fully recognized LaRouche's right to run in 26 primaries and awarded LaRouche his federal matching funds, the FCC, on July 30, passed a decision which said that the television stations did not have to air LaRouche shows unless the LaRouche campaign produces documents from Fowler indicating that LaRouche is a candidate. After the FCC passed this decision, Wykoff contacted all of the stations in the state and warned them that they could be open to libel suits if they ran LaRouche's program, since LaRouche was no longer considered to be a candidate. Once this occurred, all stations but one pulled out.

The LaRouche campaign is in the process of challenging the FCC decision.

# As elections near, Clinton foes scramble to come up with scandals

by Edward Spannaus

With Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr indicating that he will not take any action against President William Clinton or the First Lady before the November elections, the President's adversaries are scrambling to come up with any contrived scandal, no matter how farfetched or fanciful, to attempt to damage the standing of the President and the Democratic Party.

Thus, as Whitewater recedes into the background for the time being, desperate Republicans and editorial writers are frantically attempting to cook up a scandal around the FBI's and the White House's handling of the FBI "Filegate" matter; along with this, Starr's alter ego, the special prosecutor handling the investigation of former Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, is intensifying his probe, with the apparent intention of issuing new indictments prior to November.

But, as *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche has warned, the real danger for the President could be the "Nixon scenario," in which Clinton easily wins election, but then the British architects of Whitewater and their American stooges would attempt to engineer an indictment of the President early next year, making Clinton, in effect, a "lame duck" President almost from the very beginning of his second term.

## Whitewater trickles on

Starr suffered a significant setback on Aug. 1, when a Little Rock jury acquitted two of President Clinton's political supporters on fraud and conspiracy charges. Bankers Herby Branscum and Robert Hill were found not guilty on four felony charges, including one that directly implicated Clinton's close friend and senior adviser Bruce Lindsey. A mistrial was declared on seven additional charges involving Clinton's 1990 campaign for re-election as governor of Arkansas, after the jury said it was hopelessly deadlocked on those counts. President Clinton testified during the trial, as a defense witness for Branscum and Hill.

Starr admitted the outcome was a setback, but vowed to push ahead on the "Washington phase" of his investigation, which involves a very active federal grand jury, and the following areas of investigation: the disappearance and reappearance of Hillary Clinton's law firm records, involving possible charges of obstruction of justice; the 1993 firings at the White House Travel Office; the collection of FBI background

files by the White House; and, the handling of documents from the office of Vincent Foster, and whether Foster's death was a suicide.

Additionally, Associated Press reported on Aug. 4 that Starr has designated one prosecutor in Little Rock to work extensively on issues concerning Hillary Clinton, focussing on her Little Rock law firm work and issues related to the Whitewater land transactions.

However, none of this is expected to lead to any indictments before the elections; Starr has indicated that he is obligated to follow Department of Justice guidelines, which supposedly disfavor indicting political figures right before elections. (A Justice Department spokesman told *EIR* that these guidelines, which are not public, were issued in early 1993.)

No such constraints appear to be being taken into account by independent counsel Donald Smaltz, whose office is reported by Reuters to be working feverishly to prepare additional indictments related to Mike Espy. So far, Smaltz has come up with four sets of indictments, with criminal charges being brought against a dozen individuals and organizations.

In the next few months, indictments are expected against influential close friends and former associates of Espy, against Tyson Foods (the nation's largest poultry producer), and against Espy himself. Tyson Foods Chairman Don Tyson is a good friend of President Clinton, and thus finds himself in the target zone.

As *EIR* has repeatedly pointed out, the principal assignment of both Starr and Smaltz is to maneuver in such a manner as to hit President Clinton, while at the same time protecting the dirty drug-running and money-laundering operations run by George Bush's cronies out of the airfield at Mena, Arkansas in the 1980s.

It is, in this context, significant that CIA head John Deutch has asked the agency's Inspector General to undertake an internal review of the Mena allegations. CIA spokesman Dave Christian told *EIR* that this was initiated last spring at the request of Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa), chairman of the House Banking Committee, which has been looking into the Mena allegations. Leach has warned members of his committee that these allegations involve previous administrations, i.e., Reagan and Bush.



## 'Filegate' follies

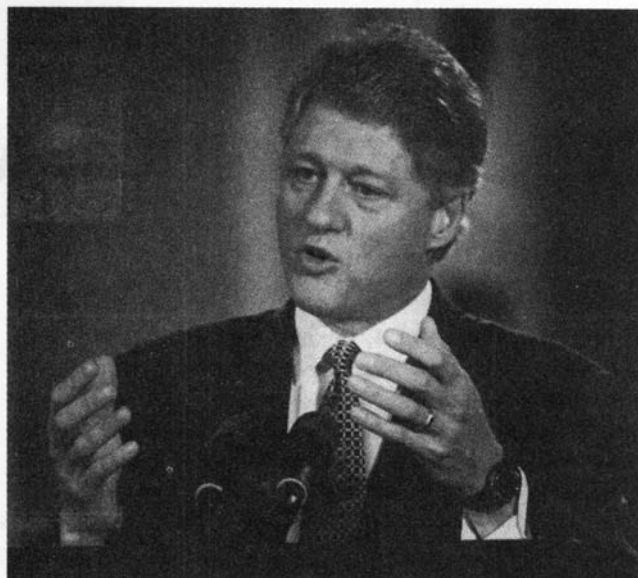
The most desperate scandal-mongering in the past few weeks has taken place around the so-called "Filegate" issue, an offshoot of "Travelgate," in which Republican spokesmen and the anti-Clinton news media have been screaming that the Clinton administration improperly obtained FBI background files on officials from previous administrations. The administration has also been accused of improperly trying to shift the blame onto the Secret Service.

The various accusations being thrown about by Reps. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Bill Clinger (R-Pa.), and others were completely knocked down at hearings held by the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee on July 17, where it was established, through the testimony of Secret Service officials, that all the names for which files were sought by the White House, were definitely on Secret Service lists. While Dan Burton (R-Ind.) was fulminating that "as far as I'm concerned, they were digging for dirt and using inactive files for that purpose," Secret Service officials testified that they were not aware of any wrongdoing on the part of the White House staff.

Rep. Chaka Fattah (D-Pa.) summed the situation up as follows: "This issue, however, [of] these lists is of importance, because there was some rumor suggesting that there was no way that this list came from the Secret Service. And, now, we come to understand that there is a list that the Secret Service could have produced, the master list, at least, that would have had every one of these names on it, period." Fattah noted that if this were an "enemies' list," it was a pretty sloppy job. Gingrich wasn't on it. "I was wondering, maybe they were really slipping over at the White House. If they were drawing up an enemies' list and left off some obvious characters."

