

EIR

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The U.S.A.-China Strategy

LaRouches tell Italy: Get off the Titanic!

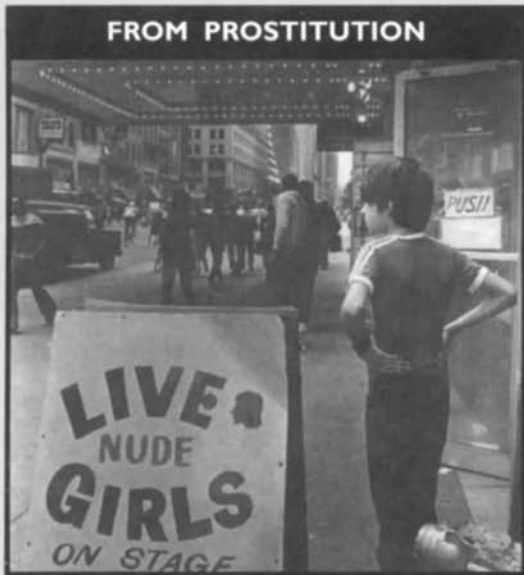
Sabotage of Iran's land-bridge role will backfire

**Congressional hearings
must exonerate LaRouche**



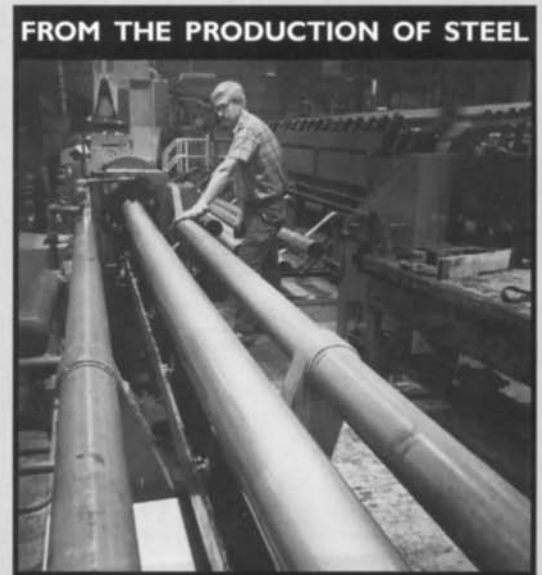
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From the Associate Editor

With this issue, we mark the 10th anniversary of the April 21, 1987 involuntary bankruptcy proceedings that shut down three companies at the heart of the LaRouche movement. Looking back at the first issue of *EIR* that came out after the federal marshals had padlocked the doors of our office in Washington, D.C., provides a vivid sense of the importance of the effort to exonerate Lyndon LaRouche, the subject of this week's *Feature*.

The cover picture of our May 1, 1987 issue was a painting of the death of Socrates, with the headline, "LaRouche: No Freedom Without Freedom to Search for Truth." In a science policy statement, LaRouche scored the shutdown of independent private research programs crucial to defeating the AIDS epidemic. "True scientific freedom is being quietly but systematically crushed out of existence in today's U.S.A.," LaRouche wrote; "the day is approaching, in which scientists are not permitted to speak the truth, because they are no longer permitted to discover it."

Following the bankruptcy, the *Washington Post* and AP went so far as to falsely boast that *EIR* had ceased publication. Contributing Editor Webster Tarpley held a press conference outside *EIR*'s padlocked office and stated: "Three blocks from the White House, the Constitution has been trampled on with police-state methods, in the heart of Washington, by the invisible government."

With hearings now scheduled before the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 30, on corruption in the U.S. Justice Department, a precious opportunity now exists to have a full, public airing of the travesty of justice that was committed against LaRouche and associates by that "invisible government," and to achieve their full exoneration. The LaRouche case must be placed at the top of the committee's agenda. *EIR*'s readers can help to make sure that that happens, by putting maximum pressure on their elected officials.

This is not only a matter of plain justice; it is also essential that LaRouche be exonerated, because of his unique and indispensable role in putting forward solutions to the world crisis. In this issue, don't miss his analysis of U.S.-China relations (*Strategic Studies*) and our preliminary report on an intervention by him and his wife, Helga, in Rome. More to come on that, next week.

Susan Welsh

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Economics

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Lyndon LaRouche, returning to Rome for the first time since he was released from prison, briefed a cross-section of Italy's leading circles on the urgency of turning back the financial collapse by convening a New Bretton Woods Conference. His wife, Helga Zepp LaRouche, spoke about the Eurasian Land-Bridge.
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LaRouches intervene in Italy at key strategic juncture

by Claudio Celani

On April 10, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche were the keynote speakers at a conference organized in Rome by *EIR* and the Italian Solidarity Movement, to discuss the necessity of a war plan to bring the world out of the worst financial disaster in mankind's history. Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for a "New Bretton Woods agreement" to save the economy from the disintegration of the financial system, was supported by prominent opposition leader, former Transportation Minister Publio Fiori, as well as by representatives of Italy's state-sector industries, who also endorsed the project for the "Eurasian Land-Bridge" presented by the chairman of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp LaRouche. Lyndon LaRouche told the audience of more than 100, "Most intelligent governments know there are alternatives to what is happening. Most people in senior positions of experience know there are alternatives in practice, to what is going on now. But they will say, it's politically impossible to bring this about. The governments will never do it. Which means the captain will never let the passengers off the *Titanic*. That's the problem I face: how to get a solution."

He went on to explain that his role is to ensure that the alternatives are clear, and that the governments which come together to meet in a moment of crisis, understand the decisions that they will have to take. "Can we do it?" LaRouche asked. "I'm not sure. But if we don't, kiss your grandchildren good-bye. Because if we don't do something like that, then famine, epidemics, chaos, and so forth, the collapse of the nation-state system, will collapse the level of population potential of the planet back to the level of the 14th century. And therefore, we have to. And I think the only reason we will do it, is because we have to. And once people see what the alternative is, maybe they'll be more willing to do it."

The growing momentum around the LaRouche movement's mobilization for the New Bretton Woods, and the

Eurasian Land-Bridge development perspective, shows that, as the reality of the crisis begins to hit home around the world, the possibilities for success increase exponentially. The Eurasian Land-Bridge, in particular, is now at the center of attention internationally. Mrs. LaRouche indicated in her Rome speech that the Chinese government, as well as India, Pakistan, Iran, and several Central Asian republics, are already committed to the development perspective which she has outlined in major addresses in Beijing, Vienna, New York, and Washington, among others. (Future issues of *EIR* will include excerpts of the conference speeches.)

The conference, held at the Columbus Hotel, one block from St. Peter's Square, was extremely well attended, representing a cross-section of Italy's political, industrial, diplomatic, and clerical layers, despite—or, perhaps, because of—the fact that, in Italy, almost all public attention was focussed on the unfolding government crisis. In addition to the LaRouches, speakers included: Alberto Servidio, former head of the Development Fund for the Mezzogiorno, the government agency which, beginning in the 1950s, built infrastructure throughout Italy's southern region, the Mezzogiorno, on the model of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley Authority; Engineer Fortunato Covelli, spokesman for the Strait of Messina Corp., which will build the bridge across the strait separating Sicily from the Italian mainland (planned to be the longest single-span bridge in the world); and Giorgio Vitangeli, a senior economics journalist.

Most of the speakers agreed with LaRouche that the disintegration of the financial system is inevitable, due to the explosion of financial derivatives, high-risk, hot-money instruments that parasitize the physical economy. All the guests supported the idea of the Eurasian Land-Bridge program, each contributing from their experience and expertise: In particular, Fiori endorsed the idea of creating a National Bank to

finance infrastructure development; Vitangeli suggested that a New Bretton Woods monetary system be pegged not to gold, but to values related to productive activity; Servidio used the history of his government agency to show how only national programs can promote infrastructure development; and Covelli described the great expectations for the Strait of Messina bridge, to help bring Europe closer to the African continent, as well as being an artistic attraction in itself.

Italy's crucial role in Albania

The LaRouches' intervention in Rome occurred at a moment when Italy is assuming major strategic responsibility by leading the multinational force in "Operation Alba" to nearby Albania, whose collapse under the weight of several national pyramid schemes is paradigmatic of the unravelling global financial system. The issue of an Albanian intervention caused something of a government crisis, as political balances shifted in reaction to the Albanian mission. On April 9, one day before the *EIR*/Solidarity Movement conference, the government, led by Romano Prodi, had won an overwhelming majority in the Parliament in favor of the Albanian mission, but one government party, Communist Refoundation, had voted against it. Prodi's government survived thanks to the opposition parties' votes. Although this will have ramifications for the future survival of the government, the fact that the Albanian mission garnered substantive bipartisan support is more important.

The Parliament vote was preceded by a public debate in which the economic issues underlying what happened in Albania were brought out: the disintegration of a nation as a result of the policy enforced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The "pyramid banks" that robbed 70% of Albanians of their pitiful savings, was acknowledged as only the most extreme form of the IMF's systematic looting policy, called "free-market reforms." Leading columnists raised the urgency for Italy to help develop its Mediterranean neighbors, instead of enforcing the "Maastricht criteria," the murderous budget-balancing axe being swung, IMF-style, in the hopeless attempt to reach a European single currency union.

Here are highlights of the debate:

- In early March, Stefano Cingolani, foreign policy editor for Italy's largest daily, *Corriere della Sera*, proposed that Italy should not wait for the "international community" to address the Albanian crisis, but should launch a "Marshall plan" on its own, an entirely feasible task for the world's seventh industrial power, in a country like Albania, with 3 million people. Cingolani told *EIR* that his proposal has been well received both in the PDS, the main government party, and in opposition circles. Negative reactions came from the technocrats in Prodi's cabinet, notably from Finance Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

- On March 16, Cingolani named those truly responsible: Albania's President Sali Berisha "was able to wash his clothes in the River Thames" and was "crowned" by George Bush's Secretary of State James Baker III. Overseas Albanians'

"funds flew into a non-existent banking system. The national bank controlled and channelled everything, including, perhaps, what ended up in the 'pyramids' and enriched the new pharaohs." Cingolani hinted that Oricum Alimucaj, head of the largest pyramid, "was an operative who made money thanks to Philip Morris." It is well known that the tobacco giant, whose international public relations agent is Margaret Thatcher, supplies the large cigarette-smuggling network of the Italian mafia gangs, through Albania.

- On March 17, leading economist and former Industry Minister Paolo Savona warned in an interview that the international monetary system is "a powderkeg. . . . Either we decide to recover sovereignty through the control of international monetary creation, or we risk its exploding." Savona comes very close to LaRouche's proposal for a New Bretton Woods Conference: "In order to put out the fuse and fight international speculation, we need an agreement among national monetary authorities, which have lately lost their sovereignty."

- On March 19, industrialist Cesare Romiti launched a strong attack against the Maastricht austerity. Romiti is currently chairman of Fiat, Italy's number-one industrial corporation: more than just a carmaker (and aside from the fact that its financial department has been deeply involved in derivatives), the Fiat group is a leading producer in machine tools and aerospace. Romiti called for a return to the original idea of the European Union, which "had been supported by a dynamic view of the economy, centered around the growth of new industrial firms, generating wealth, welfare, and jobs." Speaking about the Mezzogiorno, Romiti expressed a concept that can be applied to all underdeveloped areas, including Albania: "We accepted the idea that the South represents a problem. Instead, we should consider it a great source of wealth, a great opportunity."

Potentialities and pitfalls

With this background, majority spokesman Fabio Mussi succinctly told Parliament before the April 9 vote: "If we do not go to Albania, Albania will come to us."

It is clear that the Albanian mission, which is politically and logistically supported by the Clinton administration, has potentialities and pitfalls. As a military mission, it is already an obstacle to the British imperial plot for a second Balkan war; for this reason, London was against it from the very beginning and vetoed it in the European Union. But more than that, it encapsulates the challenge facing the world: Either a LaRouchian development policy is adopted, or we will see more disintegration of nation-states, on the Albanian model, against which there will be simply no police force to deploy. This particular mission, however, also carries a great risk of failure, if political leaders do not fully face up to London's games, playing off one party against the other, certainly within Albania, but also potentially within the multinational force, which, besides Italy, is composed of French, Greek, Turkish, Romanian, Austrian, and Spanish contingents.

Japan maintains firm commitment to nuclear energy for the future

by Charles B. Stevens

Nuclear energy has played a significant role in Japan's plans to achieve energy independence, since the 1950s. Now, about a third of Japan's electricity is generated from nuclear power reactors, and by the year 2010, Japan intends to have 40% of its electrical power generated by nuclear plants. The critics of Japan's nuclear policy—from environmental groups like Greenpeace to the New York Council on Foreign Relations—have tried to stop Japan's nuclear progress, by stirring up public anxiety in Japan about the dangers of plutonium and nuclear power in general, via lurid press headlines that have exaggerated two recent incidents at Japanese nuclear facilities.

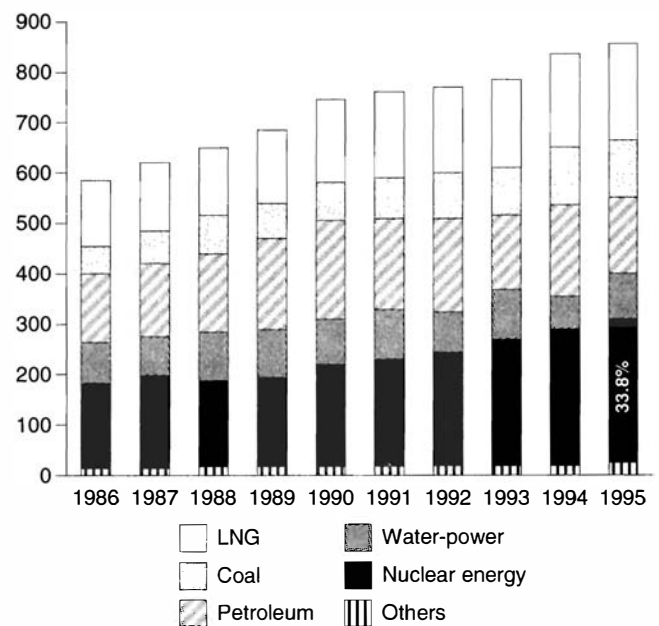
Dr. Yoshimori Ihara of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission assured a U.S. audience recently, that despite this negative press campaign, Japan was continuing its firm commitment to the utilization and further development of nuclear energy, based on the plutonium fuel cycle. Dr. Ihara is vice chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) of Japan, and he spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Washington, D.C. chapter of the American Nuclear Society on March 20. (His speech follows this article.)

Japan currently has 52 commercial nuclear power plants, of which 48 are light water reactors, with 26 of these being boiling water reactors and 22 pressurized water reactors. Japan also has 19 research reactors. Three new commercial reactors are under construction now, and 19 others are proposed or planned. By the year 2010, forty percent of Japan's electricity will be provided by nuclear power plants, compared to over just 30% now (see **Figure 1**). Japan currently also has the world's largest national fusion energy research and development effort.

Ihara said that after a much-reported incident at Japan's prototype fast breeder reactor, Monju, in December 1995, the government, the AEC, and the Japanese nuclear industry launched a major program of education and roundtable discussions throughout Japan, which involved a broad spectrum of experts and the general public, including opponents of nuclear energy.

The AEC's 1996 "White Paper on Nuclear Energy," which Ihara circulated at the meeting, summarized the situation as follows: "It is important that people living in this country be reassured and have their minds at ease about the development and utilization of nuclear energy. The government has been making efforts in that regard, but still they have not been en-

FIGURE 1
Annual generated power output in Japan
(million megawatt-hours)



Source: Atomic Energy Commission of Japan, "White Paper on Nuclear Energy," 1996.