The news media ignored the substance of the July 17 hearings, covering instead the very small portion of the testimony which dealt with White House personnel who disclosed previous use of illegal drugs. But, even on this score, the news media ignored the fact that testimony was entered into the record from an FBI agent, who had done background checks for the State Department and other agencies during the Bush administration, who testified that, among people in their 30s and 40s, the level of drug use was about the same for the Bush administration and for the Clinton administration.

The next round of media hoopla around Filegate came on Aug. 2, when Dennis Sculimbrenne, the ex-partner of FBI agent-turned-fiction-writer Gary Aldrich, resigned from the FBI, telling the news media that he was the victim of "unjustified changes" in his assignment and "assaults on my career." This followed charges by GOP congressmen, such as Clinger and Bob Livingston (La.), and amplified by various editorial writers, that the FBI had attempted to harass and intimidate Sculimbrenne, by sending two agents out to interview him about a report he had written in March 1993 purporting to give the results of an interview with then-White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum.



*Despite setbacks for the Whitewater prosecution, President Clinton's adversaries are scrambling to find more scandals to destabilize the President.*

At a hearing of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee on Aug. 1, the real story about Sculimbrenne came out, but it was not reported in any of the news coverage of the hearing other than by EIR News Service. The two FBI officials who directed that Sculimbrenne be interviewed, FBI General Counsel Howard Shapiro, and his deputy, Thomas Kelly, told the committee that they had been concerned about the accuracy of Sculimbrenne's report. Shapiro said that Sculimbrenne had given a different account of the matter to the Senate Judiciary Committee; Shapiro also said that he "was well aware of a regrettable recent history of unreliable information emanating from some agents assigned to the White House."

Shapiro and Kelly both said that one of their reasons for wanting to interview Sculimbrenne, was their awareness that former FBI agent Halbert Gary Harlowe, who also was involved in conducting White House background checks, had later admitted to fabricating at least 50 interviews.

Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) asked Shapiro about an internal FBI memorandum, dated Aug. 7, 1995, in which another FBI agent stated, regarding the White House Travel Office matter, that "Sculimbrenne has allowed both his personal and political feelings to obscure his judgment relative to the entire matter," that "Agent Sculimbrenne's conduct and behavior were clearly outside the norm," and that "Sculimbrenne's behavior is abnormal and, indeed, irrational."

This is the FBI agent who is now being portrayed by some congressmen and the news media as an innocent victim of abuse by the White House and its "puppet" FBI. It is a growing irony of the whole affair that Republicans, who for years looked the other way when the old FBI rode roughshod over the rights of Americans, are now becoming its biggest critics, as part of their efforts to bring down President Clinton.

# NBC-TV argues: 'Women are inferior'

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

A news slug in the Aug. 4, 1996 edition of *Executive Intelligence Review's* Daily Morning Briefing for its staff, alerted this reporter to an inside story on NBC-TV coverage of the 1996 Olympics, as it appeared in the Aug. 5 edition of the *New Yorker* magazine. The gist of the matter, is that, according to the *New Yorker*,<sup>1</sup> NBC-TV spokesmen Dick Ebersol and Nicholas Schiavone make an argument which implies that women are inferior to men, both morally and intellectually. Although this writer is not a feminist, himself, he is nonetheless qualified to parody the words of Shakespeare's Marc Antony: Respecting the NBC-TV sports division's Ebersol and Schiavone, this reporter comes here not to praise them, and not to lynch them, but to bury them under a heap of richly deserved humiliation.

According to the *New Yorker's* account, NBC-TV's coverage of the 1996 Olympics was designed to address, and ostensibly, to insult a pro-feminist audience. Yet, the *New Yorker* writes, "the NBC creed does not depart so much in spirit from a range of feminist theories about differences in gender and narrative." These include Carol Gilligan's 1982 book, *In a Different Voice: Psychological Theory and Women's Development*,<sup>2</sup> and also other feminist writers, including Tania Modleski<sup>3</sup> and French radical feminist Hélène Cixous.<sup>4</sup> The gist of the doctrine is summed up in the referenced Morning Briefing slug: "... men based their thinking on moral reasoning and on abstract, universal principles of law and behavior, while women are more attuned to human relationships and context."<sup>5</sup>

That argument, respecting alleged feminist preferences, parodies the racist sophistries, against African-Americans, by Harvard University's Education Department. In the latter instance, the Harvard professors argue, that African-American

are poorly equipped to deal with those cognitive modes associated with Caucasians' thinking. The professors propose, that African-Americans are suited, by heredity, to an emotional, associative mode of thinking, but not well equipped for cognitive thinking. The professors' argument is: Do not oblige African-Americans to submit themselves to the cognitive education more appropriate for non-African-Americans.

Arthur Jensen wrote in the *Harvard Education Review* in 1969: "There seems to be little question that racial differences in genetically conditioned behavioral characteristics, such as mental abilities, should exist, just as physical differences. . . . There is an increasing realization among students of the psychology of the disadvantaged that the discrepancy in their average performance cannot be completely or directly attributed to discrimination or inequalities in education. . . . So all we are left with are various lines of evidence, no one of which is definitive alone, but which, viewed all together, make it a not unreasonable hypothesis that genetic factors are strongly implicated in the average Negro-white intelligence difference."

From this, Jensen concludes that the "post-Sputnik era" educational "emphasis on cognitive and conceptual learning" is "to the disadvantage of many children whose mode of learning is predominantly associative. . . . It may well be true that many children today are confronted in our schools with an educational philosophy and methodology which were mainly shaped in the past, entirely without any roots in these children's genetic and cultural heritage. . . . Educational researchers must discover and devise teaching methods that capitalize on existing abilities for the acquisition of those basic skills which students will need in order to get good jobs when they leave school."<sup>6</sup>

The logic of NBC-TV's feminists, is identical to that of the Harvard racialists. If lack of what is described as a manly disposition, for use of cognition, is deemed characteristic of women, as the Harvard Education Department has alleged to be the case for African-Americans, then, women are being described as intellectually inferior to men. Apparently, the sources upon which the NBC-TV sports division has relied,

1. David Remnick, "Letter from Atlanta: Inside-Out Olympics, NBC Finds Its Feminist Side," *New Yorker*, Aug. 5, 1996, p. 26.