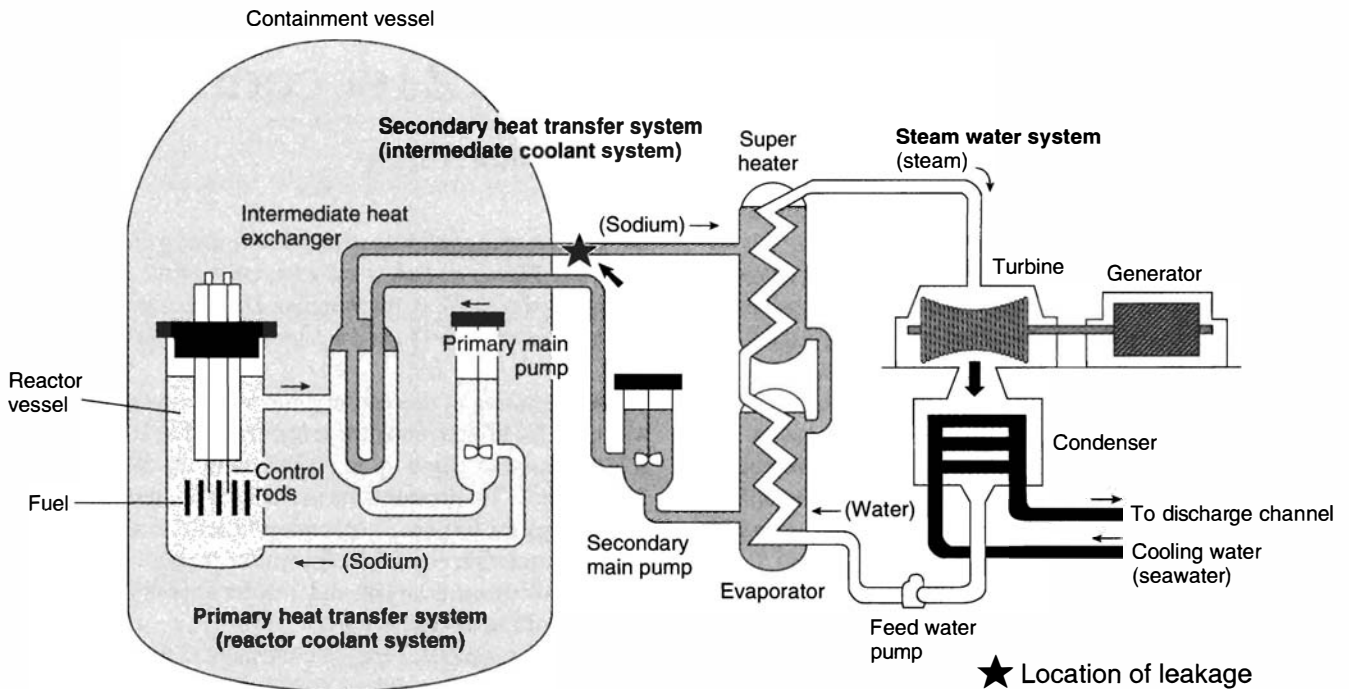
Nuclear power generation now accounts for nearly 34% of Japan's total electric power generation.

tirely sufficient. Taking the recent rise in uneasiness among the public concerning nuclear policy, the government has decided to take active measures to cope with it."

The roundtable conferences determined that nuclear energy was essential to the future of Japan, and to a developed, prosperous world, and that the use of plutonium as fuel and the development of nuclear fuel recycling are indispensable. Therefore, Dr. Ihara noted, Japan decided to continue its ongoing program for utilizing plutonium fuel in existing light water fission reactors, and to continue the research program for breeding plutonium nuclear fuel in fast breeder reactors, together with research on the various methods of disposing

FIGURE 2

Schematic diagram of the Monju Fast Breeder Prototype Reactor



Source: Atomic Energy Commission of Japan, "White Paper on Nuclear Energy," 1996.

The Monju generates electricity and also breeds more plutonium nuclear fuel from depleted uranium than it consumes. The reactor core is surrounded with a blanket of depleted uranium. Neutrons from the core react with depleted uranium to generate plutonium fuel. The fuel bred in this manner can either be utilized in other fast breeder reactors or burned in conventional nuclear reactors.

Heat from the reactor core is transferred via two separate loops of liquid sodium to make steam. The steam then propels a turbine, which generates electricity.

of nuclear wastes—the so-called back-end of the nuclear fuel cycle.

Dr. Ihara said that neither of the two recent incidents reported so widely in the U.S. press had led to substantial injuries or to the release of radioactive materials outside the sites of these nuclear facilities. The first incident occurred in December 1995, when a sodium leak was detected in the secondary loop of the Monju fast breeder reactor. No one was injured, and no radioactive materials were released.

The second incident occurred at the Tokaimura nuclear fuel processing facility, and involved a fire which led to 10 workers being exposed to very small amounts of radioactivity. The maximum dose level received, despite all the scare stories, was *less than one-2,000th of the dose considered tolerable for an individual within one year.*

Dr. Ihara noted that there were problems in the way in which information about the incidents was released to the public, but this is now being addressed. The incidents themselves, he stressed, did not represent any significant danger to the public.

He stressed that Japan is developing nuclear energy not just for itself, but for the world. He emphasized that the developing world requires nuclear energy, and he reviewed the commitment of the Asian nations, in particular, to go nuclear. Recently, he said, Japan's AEC held the Eighth International Conference for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia. In East Asia, he said, there are now 83 nuclear power plants in operation, 15 under construction, and plans for another 57.

Plutonium breeding

Japan's commitment to a plutonium economy has come under particular attack from the anti-nuclear lobby and the Malthusians, because of its implications for efficiently supplying energy for a growing economy. For Japan, plutonium is seen as an energy resource that can be made indigenous, once the nation develops the capability to complete the nuclear fuel cycle by reprocessing spent reactor fuel and burning the extracted uranium and plutonium in commercial reactors, and by breeding plutonium in breeder reactors.

Japan currently ships the spent fuel from its existing nu-

clear reactors to Europe for reprocessing, and then plutonium extracted from this spent fuel is shipped back to Japan for use as fuel in its reactors. Dr. Ihara emphasized that Japan is committed to the completion of its own industrial reprocessing facilities.

Conventional light water reactors utilize uranium nuclear fuel, which is extracted from naturally occurring deposits of uranium ore. The uranium is then enriched so that it contains more of the more fissionable isotope, uranium-235. In the fission process within the light water reactor, some of the remaining uranium-238 isotope is transmuted into the element plutonium-239. It is this plutonium that is extracted from the spent fuel rods in the current reprocessing program. Plutonium-239 is highly fissionable, like uranium-235, and can thus provide fuel for reactors. But conventional light water reactors only "breed" a fraction of the total fuel that they burn up. Thus, these systems require continued inputs of uranium fuel. A fast breeder, however, generates more nuclear fuel than it consumes. This excess fuel can then be utilized either to start up new breeder reactors or to fuel existing light water reactors.

Japan's prototype fast breeder, Monju, was built by the Japan Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC), and began transmitting electrical power in August 1995. The Monju is the R&D prototype for the development of future commercial fast breeder nuclear power plants. In a fast breeder, the nuclear core operates at higher energy densities, which maintain the released neutrons at much higher velocities within the core than those of a conventional light water reactor. These fast neutrons permit such a reactor to breed more nuclear fuel than it consumes.

To maintain such a higher energy density, the fast breeder utilizes more efficient heat transfer fluids than ordinary water. In Monju, liquid metal sodium provides the means of extracting heat from the reactor core (**Figure 2**). (In conventional light water reactors as well as in the fast breeder, this extracted heat is used to generate high-temperature steam, which is then used to turn a turbine which generates electricity.)

In the Monju type of fast breeder, two heat transfer sodium loops are utilized: There is a primary loop that extracts heat from the core and a secondary loop that transfers this heat to water heat exchangers. The 1995 incident involved a leak in the secondary loop. Such incidents are not unexpected in such complicated systems involving high-temperature liquid metal, especially in an R&D prototype.

Eventually, the best method of breeding fission fuel will be via nuclear fusion reactors. Hydrogen fusion reactions, like those which power the Sun, do not consume neutrons. And in fact, the easiest fusion reaction to harness actually generates neutrons as its chief product. These "free" fusion neutrons can be utilized to breed copious quantities of fission fuel. For example, a 1,000-megawatt fusion reactor could provide enough fuel to run five to ten 1,000-megawatt fission reactors.

Nuclear energy needed for the 21st century

by Yoshinori Ihara

Dr. Ihara is vice chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Japan. This is a slightly edited version of the talk he presented on March 20, in Washington, D.C., to a meeting of the Washington chapter of the American Nuclear Society.

At the beginning of this century, the population of the world was only 1.6 billion, and now it has reached nearly 6 billion. It is expected to climb up to 10 billion in the middle of the 21st century. The tremendous increase in the number of human beings on this small spaceship "Earth" occurs in only two centuries. Our essential concerns are to be:

- How can we establish and transfer a wealthy advanced society to the next generations?
- What can nuclear energy contribute to these efforts?

The economic growth of OECD [Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development] countries remains at a low level. However, in developing countries such as those in Asia, economic growth and population explosion are causing a rapid increase in the demand for energy. These situations also bring the growing necessity to solve global environmental problems.

Recently, the Atomic Energy Commission of Japan held the Eighth International Conference for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia. In this conference, many representatives from nine Asian and Pacific countries expressed their strong commitment to the use of nuclear energy in order to solve these problems. I am confident that the utilization of nuclear energy is the intellectual challenge that will allow us to cope with common issues of all the crew on spaceship "Earth."

Japanese policy

There is no question that we must reconcile the development and utilization of nuclear energy with nuclear safety and non-proliferation. The Nuclear Safety Summit was held in April of last year in Moscow. It was significant that the heads of state from all attending nations, including Japan, endorsed the fact that safety should have the highest priority in the development and utilization of nuclear energy, and that a general consensus was reached to strengthen nuclear materials management.

The first international safety agreement, "The Convention on Nuclear Safety," came into force in October of last year, and should contribute significantly toward improving nuclear safety around the world. Japan will do its utmost to ensure

that the Convention is implemented as smoothly as possible.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty for Nuclear Weapons provides an important international framework in terms of reconciling nuclear energy development and utilization with nuclear non-proliferation. It is important for us to discharge our duties based on the Treaty while improving its universality. At the same time, voluntary non-proliferation efforts such as improving and maintaining transparency are required as we implement nuclear fuel recycling. In this regard, Japan has the basic principle that we have no surplus plutonium. Under this principle, we will do all that we can to improve transparency.

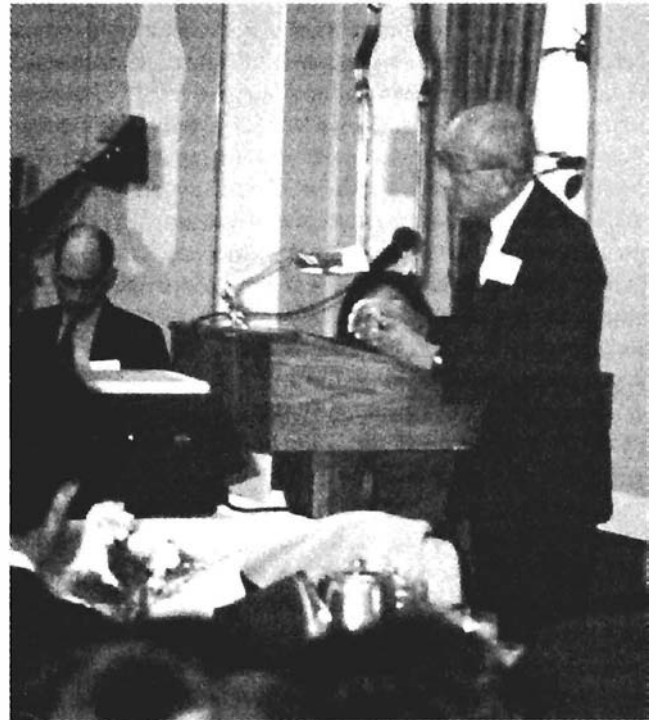
As the result of Japan's steady implementation of nuclear power generation, which is supplying over 30% of our total electricity, we are in a time where we need to harmonize nuclear energy with our communities. As nuclear reactors that can enormously enhance the efficiency of utilization of uranium resources, fast breeder reactors have been regarded to be a keystone to the nuclear energy utilization. Since 1985, the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC) has proceeded to build a prototype fast breeder reactor, Monju, at Tsuruga in Fukui Prefecture, and the reactor reached initial criticality in 1994. In August 1995, PNC managed to make the first transmission of power generated by that reactor, and it has been continuing trial operation since then.

In December 1995, a sodium leak occurred at the reactor Monju. No one was injured and no radioactive materials were released to the environment. Even so, considerable anxiety among the general public has been stirred up from the incident because of the inappropriate way information was released after the incident. This confirmed the fact that our efforts to make nuclear power a part of our communities were not sufficient. We had to take a serious look at the situation and renew our efforts to make nuclear power a part of the community. This in turn led to roundtable discussions on nuclear power policy.

Roundtable talks on nuclear energy policy were held 11 times between April and September of last year, among not only nuclear specialists, but also with a broad spectrum of researchers from the humanities and sociology, local governors, and intellectuals, as well as those critical of nuclear power, in order to ensure that policy issues were thoroughly debated.

Roundtable talks have raised such questions as nuclear power's position among our energy supplies, social acceptance in terms of how far nuclear safety should be pursued to make the general public comfortable, the so-called NIMBY—"Not In My Backyard"—issue, where people recognize the need for nuclear power, but refuse to have nuclear facilities located in their vicinity.

What remains a concern, is how we can evaluate and place Japan's 40 years of experience with nuclear energy development and utilization within the context of our matur-



Dr. Yoshinori Ihara: "I am confident that the utilization of nuclear energy is the intellectual challenge that will allow us to cope with the common issues of all the crew on 'spaceship Earth.' "

ing society. In the debate, from a worldwide perspective, we should also consider our society not only historically, but also based on a common understanding of the situation. In this context, roundtable talks have provided venues where anyone in Japan can argue various aspects of nuclear technology from their own viewpoint. The Atomic Energy Commission strives to ensure more open two-way communication between those who are in charge of nuclear development and the public.

The Atomic Energy Commission made a decision titled "The Immediate Specific Policies on Nuclear Fuel Recycling," after considering the discussions made at the roundtable talks as well as proposals from the roundtable moderators. Over the course of the deliberations, it was reconfirmed that the development of nuclear fuel recycling is indispensable, as we continue working toward stable, long-term nuclear power supplies. This reality takes into account both the limited resources of and the need for environmental protection in Japan, which have been the basic underpinnings of our nuclear energy development and utilization effort since its inception.

The importance of setting up a nuclear fuel cycle system in Japan, including ongoing construction of a commercial reprocessing plant, was confirmed; specific policies related to urgent matters, such as the use of plutonium in light water reactors as well as the management of spent fuel, were established; and ideas about the future, related to back-end policies and fast breeder reactor development, were to be examined.

The use of plutonium in light water reactors is the most certain method from the standpoint of safety and economics at this point in time. First, plutonium recovered in overseas reprocessing is fabricated into MOX [mixed oxide] fuel in Europe and is then transported back to Japan, so that four reactors will be loaded with MOX fuel by the year 2000. When promoting this program, we will make every effort to gain the acceptance of the general public, and we are aiming at the use of plutonium in light water reactors by all the utility companies operating nuclear power reactors by the year 2010. In this way, the total number of MOX-fuel-loaded power reactors is expected to be 16 to 18.

Nuclear fuel cycle back-end policies are an important part of the development and utilization of nuclear energy as well, and since our generation has reaped the benefits of nuclear energy, we must take the responsibility to close the cycle. Especially when it comes to the disposal of high-level radioactive waste, we are studying these issues with respect to the technological, social, and economic aspects, through two special committees set up within the Atomic Energy Commission. These meetings are open to the public. One of the committees published a draft report of its recommendations at the end of last year, spent a month soliciting opinions from the general public, and is summarizing the final report incorporating the solicited opinions.

As far as fast breeder reactors are concerned, studies were completed in February of this year on the cause of the incident at Monju, and comprehensive safety inspections will be implemented. The experimental fast breeder reactor, Joyo, has been operating successfully for about 20 years, and continues irradiation experiments on fuel and materials. In the development of fast breeder reactors, although our belief in the long-term importance of these reactors has not changed, a new special subcommittee has been set up in the Atomic Energy Commission to address various issues arising since the Monju incident. Studies were initiated across a broad range of disciplines, on the direction of fast breeder reactor development, and the results of these studies will be faithfully incorporated in development policy.

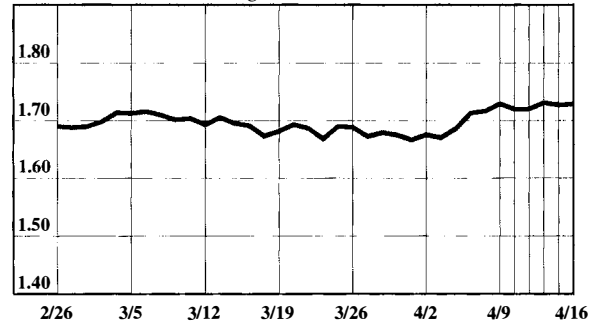
As one of the advanced countries in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, we consider it important to respond appropriately to the growing world's energy demands, and also to make efforts to resolve common issues we face such as integrating environmental protection with the use of nuclear energy. Only if we do so, I believe, can we establish a prosperous society in the 21st century. "A Vision for the Second Fifty Years of Nuclear Energy—Vision and Strategies" [a policy statement issued by and] reported by the International Nuclear Societies Council last year, will contribute to this purpose.