2. Carol Gilligan, *In a Different Voice: Psychological Theory and Women's Development* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1982), p. 184.

3. Tania Modleski, *Loving with a Vengeance: Mass-Produced Fantasies for Women* (New York: Routledge, 1984); *Studies in Entertainment: Critical Approaches to Mass Culture* (Bloomington, Ind.: University of Indiana Press, 1986).

4. Hélène Cixous, *Coming to Writing & Other Essays* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1991); *Three Steps on the Ladder of Writing* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993).

5. *New Yorker*, op. cit., p. 27.

6. Arthur Jensen, "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?" *Harvard Education Review*, Vol. 39, No. 1, Winter, 1969, pp. 80, 82, and 116-17.

also believe that women are inferior morally, as well as intellectually.

In fact, NBC-TV is not to be noted for such qualities as passion for the truth, in any matter. We must not pretend to be surprised by the fact, that its proposition, as to women, is just as false as the obvious racialism of the Harvard professors. To the degree that many women, or numerous African-American individuals, have heretofore lacked the confidence to develop and express their natural cognitive powers, this exhibited lack of confidence is the result of oppressive discrimination against them during past and present generations.

True, some feminists and so-called "black nationalists" seem to have adopted such insulting views of themselves, as in what is termed a "reaction formation." As the famous, late Bruno Bettelheim would have concurred, the fact that the victim of oppression puts his master's shackles upon himself each morning, does not make him less his master's slave, or his imposed condition of life less cruel.

One might shrug one's shoulders, and drop the subject, muttering, "What better might we expect of a half-witted pair of NBC-TV grandstand jocks?" But, the NBC-TV argument implies that all major television broadcasting, especially "soap operas," is based upon the same assumption, that these networks presume that the women in their audiences are inferior to men, intellectually and morally. This suggests, in turn, that not only "soap operas" and mass-media product marketing are an insult to women, but that most of the leading candidates and their political-campaign advisors, such as the Richard Morris who tumbled out of Roy M. Cohn's family closet, are the types who share the NBC-TV Sports Division's opportunistic view of the "feminine mystique." If so, then, the conclusion must be, that the political campaigns of the principal successful candidates, are based upon an appeal to intellectual and moral backwardness.

However extensive the view expressed by Ebersol and Schiavone, it, like the occasional outbreak of cholera epidemics, is a problem of which the public must be made aware. The *New Yorker* has performed a public service in reporting this disgusting behavior of NBC-TV sports division. Much remains, urgently, to be said. What must be said, goes much deeper than that connection to Harvard racialism which we have already pointed out above. The nature and role of the individual cognitive processes, is a matter beyond the competence of any among today's mass media, the *New Yorker* included. However, it is a matter which lies within the present writer's relatively unique, professional expertise as a working physical economist.

### What is 'cognition'?

The demographic history (and pre-history) of the human species demonstrates most forcefully, that there is a fundamental difference between the individual person and the member of that species of higher ape which Britain's Duke of Edinburgh claims himself to represent. Were man, with his

physique, representative of any species of higher ape, the human population's ecological potential (under conditions existing during any part of the recent two millions years of the presently continuing Ice Age cycles) could never have exceeded several millions living individuals. The rise of the human population to the level of several hundred millions, prior to the Fifteenth Century, and to more than five billions presently, is the outgrowth of an accumulation of willful discoveries of principles of nature.

Through using these discoveries to effect willful changes in human productive and other behavior, man has increased our species' mastery of the universe, and thus our *potential relative population-density*.<sup>7</sup> Not only has mankind's potential population-density (per square kilometer of the Earth's surface) grown; the rate of infant mortality has declined, the life expectancy at all levels has been increased (until the introduction of "post-industrial" utopian policies, about thirty years ago), and the physical productive powers of labor per capita have been increased.

The rate of progress since the middle of the Fifteenth Century exceeds qualitatively (hyperbolically) all discoverable rates existing at earlier times in history, in any part of the planet. The establishment of the modern form of nation-state, the movement toward universal education by such states, and the fostering of investment in relatively vast public infrastructural development, and in scientific and technological progress, are the chief reasons for the recent qualitative improvement (until a decline introduced to government policy-shaping, as pro-Malthusian axioms, about thirty years ago).

The most important of those discoveries in mathematical physics, by means of which we are presently better able to understand this distinctive superiority of the human species, is the contribution of Bernhard Riemann, in his famous, 1854 habilitation dissertation.<sup>8</sup> If we examine the entire history of extended modern European civilization, since A.D. 1461 France, under Louis XI, applying Riemann's discovery to the physical-economic facts, we gain, thus, the standpoint for understanding all of the demographic advancement of humanity throughout the span of our knowledge of combined pre-history and history of human existence.

By applying Riemann's discovery to study of the role of scientific and technological progress over the period 1461-1965, we are able to uncover the efficient connection between cumulative discoveries of principle, and the increase of the relative physical-productive powers of labor, per capita, per

7. For an "engineering level" definition of the term, "potential relative population-density," see the second English edition of the present writer's textbook: *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1995).

8. "On The Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry" [*Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen, Bernhard Riemanns gesammelte mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed., reprint of the Stuttgart, Teubner edition of 1902, (New York City: Dover Publications, Inc., 1953), pp. 272-87].

household, and per square kilometer of the Earth's surface.

Each of the experimentally validated discoveries of principle, has the quality of a "dimension" in Riemann's modified form of physical geometry. It is the density of the accumulation of such "dimensions," which correlates with the way in which mental potential occurs in a form translatable into increase of productive potential. This is the aspect of the process of human mental activity, in which we locate the activity known as "cognition." The expression of such "cognition" in respect to validatable discoveries of principle in Classical art-forms, is identical with the occurrence of cognition in scientific discovery.

The question which the reader must pose to himself, is: What is different about those mental processes in which a validatable act of discovery of principle occurs, from other qualities of mental phenomena? The answer is most easily identified by including reference to pre-John Dewey forms of what is termed the Platonic "Classical humanist education," such as that fostered by the Brotherhood of the Common Life, the Seventeenth-Century Massachusetts Bay Colony, the development of the co-thinkers of our Benjamin Franklin, or Wilhelm von Humboldt's brilliantly successful educational reforms for Nineteenth-Century Germany.

The characteristic feature of a Platonic form of Classical humanist education, is located in the fact that the student is never asked merely to learn the leading discoveries in science and Classical art-forms. Education is centered around prompting the pupil to relive the experience of re-making the relatively valid discoveries of principle, as those discoveries were actually experienced by the original discoverer. It is the repeated experience of reenacting such discoveries of principle in the pupil's own, sovereign, internal mental processes, which is key to the absolute, and vast superiority of a Classical humanist form of education over any other which has ever existed. This mode of education is that which is uniquely designed to develop the pupil's conscious mastery of his, or her own cognitive powers.

It is through the repeated experience of remaking valid original discoveries of principle, within the sovereign precincts of the pupil's mind, that the student becomes conscious of the special quality of phase-shift in mental state, which distinguishes creative from both irrational and merely logical thinking. This quality of thinking is associated with a distinct emotional state, which Plato and the St. Paul of the Christian Epistles identifies by the Classical-Greek term, *agapē*. This is the special emotional state which Plato identifies by a quality usually banned from today's U.S. courtrooms: love of justice, and love of truth; for the Apostle Paul, it is the key to the absolute authority of rational morality ("natural law") over positive law, as we may find this in the exemplary *I Corinthians* 1:13.<sup>9</sup>

9. The inseparable relationship between the two, cognition and *agapē*, is key both to understanding Classical art-forms, and to identifying, for example,

In general, since the relevant Classical-Greek works, the distinction between cognition and the qualitatively inferior, merely logical thinking, or the dionysiac-Romantic quality of emotional-associative irrationalism, is correlated with the distinction between *agapē* and *eros*. Whereas, the erotic emotional state is characteristic of all sense-perceptual object-fixation (not only sexual impulses); *agapē* is the distinctive passion associated, in scientific work, with either original, valid types of discovery of principle of nature, or with the reenactment of the original act of discovery within one's own mind. It is sometimes described as "a light turning on" within the features of the person experiencing that insight.

Such a discovery in natural science, or in artistic composition, can never be derived by formal-logical methods of "proof" at the blackboard, for example. Such discoveries in science can never be competently presented within the precincts of generally accepted mathematics; no great artistic composition can be comprehended from the standpoint of grammatical or analogous formalisms. Cognition is transmitted from one person to another, only through those recognizable paradoxes, called "metaphor," which defy pre-existing doctrines of a generally accepted mathematics, defy logical-grammatical, or analogous standards for interpreting mere "information." The paradoxical form in which valid discoveries of principle are communicated, in science or art, is, thus, *metaphor*, in contrast to the *symbolism* of the logician, grammarian, or Aristotelean.<sup>10</sup>

*Eros* is the quality of Romantic, or merely symbolic art-forms, whereas *agapē* is the characteristic of those art-forms, and those scientific discoveries premised upon the principle of metaphor.

Restated appropriately, *eros* is the quality of passion associated with sensory objects; *agapē* is the quality of passion associated with *Platonic ideas*. By Platonic ideas, one signifies a mental object which has demonstrably necessary, and efficient existence, such as a demonstrably efficient principle of physical science, but which belongs to the type of mental object which can not be perceived directly as a distinct object by the senses. Restated: A Platonic idea, is a demonstrably, efficiently existing object, which can be accessed for knowledge only through the sovereign individual mind's act of cognition. Such acts, otherwise identified as *Platonic ideas*, are the set of mental objects which is commonly subsumed under

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the root of those tendencies in folk-music which lead into the Classical compositions of J.S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, et al. Contrary to the doctrine of Thomas Hobbes, and also that sterile Aristotelean, Immanuel Kant, it is the yearning for metaphorical conceptions which evoke the *agapic* mood, which inspires the artist and audience to seek out those pathways of artistic development which lead from such qualities of folk music into the emergence of the Classical forms. It is the same for all forms of Classical art, as distinct from the erotic quality of hatefulness inhering in the dionysiac, the Romantic, and the Modernist, for example.

10. See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "On the Subject of Metaphor," *Fidelio*, Fall, 1992.

the proper use of the interchangeable terms *reason* and *cognition*. *Love of truth* and *love of justice*, are among the exemplary *Platonic ideas* which exist only in the domain of *cognition*.

It is the mental quality called *reason*, or *cognition*, which NBC-TV's Sports Division (and soap-opera division) deny to the women who are credulous enough to take pleasure from NBC-TV's product. Such are the mental qualities which the racist Harvard professors seek to ban from the education of African-Americans, just as the authors of the treasonous Confederacy made it a capital crime, that a slave-owner should permit an African-American slave to learn to read.

For centuries, the degraders of women sought to keep them in the status of virtual household chattels, by denying women access to efficient development of the cognitive powers, just as the U.S.A.'s "southern slave-owner aristocracy" sought to brutalize their slaves. Today, that function of oppression of women has been assumed by a virtual *Gestapo* of "political correctness," otherwise known either as the radical feminists, or Dick Morris-like hucksters, such as NBC-TV's Ebersol and Schiavone.

One might recall an amusing, instructive incident, from 1969, when a New York City group of ultra-leftist, feminist women drafted a manifesto proclaiming "feminine nationalism," in reckless parody of varieties of "black nationalism" promoted by McGeorge Bundy's Ford Foundation and similar institutions at that time. After a brief interval, the group of women responsible for that momentary aberration, reflected on where the legendary Amazons might have gone, and withdrew the ludicrously disgusting reference to "nationalism."

### Cognition and society

The crucial feature of the increase of life-expectancy and condition of individual and family life, which radiated from western Europe, in the wake of the 1439-1440 Council of Florence and 1461-1483 monarchy of France's Louis XI, has been the increased emphasis on efforts to establish universal cognitive education, and the nation-state's fostering of investment in scientific and technological progress. Excepting the contrary impulses introduced by the anti-Renaissance forces known as the French and English "Enlightenment" of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, the civilizing impulse radiating from the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance, has been associated with a hyperbolic increase in both the rate of scientific discoveries, and in the fostering of advancement in the human condition through investment in the use of those discoveries as advanced technologies.

Within western Europe, and also elsewhere, the principal political opposition to the Renaissance's fostering of the progressive modern nation-state, has been, inevitably, the ruling oligarchical forces whose interests have been most threatened by the transformation of children of formerly brutalized subjects of feudalism into educated modern citizens. These pro-oligarchy opponents of progress, have been chiefly two: the

landed feudal aristocracy, and the landed aristocracy's sometime allies, but also rivals, the financier aristocracy of the type which ruled Venice then, and the British Empire and Commonwealth from the 1714 accession of George I until today. The banning of state-promoted technological progress, and banning of Classical forms of education in cognition and metaphor from the general population, as Thomas Hobbes exemplifies these policies, has been a leading feature of the oligarchy's efforts to maintain, or to regain the degree of power it enjoyed in the feudal past.