Now the Atomic Energy Commission is concentrating all of its efforts toward making nuclear energy a part of the community. I hope our experience, in turn, helps develop the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the world for the coming century.

Currency Rates

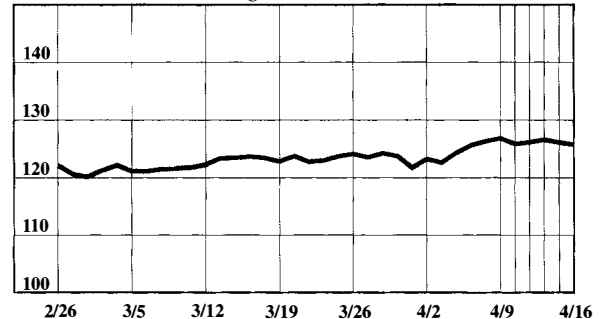
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



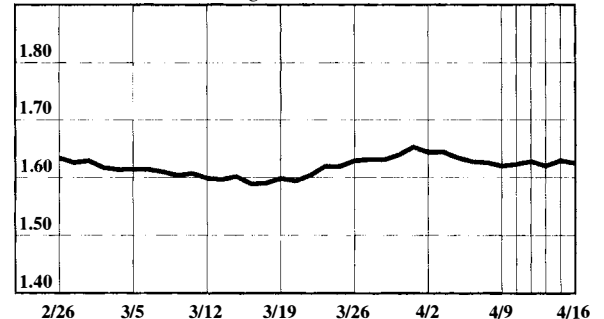
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



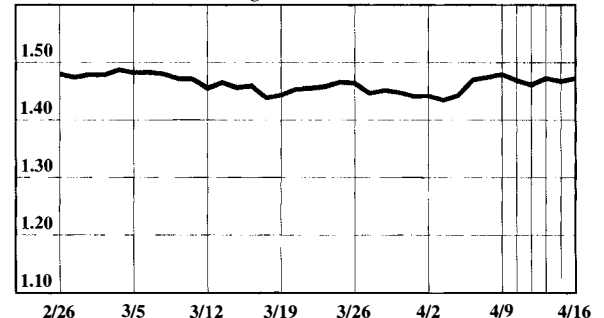
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Mont Pelerin Society plans a coup

The pending new "Productivity Commission" is a fascist nightmare, and labor is one of its prime targets.

Productivity Commission Bill No. 1996, now before the Australian federal Parliament and due to be voted on in May or June, would establish a new, so-called "Productivity Commission" as "the government's principal advisory body on all aspects of micro-economic reform." Under the guise of "identifying impediments to improve productivity in particular sectors," the proposed commission is in fact designed to seize top-down control over virtually all aspects of Australia's economy, both federal and state, in order to ram through the Mont Pelerin Society's program of privatization, deregulation, and union-busting. The chairman-designate of the commission, Bill Scales, emphasized its unprecedented powers in remarks to *The Age* on April 5: "It involves all sectors of the economy and all levels of government," he said.

The bill is a top priority of the Liberal-National Party coalition government of Prime Minister John Howard, a government dominated by the London-based Mont Pelerin Society, through several of its members who belong to Mont Pelerin fronts. Chief among these is the leading, behind-the-scenes sponsor of the bill, Federal Treasurer Peter Costello, a founding member of the H.R. Nicholls Society, which is dedicated to breaking Australia's unions. The new commission will function under the Treasury, for decades a fiefdom of Australia's British-dominated financial establishment, and will evaluate all federal and state economic policy in terms of Mont Pelerin-defined "efficiency."

The proposal for the body was spawned by the National Competition

Policy (NCP), set up in 1992 by then-Prime Minister Paul Keating, and otherwise known as the "Hilmer Report" for the man Keating chose to chair the NCP, Prof. Fred Hilmer, a graduate of the Wharton School of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, and a board member of some of Australia's largest corporations. Hilmer recommended that all economic policy be based on "competition," defined as radical free trade, deregulation, and privatization. Many of the disasters which have savaged the Australian economy since then, including the slash-and-burn privatization policy of Victorian Premier Jeff Kennett and his Nuremberg crime-style health care "reforms," have been carried out in the name of the Hilmer report.

In an election speech in July 1995, Howard, then an opposition leader, first proposed the concept of a productivity commission as a mechanism to deepen the reforms of Keating (who was, like Howard, Australia's treasurer for several years before becoming prime minister). As specified in the bill, the new commission will merge the functions of the Industry Commission (IC), the Economic Planning Advisory Commission, and the Bureau of Industry Economics.

However, typical of Mont Pelerin arrogance, the Productivity Commission has been functioning since the March 1996 election which brought Howard to power, *even though the bill has not yet been passed*: All reports of the IC since that time have been released in the name of the Productivity Commission, while the IC's chairman, Bill Scales, is to be the PC's chairman as well. Given that its purpose is to

destroy what remains of Australia's economy, it is not surprising that the single biggest component of the IC-PC's staff is drawn from former officials and employees of the World Bank.

The IC-PC's reports have included the recommendation to drop tariffs on sugarcane, which will devastate the state of Queensland's multibillion-dollar sugar industry; slash tariffs on imported cars, which will destroy Australia's automotive manufacturing industry; and "restructure" the nation's health care, à la Kennett's reforms in the state of Victoria, in which huge waiting lists for operations are the norm, Golden Staph infection runs rampant in the hospitals, and people are dying because they cannot get access to health care.

Since taking power, Howard's government has tried its best to break Australia's unions, but has met significant resistance. The bill would give it some new weapons for that: "The Productivity Commission will also have the authority to examine labor market practices retarding productivity. Labor is a key input in the economy and its productivity growth is vital to sustaining increases in living standards. *Liberating our labor market remains the greatest single economic and attitudinal change to be achieved if the important goals of a more productive and competitive Australia are to be realized*" (emphasis added).

Although the bill has caused consternation in the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the federal Labor Party has been strangely silent. In addition to the ACTU, only the Australian Democrats (a party which is much smaller than either Labor or the ruling Liberal-National coalition), and Lyndon LaRouche's co-thinkers in the Citizens Electoral Council, have denounced the commission.

Business Briefs

Eurasia

Belarus, China discuss Land-Bridge cooperation

Belarus Deputy Prime Minister Valeri Korakaw and visiting Chinese State Council Vice Premier Wu Bangguo announced in Minsk on April 3 that "Belarus and China are interested in creating a Europe-Asia transcontinental transport link," Interfax reported. In addition, "the creation of the transport corridor was also discussed at the recent meeting between Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and Belarus Prime Minister Syarhey Linh," according to a source in the Belarus government.

Linh proposed that a reduction in tariffs on freight transportation via Russian territory be considered, the source said, underlining that the Russian prime minister "reacted positively."

"China is interested in the creation of a transcontinental Eurasian corridor from Rotterdam to Beijing, which would pass through Belarusian territory," the Belarus newspaper *Belapan* reported. "The sides exchanged letters on providing Belarus with a P.R.C. [People's Republic of China] government nonreturnable grant of 2 million yuan [about \$240,000]." Other economic ties were also discussed.

Health

Salmonella outbreaks show irradiation need

Four outbreaks of salmonella in Melbourne, Australia in late March, underscored once again the need for food irradiation technology. Dr. Graham Rouch, the state of Victoria's chief health officer who is in charge of handling the salmonella outbreaks, said that the only way to guarantee meats that are free of microbes, such as *E. coli* bacteria, is to sterilize them using gamma radiation, the *Herald Sun* reported on March 30. Thus far, in the salmonella outbreaks more than 500 people have been hospitalized and at least two have died.

In some recent cases of *E. coli* meat con-

tamination, manufacturers may not be entirely to blame, Rouch said. Future *E. coli* outbreaks "could force Australian food producers and consumers to confront their fears about irradiation, the only sterilization technique that can guarantee the safety of fermented meat smallgoods and other processed meat products," he said.