The European oligarchy's anti-Christian, Venetian, racist policy of relegating all "black" Africans to the category of actual or prospective slaves, was a reflection of this oligarchical reaction. Keeping women, the mothers of the population, dumbed down, was critical for the oligarchical reactionaries. The best way to enslave a population, is to inculcate in the victim the passion to defend his "right" to cling to the roots of his "cultural tradition" of being a "dumbed-down" victim. Such slaves, who put their own shackles on each day, are merely typified by those who object to studying the contributions of "dead white European males," and those who espouse the feminism of NBC-TV's jocks Ebersol and Schiavone. A nation which cultivates such disgusting practices, reeks of a doomed civilization, one which has lost the moral fitness to survive.

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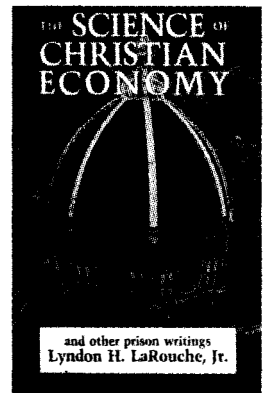
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## Ethics panel chairman responds to criticism

On Aug. 2, Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), chairman of the House ethics panel, reported on the ongoing investigation of House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.). In remarks on the floor, she said she was "authorized to report that the committee continues to work on the issues before it. I would like to say for myself that the committee has traditionally not come to the floor of the House for instruction, as that would undermine the bipartisan foundation of our decisionmaking process, which protects every member of this body from partisanship."

Johnson's statement was in reply to ranking ethics minority member Jim McDermott (D-Wash.), who on July 15 called on the panel to report on the status of the investigation to the whole House. The following day, Peter King (R-N.Y.) filed an ethics complaint against McDermott for conflict of interest and for violating ethics rules by discussing the panel's business with reporters. The panel dismissed King's complaint on July 24 as groundless, less than 24 hours after taking it up.

## Minimum wage, health insurance reform pass

Two of the most contentious pieces of legislation of the year were cleared for President Clinton's signature just before Congress adjourned for its summer recess on Aug. 2. Conference reports on the minimum wage bill, and the health insurance reform, sponsored by Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.), passed both Houses by wide margins.

The Kennedy-Kassebaum bill went to conference after Kennedy and House Ways and Means Committee

Chairman Bill Archer (R-Tex.) agreed on a pilot program for medical savings accounts limited to 600,000 participants (to increase to 750,000 in 1999). The other main provisions of the bill allow workers to retain their health insurance coverage if they change jobs, and prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage on the basis of a pre-existing condition.

Kennedy admitted that the bill is limited, and only covers those working people who currently have health insurance. However, he said, "it is an important first step on the road to further reform." The bill passed unanimously in the Senate and by a vote of 421-2 in the House.

The minimum wage bill, with its associated small business tax reform provisions, passed the Senate by a vote of 76-22, and the House by 354-72. The bill raises the minimum wage to \$4.75 on Oct. 1, 1996, and to \$5.15 on Sept. 1, 1997.

## Compensatory time bill clears House

The House passed, on a party line vote of 225-195 on July 30, a major change to the overtime laws that would allow employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay. Proponents of the bill claimed such a provision is necessary to enable working families to spend more time together, and although the bill contains some safeguards to prevent employers from coercing employees to take comp time instead of overtime pay, opponents said these safeguards were not enough.

Bill Clay (D-Mo.) said the bill "will provide an excuse to undermine the living standards of working families. . . . The Republican majority . . . claims it seeks to provide workers with

the opportunity to take paid time off instead of being paid for overtime work, but in return, all paid overtime could possibly be eliminated." Clay also attacked a provision that would allow employers to defer payment of overtime wages for up to one year.

Robert Andrews (D-Me.) argued that, under the bill, an employer can systematically deny overtime to an employee who chooses cash compensation, in favor of an employee who chooses comp time. "I do not think this is a truly voluntary choice," he said, "and I think an employee who exercises his or her right to choose cash rather than comp time would not be able to achieve an effective remedy if the employer wanted to punish him or her for making that choice."

Just before the vote, the Republicans offered an amendment, subsequently passed, to, as Cass Ballenger (R-N.C.) put it, "ensure that the choice of comp time is truly the employee's choice." Clay replied that, even as amended, the bill "continues to undermine family income," and that the amendment was "a day late and a dollar short."

## Anti-terror bill said to lack key provisions

The House passed the Aviation Security and Anti-Terrorism Act by a vote of 389-22 on Aug. 2. The bill was supposed to strengthen anti-terrorism legislation passed last April, but lacked two key provisions requested by the Clinton administration—expansion of wiretap authority for terrorism investigations, and the chemical tagging of black-powder explosives.

Criticism of the bill centered around the missing provisions. Last April, the wiretap provisions were struck by an amendment sponsored by

Bob Barr (R-Ga.), who seemed concerned about violations of civil rights from abuses of expanded wiretap authority, but not about the implications for death penalty cases from the *habeas corpus* reform also contained in the bill.

The expanded authority, known as "multipoint" wiretapping, is already available to the FBI for organized crime investigations, but not for terrorism. Republicans and Democrats were unhappy with the bill, but it passed overwhelmingly because, as Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) put it, "it does no harm."

House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) came up with an amazing rationale for denying the administration expanded wiretap authority. He claimed that the FBI's mishandling of files requested by the White House for background investigations "was a major factor in stopping us from being able to give them the wiretap authority they seek." Because of that mishandling, "it's very hard to justify giving that agency more power," he said.

## Ashcroft in new attack on U.S. Constitution

Sen. John Ashcroft (R-Mo.), with Virginia Gov. George Allen (R) at his side at a press conference on July 31, announced the Conservative Revolution's latest attack on the Constitution, a proposal by which states could initiate proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Ashcroft's proposal would set up a parallel path by which a proposed amendment could be brought forth by two-thirds of the state legislatures and presented to Congress. If two-thirds of Congress failed to vote against the proposed amendment, it would go back to the states for ratification by

three-fourths of them.

Ashcroft and Allen said that this is required because of the failure to pass the balanced-budget and term-limits amendments. Under the current procedure for amending the Constitution, he said, "we have an exclusive right to refer constitutional amendments for ratification resident in the Congress. It becomes a choke point or a bottleneck, and what gets choked up most frequently is any amendment which might affect the power of the federal government and the power of the United States Congress."

Ashcroft and Allen have written the Republican Platform Committee, chaired by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), asking that the proposal be included in the platform being drafted for the GOP convention in San Diego.

Ashcroft didn't advertise his proposal as a way to make amending the Constitution easier, but as "therapy" to change the behavior of Congress. "Recognizing," he said, "that there was a parallel path available to the states for specific amendment initiation, I think the Congress would be far more responsive. So there are some respects in which the enactment of this potential might relieve some of the need for the potential itself because it would be far easier to pass amendments and to propose them and move them through the Congress than to move them separately through two-thirds of the state legislatures."

## Gramm ignores drug money laundering

Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) focused on locking up individual users of illegal drugs, while ignoring the big drug players, and banks, involved in drug money laundering, in testimony to the Senate Finance Committee on July 30.

Gramm even claimed that drug seizures only increase the street price of drugs, thereby increasing the incentives to traffic. "We need to do something about demand!" he said. Gramm's partner on the panel, Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), at least paid lip service to the importance of combatting drug money laundering, the ostensible subject of the hearing.

Gramm bragged about his amendment to the welfare reform bill to deny welfare benefits to drug addicts. "We're going to continue to lose this war if we don't treat users of drugs as criminals," he said, while complaining about underfunding of the Border Patrol and corruption in Mexico. "If we reduce consumption," he said, "price and profit will go down and so will incentive."

Later in the hearing, Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) angrily scolded Jonathon Winer, deputy assistant secretary of state for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, for defending the Mexican government's level of cooperation with the United States in fighting drugs. D'Amato said it was "unacceptable" to compare Mexico with Russia, as Winer did during his testimony. He complained about Mexican drug traffickers "who have killed our own agents and we can't get them extradited," referring to the fact that Mexico has granted only one out of 99 extradition requests for drug traffickers wanted in the United States. He added that Mexico "is being taken over by the drug cartel, our borders are being penetrated and to tell us we have to be patient is nonsense!" He said to Winer, "You should be saying they're not cooperating."

Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), who presided over the hearing, added that "granting extradition requests would be a minimal sign of good faith on the part of the Mexican government."

# National News

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## Bonior hits 'low-down' Gingrichite music themes

At an Aug. 2 press conference of the Democratic Congressional leadership, House Minority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) took aim at the dismal "country music" ideology which saturates the Gingrichite Conservative Revolution.

"House Majority Leader Dick Armye loves to quote country music lyrics," Bonior noted. "Newt Gingrich loves to talk about his so-called revolution, but I think the American people know this isn't about revolution, this is still about extremism. . . . Republican leaders seem resigned to see life as a low-down country song," Bonior added, "but we believe there are things we can do to help American families, and it's time we got busy doing them."

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## Global warming critic hits State Dept. shift

In the Aug. 3 *Washington Times*, atmospheric physicist S. Fred Singer warned that disastrous economic consequences may result from the U.S. State Department's reportedly agreeing to a radical environmental enforcement policy, at the recent United Nations Climate Convention in Geneva.

Singer, a leading critic of the "global warming" and "ozone depletion" hoaxes, says the new agreement sets "legally binding targets and time frames for the reduction of emissions of carbon dioxide." Singer argues that, "since CO<sub>2</sub> comes mostly from the burning of fuels, such a policy shift would impose reduced energy consumption on industry and on households, by cutting electric power use, driving, and heating."

Singer claims that the new agreement is an "unexpected about-face" in U.S. policy, which will have "significant domestic as well as international implications." On the domestic side, Singer estimates that it would mean a doubling of electric utility bills, cost increases for food and other goods, and a rise in the price of gasoline to about \$4 a gallon.

On the international side, it would pit the United States against developing countries such as India and China, which must vastly increase energy consumption for economic development. Singer states that all of these policies are put forward in the name of stopping global warming, which he characterizes as "an unconfirmed theory." He warns that the Global Climate Treaty, signed at the UN Earth Summit in 1992, could "turn into a giant UN scheme for taxing the use of energy," with the proceeds going to finance one-world-government programs.

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## Judge: LaRouche had discovery rights vs. FBI

In an order issued July 23, the federal judge presiding over the *LaRouche v. Webster* civil rights case, ruled that a Federal magistrate had erred, in denying pretrial discovery against the FBI to Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. The ruling opens up the possibility, that LaRouche and his fellow plaintiffs may be able to take testimony from high-ranking former FBI officials concerning illegal and unconstitutional FBI actions. The *LaRouche v. Webster* case has been pending since 1975 in federal court in New York.

U.S. District Judge Mary Johnson Lowe partially agreed with arguments made by LaRouche and his fellow plaintiffs, that the magistrate was wrong to deny a number of discovery requests as "irrelevant" to the pending legal claims in the lawsuit. Judge Lowe cited her own previous order, issued in 1983, in which she had said that she would have the power to enjoin public disclosure of the FBI files gathered on LaRouche and his associates, if it were proved that the information was gathered in violation of their constitutional rights.

Judge Lowe noted that the plaintiffs had recently filed papers objecting to the magistrate's denial of discovery, and she noted that the plaintiffs had argued "that all information amassed by the FBI in violation of their constitutional rights is relevant." Citing her 1983 order for the first time since she issued it, Judge Lowe concluded in her recent order that "Plaintiffs' objection has merit."

The judge remanded a number of discov-

ery requests to the Federal magistrate, for a determination as to whether additional discovery is relevant under the court's 1983 ruling. Requests for discovery to be reconsidered include FBI actions after 1977 against LaRouche's association, the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). The plaintiffs have challenged the FBI's statement that its investigation of the NCLC was terminated in 1977 and never reopened.

To disprove the FBI's claim, the plaintiffs had sought depositions from former FBI Director William Webster, Oliver "Buck" Revell, and others. Discovery had also been requested to refute the FBI's denial of having used electronic surveillance, "black bag" operations, and illegal and improper actions by informants planted in the organization.

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## National magazine urges end to fair trials

The July 28 cover story of *Parade* magazine, circulated nationwide as an insert in Sunday newspapers, issued a blatant call for eliminating the remaining rights to a fair trial guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The attack focusses on the guiding principle of U.S. criminal justice, that the defendant is *presumed innocent*, unless the state can prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Entitled "Is Justice Possible?" the article showcases the demented arguments of Judge Harold Rothwax of Manhattan Criminal Court in New York City, who believes that being arrested and charged with a crime, is in itself compelling proof of guilt. "The bottom line is that criminals are going free," Rothwax declares. "There is no respect for the truth, and without truth, there is no justice."