The outbreaks have highlighted the collapse in meat inspection standards that has accompanied the rise to power of Victoria's Mont Pelerin-controlled Premier, Jeff Kennett. In 1994, Kennett pushed through legislation which abolished food-handling regulations, and replaced them with voluntary codes of conduct. As a result, the number of local government meat inspectors has been cut from 400 in 1994 to 250 today. Nationally, the number of meat inspectors has been slashed from 2,500 to 800. Class-action lawsuits have been filed against the offending companies, and the state opposition has called on Kennett to hold a judicial inquiry into food inspection, and reintroduce enforceable regulations. The government has rejected the call, saying the outbreaks are "isolated."

Albania

Reconstruction projects needed, says Italian

Gen. Luigi Ramponi, a former head of Italy's Military Intelligence, SISMI, and current security and defense spokesman for the National Alliance, the second largest opposition party, told *EIR* on April 5 that construction of infrastructure in Albania was necessary to stabilize the crisis in that nation. "We must finance concrete reconstruction projects in Albania," he said.

Ramponi is a well-known figure in Italian military circles. During his tenure as head of SISMI, Italy led the "Albatross" operation, a military mission involving 10,000 troops which rebuilt a minimal infrastructure network in post-communist Albania. According to Ramponi, the infrastructure is now much better than what they found in 1991, despite the recent looting and destruction.

"There is no ethnic conflict in Albania,

and the reason for the insurrection is economic," he said. "Therefore we should address the economic problem. Albania should be considered as a backward region in the EU [European Union], and there should accordingly be a development program. Credits should go for concrete investment projects. Albania is a country with 3 million people; the situation is a joke in terms of investment effort."

South Africa

Fight looms over water, as British move in

"A battle royal is looming between the Zulus and the Basotho, over who will supply water to South Africa in the next century," the April 11 *Mail and Guardian* reported. The fight comes as the British Empire is intensifying its efforts to exert control over South Africa. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., a crown jewel of empire banking, is the official adviser to the South African government on privatization, which program, along with Anglo American Corp.'s "black empowerment" schemes, are integrating leading figures of the African National Congress (ANC) into British-run business networks. Simultaneously, selective scandals and assassinations are being used to eliminate potential nationalist resistance.

South Africa's strategically important state-run water resources sector is now being targeted for privatization. A British company, Biwater, which is connected to former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has linked up with the South African National Civics Organization (SANCO), to bid for water privatization in Nelspruit. "The partnership appears to put Sanco Holdings (headed by former Congress of South African Trade Unions militant Moses Mayekiso) in direct conflict with organized labor and in an alliance with conservative British capital on the issue," the paper commented.

Under privatization, the state-run water infrastructure, dam, and canal network, including the massive Lesotho Highlands Water Project begun in the late 1980s, is to be used to generate new income streams for the financial markets, with price increases and

conservation being the guarantee for any new financing. This policy of ANC Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry Kader Asmal has pitted white farmers in South Africa's large irrigated agriculture sector, industry, and residential users against each other.

The Zambezi River water project of South African engineer Desmond Midgley, featured in *EIR* in 1990, combined with completion of the Lesotho project, could provide sufficient water for the next decades, thus laying the basis for relaunching South Africa's industrial development and rise in standards of living. But the profitability of this project is measured in decades, and not by the hot-money criteria of the international financial markets being imposed on the South African government with privatization.

Ibero-America

Church leader attacks IMF and 'IMF Catholics'

Latin American Bishops Conference (CELAM) President Oscar Andrés Rodríguez Madariaga, archbishop of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, attacked the neo-liberals (free-traders) of the Mont Pelerin Society who try to pass themselves off as Catholics, in a two-part interview in November and December 1996 editions of the Vatican publication *30 Days*, published in Brazil.

"The so-called structural adjustments of the economy, the plans to reduce the deficit imposed on states by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, have caused an increase in poverty," the archbishop said. "The neo-liberal therapies imposed by the international organizations are not in any way therapies, since they intervene solely in macro-economic indices, such as inflation and the state deficit, but totally omit the real situation of persons, of how the population is experiencing increasing poverty."

Asked to comment on the fact that there are Catholics in high-level posts in these multinational financial organizations, he said, "It is true there are high-level Catholics, but they are not the masters. Fearing loss of their prestigious jobs, they obey those who pay them their luxurious bene-

fits." The Honduran archbishop concluded that the United States and the Group of Seven nations want to separate economy from justice, "but the economy cannot be autonomous from the law."

Romania

Government backs bank privatization proposal

Under International Monetary Fund (IMF) pressure, the government of Romania has adopted a draft law on the privatization of state-owned banks. The draft, which will be submitted to the parliament for urgent consideration, stipulates that no person can hold more than 5% of the shares in a privatized bank without the approval of the National Bank. Companies can acquire up to 20%, but some 100 banks of "world repute" are to be exempt from this ceiling. The state will hold 10% of shares in each bank.

On April 7, the IMF's chief negotiator assigned to Romania, Poul Thomsen, arrived to examine Romania's progress on fulfilling IMF conditions.

The World Bank is demanding that Romania slash meat production. The state farms will cut their number of cattle by at least one-third, a precondition for a loan of \$200 million for the restructuring of the agriculture sector by the World Bank, Agriculture Minister Dinu Gavrilesco announced. Several thousands of cattle starve every day, because farms have been unable to buy feed after all subsidies and loans were cancelled (also a condition imposed by the World Bank). The cadavers are being cooked and fed to other animals. This is the only way to at least save part of the cattle, the minister stated.

The production capacities of the hog and chicken sectors are also being termed excessive by the World Bank. First, 20 hog and chicken farms will be closed down or privatized, with another 54 to follow.

The government announced its intent to import at least 200,000 tons of grain to secure the supply of bread for the population until summer, the April 1 *Agra-Europe* reported. At the same time, spring planting is being reduced due to "very difficult economic conditions."

BANGLADESH will get more development assistance from China, including for the construction of the fifth friendship bridge, visiting Chinese Vice Premier Luo Gan said on March 29, the Bangladesh *Daily Star* reported. The Ganges water treaty with India, and planned subregional cooperation were also discussed.

BOLIVIA'S debt should be written off, as a reward to the Sánchez de Lozada government for having privatized everything, the April 4 London *Financial Times* said in an editorial. The write-off would be a way of "much reducing Bolivia's susceptibility to external shock."

THE STRIKE PROCESS in Russia is not waiting for scheduled demonstrations. On April 8, hundreds of coal miners from the Kuzbass blocked the Trans-Siberian Railway at Anzhero-Sudzhensk. Despite the promises of First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Chubais, who flew to Kuzbass just after his appointment last month and promised speedy payment of back wages, they are still up to eight months behind.

GEORGE SOROS has bought a 5% stake in Australian petroleum producer Petroz NL, the April 5-6 *Weekend Australian* reported. Petroz's main operation is in the Undan-Bayu gas field in the Timor Sea, a sensitive area, due to its close proximity to East Timor, a constant source of destabilization for Indonesia.

THE NIGERIAN government has decided to move the European headquarters of the national oil company from London to Paris, the April 9 Nigerian daily *Daily Times* reported. The government chose Paris "due to France's friendly attitudes toward the Nigerian government."

THAILAND is dumping \$3 billion of government workers' pension funds into the bailout of banks and finance companies, the *Asia Times* reported on March 26. About 60% will go into deposits in the shaky financial institutions.

Congressional hearings must exonerate LaRouche

by Debra Hanania Freeman

On April 30, Senate Judiciary Chair Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) will call to order a hearing whose purpose is the exercise of his committee's oversight responsibility for the conduct and function of the U.S. Department of Justice. Each year, in a seemingly routine procedure, the Attorney General appears before the committee to give an accounting of the Department's functioning, and to respond to whatever questions and concerns the U.S. senators who serve on that committee raise. But, this year, those hearings promise to be anything but "routine." Attorney General Janet Reno's appearance will occur in a climate characterized by stinging charges that the DOJ's "permanent bureaucracy" has routinely engaged in a repertoire of practices that includes cover-up, corruption, fraud, judicial abuse, and prosecutorial misconduct. Whether those hearings will serve as the beginning of the long-overdue cleaning out of one of the most corrupt sections of our government's permanent bureaucracy, or as the perpetuation of a persistent pattern of covering up that corruption, is still very much an open question.