Rothwax proposes to get rid of such "obstacles" to the truth as the right to counsel, unanimous jury verdicts, the barring of illegally seized evidence, and the "Miranda" ruling that persons must be informed of their legal rights when they are arrested. "Until a defendant goes on trial, he is probably guilty," the judge says—adding that by the time a person reaches trial, he has been deemed "probably guilty" several times. Rothwax asserts that, "when a person is arrested, indicted by a grand jury, held in de-



## Briefly

**JULY 31** marked the 25th anniversary of the first manned vehicle tour on the surface of the Moon. On that date in 1971, Apollo 15 astronauts David R. Scott and James B. Irwin mounted the Lunar Rover vehicle and drove a distance of more than 27 kilometers. The vehicle was equipped with specially designed wheels, fit for conditions of lunar gravity.

**NEWT GINGRICH'S** pornographic novel *1945* may be on its way to becoming toilet paper. Publisher Jim Baen told the Aug. 2 *Washington Post* that he is stuck with 97,341 unsold hardback copies of Newt's opus, released last year. He hopes to unload the lot at "a buck each," or "give the copies away to someone who will convert them to pulp" and recycle the paper. Asked what kind of paper, Baen replied, "Ultimately, you would wipe your butt on it."

**CALIFORNIA** will be devastated by the new federal welfare law, says Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D). An estimated 723,000 legal immigrants (many of them blind, elderly, and disabled) and 1.8 million children could lose needed aid in a few years. Gov. Pete Wilson (R) complains the bill did not go far enough, since it still requires some areas of state assistance he would like to eliminate.

**INDIANA** Rep. Mark Stouder, a freshman Republican who began his term as a glassy-eyed Gingrichite, has seen the handwriting on the wall. "We were already looking to be cloned into Newtoids," Stouder recently told the *New York Times*. "And now we've got Dole on top of that. One recourse is to go independent."

**THE SHRINKING** U.S. aerospace industry continues being consolidated into fewer corporations. The Boeing Co., the world's biggest commercial airplane maker, reached agreement Aug. 1 with Rockwell International Corp., which built the space shuttle, to acquire Rockwell's space and defense businesses for \$3.2 billion, in a combination of stock and debt assumption.

tention or released on bail, it is all based on probable guilt." For the moment, Rothwax concedes, "Once on trial, he is presumed innocent."

As far as rules of evidence are concerned, "the Supreme Court has consistently ruled that evidence seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment *should* be excluded from a criminal trial. But if you read the Fourth Amendment, nowhere does it say that *illegally* obtained evidence *must* be excluded," says Rothwax. "In my view, when you exclude or suppress evidence, you suppress the truth."

The article acknowledges some "criticism" of Judge Rothwax's views. "In this country, you are presumed innocent by anyone and everyone until you are convicted by a jury," says Norman Reimer, chairman of the New York County Lawyers' Association criminal justice section.

The article also promotes Rothwax's new book, *Guilty: The Collapse of Criminal Justice*. *Parade* is owned by the Newhouse family, whose publishing empire was put together by the notorious organized-crime figure and McCarthyite Roy Cohn. As the Newhouse family attorney and business partner, Cohn used the mafia to expand the circulation of their publications. Other recent Newhouse publications include Daniel Goldhagen's *Hitler's Willing Executioners* (Alfred A. Knopf) and Joe Klein's *Primary Colors* (Random House).

### Weinberger displays his colors at Senate hearing

"Sir" Caspar Weinberger, G.B.E. (Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire), again affirmed his loyalty to the British monarchy, during testimony Aug. 1 at a hearing on terrorism before the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense in 1981-87, and now the chairman of Forbes, Inc., declared that the United States should not "give any kind of recognition or any kind of respectability to known terrorists." Retailing the British line against President Clinton's peace initiatives for Northern Ireland, Sir Caspar continued: "Unfortu-

nately, I think we've done this in the case of a man called Gerry Adams, who is a world-class terrorist, and yet was invited to the White House and has been dealt with as a person with whom we can negotiate.

"It's proven false. The bombing continues," Weinberger noted, without mention of Britain's role, in instigating and perpetuating terrorist activities it then blames on the Irish Republican Army (IRA). Irish nationalist and political leader Gerry Adams, quoth Sir Caspar, is "either unable or unwilling to do anything to control it by the IRA, and yet he has been given this international respectability by the way he was received here, and I think that's a great mistake."

Weinberger and "Sir" Colin Powell, the benighted former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under George Bush, are scheduled to meet with Baroness Margaret Thatcher off the coast of South Carolina, just prior to the Republican National Convention. Erstwhile GOP Presidential candidate Steve Forbes will host the smitten royal trio, on board his *Titanic*-sized yacht.

### Weld will stand behind GOP gay rights group

Massachusetts Gov. William Weld, the Republican budget-cutthroat whom Dick Morris urged to run against Bill Clinton for President this year, made a special guest appearance Aug. 5 in the back room of a homosexual bar in Boston. Weld came to display his support for the gay rights agenda of the GOP's Log Cabin Club.

Weld told the group that he seeks a Republican Party that is "willing to work for a better, smaller government . . . that stays out of the bedroom as well as their wallets." Weld vowed to try to smooth out the differences between the Log Cabin Club and GOP Presidential candidate Robert Dole.

Under pressure from the Christian Coalition and others, Dole returned a \$1,000 campaign contribution from the Log Cabin Club earlier this year. The new GOP "mainstream," Weld said, is represented by himself, New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman, and California Gov. Pete Wilson. "We are the party of grown-ups."

### *A question of culture*

Most Americans alive today were not yet born at the close of World War II, and therefore did not themselves take part in the great war mobilization, led by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Most Americans, at that time, supported the war effort, believing that they were truly making the world a better place; that because of the cumulative effect of their individual efforts, Nazism, which they rightly abhorred, would be defeated. Many, particularly those American troops who came in touch with the British command structure, joined with the American President in recognizing the evil character of the British elite.

These Americans were determined to defeat Hitler, but they also were determined to end the tyranny of the British and French colonial empires, particularly in India and Africa. The untimely death of FDR, and his replacement by the stupidly evil Vice President Harry Truman, put an end to those dreams.