Over four years ago, when President Clinton was first coming into office, the clean-out of the careerists who were responsible for the pattern of judicial abuse during the 12 years of the Reagan-Bush Justice Department, was considered one of the new President's highest priorities. Like many of Clinton's early initiatives, the effort was at best faltering.

Clinton had trouble finding an Attorney General. The World Trade Center bombing occurred very early in his first term. His new Attorney General's first major decision (made with the help of DOJ careerist Mark Richard) led to the Waco debacle. Two years later, on April 19, 1995, the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City was bombed. But, the Oklahoma City tragedy became the catalyst for renewed bipartisan concern in the Congress, that the Waco case, along with other pertinent cases, was a predicate of a continuing pattern of behavior by certain elements attached to the Department of Justice.

At the same time, recognition was growing, both inside and outside the United States, that a full investigation of the judicial railroad of Lyndon LaRouche and his



Meeting of the independent commission to investigate misconduct by the Department of Justice, Aug. 31, 1995, Vienna, Virginia. The commission is now renewing its call for Congressional hearings. Right to left: Msgr. Elias el Hayek; Toby Fitch, North Carolina House of Representatives; attorney J.L. Chestnut; Ulysses Jones, Jr., Tennessee House of Representatives; James Mann, former member U.S. Congress, S.C.; Percy Watson, Mississippi House of Representatives; Maggie Wallace Glover, South Carolina State Senate; John Hillard, Alabama House of Representatives; William Clark, Alabama House of Representatives; Howard Hunter, North Carolina House of Representatives.

associates, was key to dismantling this corrupt apparatus.

LaRouche had been released on parole on Jan. 26, 1994, after having served five years in federal prison as a political prisoner. His freedom came only after an unprecedented international mobilization. Close to 1,000 of America's foremost legal experts had petitioned the court as *amici curiae*, calling the LaRouche case "a threat to every politically active citizen." The case was brought before the UN Commission on Human Rights, the Organization of American States, and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Thousands of parliamentarians and other elected officials joined with religious leaders, artists, scientists, and human rights figures, to demand an end to LaRouche's unjust incarceration. Hundreds travelled in delegations to Washington, D.C., to lobby for LaRouche's freedom.

In September 1994, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, appearing before an independent body of international legal experts who reviewed the evidence in the LaRouche case, summed up the evidence of government misconduct: The LaRouche case "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct, over a longer period of time, utilizing the power of the federal government, than any other prosecution by the U.S. government, in my time or to my knowledge."

In 1995, as the move toward Congressional oversight hearings progressed, there was little doubt that the LaRouche case would be presented. Unfortunately, what started out as bipartisan concern, quickly dissipated, under the leadership of newly elected House Speaker Newt Gingrich, into partisan

political garbage. The Waco hearings were hijacked, and turned into an attempt to pillory President Clinton. The result was a massive cover-up of the DOJ corruption, while Janet Reno, along with FBI Director Louis Freeh, became, and remain, key players in covering up for the abuses committed both by their predecessors and their subordinates.

On Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1995, an independent panel, co-chaired by former Congressman James Mann (D-S.C.) (probably best known for his service on the House Judiciary Committee during impeachment proceedings against President Nixon) and distinguished Alabama civil rights attorney J.L. Chestnut, and composed of distinguished legislators from all over the United States, was convened to hear the evidence of DOJ misconduct that the House Committee had refused to hear. In addition to the LaRouche case, they examined cases related to the FBI's harassment of African-American public and elected officials, as well as the misconduct of the DOJ's "Nazi-hunting" Office of Special Investigations. They ended their proceedings with an appeal for immediate Congressional oversight hearings into Department of Justice misconduct. Those hearings still have not occurred. But events over the past weeks have brought much new evidence of DOJ corruption center-stage, and the Mann-Chestnut Commission has renewed its call for full investigative hearings (see next page).

If the Senate Judiciary Committee fails to hear this crucial evidence once again, there is little doubt, that the stench of political corruption and cover-up will taint every member of that committee, for what remains of their political careers.

Time to return justice to the Justice Dept.

Almost two years have passed since we participated in a series of extraordinary independent hearings to investigate allegations of gross misconduct by the United States Department of Justice. Those hearings, which were held on August 31 and September 1, 1995, in a northern Virginia hotel just minutes from the U.S. Capitol, were prompted by the refusal of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, who at the time were involved in a probe of the incident at Waco, Texas, to actually hear evidence of rampant corruption inside the permanent bureaucracy at the U.S. DOJ.

We were committed to investigate what the Congress refused to investigate. We focused on cases where there was evidence of politically motivated targeting of groups and individuals by a concert of private organizations outside the U.S. government, working in tandem with corrupt officials inside federal governmental law enforcement agencies.

The testimony we heard was organized around three panels: the harassment of African-American elected and public officials—the FBI’s “Operation Frühmenschen”; the conduct of the DOJ’s so-called Office of Special Investigations (OSI), particularly the cases of Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk and former UN Secretary General and President of Austria Dr. Kurt Waldheim; and the Lyndon LaRouche case, the largest-scale single case involving the same corrupt DOJ apparatus that operated in the OSI and Operation Frühmenschen cases.

Although most of us who sat on this panel are political veterans, we were shocked by what we heard. In case after case, decisive evidence of rampant DOJ corruption, prosecutorial misconduct, withholding of exculpatory evidence, and conscious perjury and fraud upon the court, politically motivated and designed to deprive the American citizen of effective representation, was presented, not only by the good word of the witnesses who appeared before us, but by government documents, records, and memoranda, first suppressed and later obtained by FOIA [Freedom of Information Act] and other legal actions. We concluded that no summary statement could capture the shocking and dramatic nature of the testimony itself. We resolved that the written proceedings and videotaped presentations of the proceedings would be produced and circulated broadly, including to every member of the United States Congress.

We were confident that the nature of the evidence we had compiled was so compelling, and so indicting, that Congressional investigation and oversight, as well as other government action, would soon be forthcoming. A short time later, the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, along with many other organizations who reviewed our proceedings, joined us in calling on the Congress to exercise its oversight responsibility, and conduct an investigative probe into what was clearly a continuing pattern of rampant corruption inside the permanent bureaucracy at the DOJ.

However, under the leadership of House Speaker Newt Gingrich, it became increasingly clear that the Congress had no intention of doing so. A series of recent events, however, has radically shifted the climate.

Among the cases we reviewed during the “Operation Frühmenschen” panel, was the FBI sting operation that dismantled the political power of the South Carolina Legislative Black Caucus, known as Operation Lost Trust. Additionally, many of the witnesses referenced the ordeal that led to the impeachment of former federal judge, and current member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Alcee Hastings.

In late February/early March, a series of developments uncovered startling new revelations in those cases. First, on February 25, 1997, FBI Director Louis Freeh was forced to disclose that a DOJ investigation into “questionable conduct” in the handling of evidence at the FBI’s crime lab in Quantico, Virginia, “seemed to indicate” that the FBI intentionally mishandled evidence, and gave false testimony to a judicial panel that later recommended the impeachment of Hastings. Later, it was revealed that, even when FBI supervisors were in possession of evidence that this outrageous behavior had occurred, they covered up the information, and knowingly permitted the false evidence and testimony to be presented to the U.S. Senate during the actual impeachment proceedings.

Then, on February 28, 1997, U.S. District Judge Falcon Hawkins of South Carolina, issued a stinging 86-page Order, in which he dismissed, “with prejudice,” the Lost Trust cases. The landmark decision represented an unprecedented castigation of the Department of Justice, and specifically identified the perpetrators of what Hawkins called “appalling and egregious prosecutorial misconduct,” as ranging from the local U.S. Attorney’s office, to the DOJ’s Office of Professional Responsibility, the DOJ’s Public Integrity Section, and to FBI Director Louis Freeh. In going after the heart of the Justice Department’s permanent bureaucracy by name, Justice Hawkins charged that the misconduct is not only serious, but “repetitious, flagrant, and long-standing . . . amounting to a pattern of misconduct.”

Finally, on April 7, key individuals, like Jack Keeney and Mark Richard, whose role in the permanent bureaucracy was exposed in our 1995 hearings, were put into the political spotlight in a front-page article in the *Washington Post*. The purported purpose of the article was an “exposé” of the

career staff for allegedly protecting President Clinton from an independent investigation of Democratic Party fundraising.