Instead, increasingly, the British oligarchy began to infiltrate and take over American political and cultural institutions. An example, today, is the despicable character of the U.S. Congressional majority, who espouse British, so-called "free-market" economics.

But what of the mass of the American population who may not agree with the Conservative Revolution or the "Contract on America," but who are unwilling to recognize that the policies being espoused by Newt Gingrich, or Pennsylvania's Gov. Tom Ridge, are no different in character than Adolf Hitler's slave labor economic policy? Take, for instance, the bipartisan welfare bill, passed by both Houses of Congress and about to be signed into law by President Clinton.

As Nazi atrocities were being widely publicized, people everywhere asked how it was that the German people allowed Hitler to come to power. Many of these were unaware of the conspiracy, led by the House of Windsor, to bring Hitler to power, but, nonetheless, it was and remains a valid question.

Put in contemporaneous terms: How can it be that otherwise decent Americans will tolerate the passage into law of measures which would deny protection to the poor and the disabled—and most especially to the

helpless children of the poor? Are Americans really willing to see hapless families thrown out on the street with no means of support other than criminal activity? Or, perhaps, see these same families given the "alternative" of moving to slave labor camps?

How can we be so blind to the consequences of allowing something as vicious as the new welfare bill to become law? Lyndon LaRouche explains this moral blindness of most Americans as rooted in the cultural destruction which has overcome the United States since the end of World War II.

LaRouche says that there has been a shift in axiomatic values in the general population, away from the moral tenets generally accepted 50 years ago, to, instead, the acceptance of a banal, hedonistic, moral irresponsibility.

This is typified by the attitudes of the Baby Boomer generation, both in the United States and Europe.

So it is that in Pennsylvania, already there are thousands of people being murdered by the policies of the governor of the state, and people say, "You can't call him a Nazi," even though he's committing a Nazi-type crime. Such blindness shows that there is a psychological problem and a deep moral problem. A similar situation exists with Gov. William Weld in Massachusetts, and in California.

People were hung at Nuremberg for similar crimes, yet people today are unwilling to admit that this is Nazism. It is not necessary to goosestep and wear a swastika armband to be a Nazi, and, in fact, people who parade around in that manner today, though usually personally disturbed, do not pose a serious political threat.

The serious problem which we have today in the United States and in Europe, is the pervasiveness of irrationalism in the population at large. Even decent individuals who oppose neo-conservatism are still willing to accommodate to it in their friends.

It is up to all of us to review the axiomatic assumptions which govern our thinking, so that in the future, no one will have to ask how it was, that *we* allowed Western civilization to be destroyed.

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## NEW YORK

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■ BRONX—BronxNet Ch. 70  
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■ BROOKHAVEN (E. Suffolk)  
TCI—Ch. 1 or Ch. 99  
Wednesdays—5 p.m.  
■ BROOKLYN  
Cablevision (BCAT)—Ch. 67  
Time-Warner B/Q—Ch. 34  
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■ BUFFALO—BCAM Ch. 18  
Tuesdays—11 p.m.  
■ HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6  
2nd Sun. monthly—1:30 p.m.  
■ ILION—T/W Ch. 10  
Fridays—3 p.m. & 10 p.m.  
■ ITHACA—Pegasy—Ch. 57  
Mon. & Weds.—8:05 p.m.  
Saturdays—4:35 p.m.  
■ JOHNSTOWN—Empire Ch. 7  
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Sun., Sept. 1 & 15—9 a.m.  
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Saturdays—8 a.m.  
■ SUFFOLK, L.I.—Ch. 25  
2nd & 4th Mondays—10 p.m.  
■ SYRACUSE—Adelphia Ch. 3  
Fridays—4 p.m.

## NEW YORK (continued)

■ SYRACUSE (Suburbs)  
Time-Warner Cable—Ch. 12  
Saturdays—9 p.m.  
■ UTICA—Harron Ch. 3  
Thursdays—6:30 p.m.  
■ WEBSTER—GRC Ch. 12  
Wednesdays—9:30 p.m.  
■ YONKERS—Ch. 37  
Fridays—4 p.m.  
■ YORKTOWN—Ch. 34  
Thursdays—3 p.m.

## OREGON

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

## TEXAS

■ AUSTIN—ACTV Ch. 10 & 16  
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■ DALLAS—Access Ch. 23-B  
Sun.—8 p.m.; Thurs.—9 p.m.  
■ EL PASO—Paragon Ch. 15  
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.  
■ HOUSTON—Access Houston  
Mondays—5 p.m.

## VIRGINIA

■ ARLINGTON—ACT Ch. 33  
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Tuesdays—12 Midnight  
Wednesdays—12 Noon  
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Tuesdays—5 p.m.  
■ FAIRFAX—FCAC Ch. 10  
Tuesdays—12 Noon  
Thurs.—7 pm; Sat.—10 am  
■ LOUDOUN COUNTY—Ch. 59  
Sat.—9 p.m.; Sun.—11 p.m.  
■ MANASSAS—Jones Ch. 64  
Saturdays—12 Noon  
■ RICHMOND—Conti Ch. 38  
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Wednesdays—2 p.m.  
■ YORKTOWN—Conti Ch. 38  
Mondays—4 p.m.

## WASHINGTON

■ KING COUNTY—TCI Ch. 29  
Thursdays—10:30 a.m.  
■ SNOHOMISH COUNTY  
Viacom Cable—Ch. 29  
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■ SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 25  
Tuesdays—6 p.m.  
■ TRI-CITIES—TCI Ch. 13  
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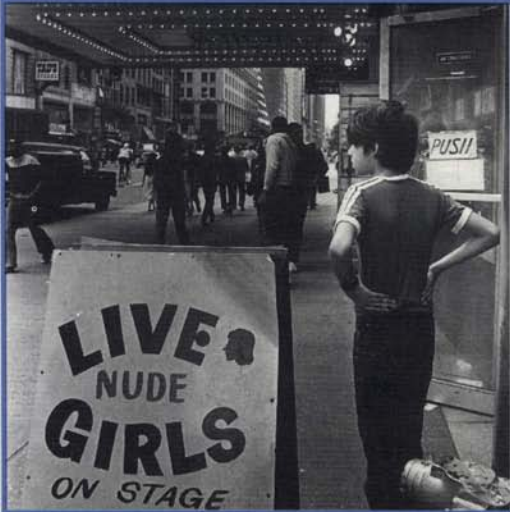
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