What the article showed, in fact, was that it was “careerists” like Mark Richard, who had been making all the important decisions during Reno’s tenure as Attorney General. Mark Richard, not Janet Reno, made the final decisions that led to the appointment of four Independent Counsels investigating the Clinton Administration.

Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard was exposed during our hearings as the individual personally responsible for deciding to prosecute Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk as “Ivan the Terrible,” even though it had been determined that the evidence against Demjanjuk had been doctored. Mark Richard was named as one of the key individuals, who along with fellow DOJ “careerist” John Keeney, participated in the pattern of outrageous judicial misconduct that resulted in the fraudulent prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. It is also public information, that Mark Richard was the individual who advised Janet Reno, early in her term as Attorney General, to go ahead with the assault on the Branch Davidian compound at Waco, Texas. The *Washington Post* article also named Lee Radek, head of the Public Integrity Section, which Justice Hawkins specifically singled out for censure, as a pivotal player in the permanent bureaucracy.

As the evidence of DOJ misconduct continues to mount, what is, perhaps, most clear, is that Attorney General Janet Reno’s most grievous action, is her persistent pattern of covering up for the widespread judicial abuses of a permanent bureaucracy that, in testimony before our Commission, witness Lyndon LaRouche referred to as “a rotten, permanent bureaucracy which acts like contract assassins, using the authority of the justice system to perpetrate assassination,” and which led witness [former South Carolina State Senator] Theo Walker Mitchell to declare, “I love my country; but I fear my government,” a sentiment that was echoed by several of us who sat on the panel.

In Congressional hearings held thus far on the Waco incident, and later, on the events that took place at Ruby Ridge, the failure to hear all available evidence has left this permanent bureaucracy largely unscathed and unbridled.

Given recent events, it appears inevitable that Congress will be forced to exercise its oversight responsibility, placing investigative hearings high on the agenda of both the Senate and the House Judiciary Committees. If such hearings are to facilitate the long-overdue clean-out of one of the most corrupt sections of our government’s permanent bureaucracy, it is imperative that the full evidence presented to the 1995 Mann-Chestnut Commission, particularly a full investigation of the judicial railroad of LaRouche and his associates, a case that former Attorney General Ramsey Clark called a case which, viewed in context, “represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic miscon-



Commission co-chairman J.L. Chestnut, during a hearing of the independent commission to investigate misconduct by the Department of Justice.

duct, over a longer period of time, utilizing the power of the federal government, than any other prosecution by the U.S. government, in my time, or to my knowledge,” be heard. Anything less would constitute a continuation of a long pattern of cover-up. As former Congressman James Mann stated at the close of our 1995 Independent Hearings, “Justice must finally be returned to the Department of Justice.”

Signers:

- James R. Mann (D-S.C.), U.S. House of Representatives (retired)
- J.L. Chestnut, attorney, Selma, Alabama; author, *Black in Selma*
- Sen. Robert Ford, South Carolina State Senate
- Sen. Maggie Wallace Glover, South Carolina State Senate
- Rep. William Clark, Alabama House of Representatives
- Rep. John Hilliard, Alabama House of Representatives
- Rep. Toby Fitch, North Carolina General Assembly
- Rep. Howard Hunter, North Carolina General Assembly
- Rep. Ulysses Jones, Jr., Tennessee General Assembly
- Msgr. Elias El Hayek, Chor Bishop of the Maronite Church; Professor of Law

Ramsey Clark: 'This case is number one'

Public hearings were convened on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1995, in Vienna, Virginia, by an independent commission to investigate allegations of gross misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice. The following are excerpts from the testimony before the commission of former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who represented Lyndon LaRouche in his appeal.

I'll start and end with the case of Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants, not because it's the Alpha and Omega—although it's about as close as a case gets to the potential peridy of justice—but because it shows how bad it can be, and yet, it has, as so very, very few of these cases ever do, a positive side that we have to consider. . . .

I had followed the earlier case in Boston, which, by any measure, was an extremely peculiar case, both in its charges and its prosecution, and in its history. I knew the judge there as a fellow Texan, and his brother, Page Keeton, had been dean of the law school where I started out, down at the University of Texas. The Boston judge is one of the old school, that doesn't like tricks, falsity, or injustice, and he became outraged with the prosecution, and did a lot. I can't tell you he did all that a judge could have done. I believe [LaRouche's attorney] Odin [Anderson] would agree, though, he did a lot. And not many judges, who come through a political conditioning and process, have the courage to stand up to the power of the Executive branch, to the FBI and others, and say the things that he did. And that was almost an early end to a malicious prosecution.

But in what was a complex and pervasive utilization of law enforcement, prosecution, media, and non-governmental organizations focussed on destroying an enemy, this case must be number one. There are some, where the government itself may have done more and more wrongfully over a period of time; but the very networking and combination of federal, state, and local agencies, of Executive and even some Legislative and Judicial branches, of major media and minor local media, and of influential lobbyist types, the ADL preeminently, this case takes the prize.

The purpose can only be seen as destroying—more than a political movement, more than a political figure—it *is* those two; but it's a fertile engine of ideas, a common purpose of thinking and studying and analyzing to solve problems, regardless of the impact on the status quo, or on vested interests. It was a deliberate purpose to destroy that at any cost. . . .

In the LaRouche case, they're book people. I have to confess to an intellectual weakness: I find reading easier than

thinking, so I read constantly, nearly blinded myself from too much reading. I've got 15,000 books at home, read most them, unfortunately. As you can tell, I haven't learned much, but I haven't stopped yet. These are book people. They had publishing houses going on. Important publications. Non-profit stuff. This is what they were about: *ideas, information, social change*. Meeting the needs of human people all over the world, humanity all over the world. We're going to have a billion more people before the end of this millennium, century, decade, and the vast majority, 80%, are going to have beautiful, darker skin. And they're going to live short lives, *short lives* of sickness, hunger, pain, ignorance, and violence, unless we act *radically*. And these books have ideas. Some will work, some won't work, but they're ideas. They can be "tested in the marketplace," as we used to say.

And the government came in with a *false* bankruptcy claim, against a non-profit publishing house, and *shut 'em down!* What's the First Amendment worth? "We'll silence you, you'll have no books out there."

And not only that: Then they took people who were contributing and supposed to be paid back their loans to the publisher, and tried to prosecute, falsely, on it. They put on witnesses, to give false testimony. From the tens and tens of thousands of contributors, and thousands of people who gave loans, they come up with a baker's dozen, roughly, 13, 14, 15 people, who got their feelings hurt, perhaps, and some who were mean-spirited enough to lie about it, and who didn't get their money back, although they were being paid back. Because anybody can have a financial crunch, where you can't pay back.

Imagine what would happen to political campaigns in this country, if you enforced law strictly against those who are raising money like this, by inquiring about all the people who gave money, whether they got what they wanted, what they expected and whether they were misled about it, or anything else. Nobody could run for office. . . .

Absolutely no evidence to support a conviction there. If you take it all, if you exclude the parts that were false or venomous, there's not even a shell. But they had to say that this noble enterprise, agree or not with it, was corrupt. Corrupt. "Have nothing to do with it. It's corrupt." Nobody respects financial or other corruption. Destroy 'em that way. They were put to trial, without any chance to prepare their case, and they made a valiant effort, and got consecutive sentences. Unbelievable! When the government will use that much force, that much energy, that much of its resources, to destroy an idea or movement of people. . . .

Talk about getting heavy bodyblows! This Lyndon LaRouche and his supporters and people who work with him—heavy bodyblows. *Five mean years in prison*. Constantly worried about health, and all the rest. Continuing prosecutions, with *unbelievable* sentences: 77 years, 44 years. You can't say draconian. They're essentially *psychological death sentences*, if not physical death sentences. . . .

Why the oligarchy hates LaRouche

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Nov. 23, 1973, the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's New York Field Office wrote to the FBI Director about "Subject: Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr.," and the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), the philosophical association that LaRouche had founded during the late 1960s. The Airtel read in part:

"In reviewing New York case file, it is noted that information has been received that the CPUSA [Communist Party U.S.A.] is conducting an extensive background investigation on the subject for the purpose of ultimately eliminating him and the threat of the NCLC on CP operations. . . . A discussion with the New York NCLC case agent indicates that it is felt if the subject was no longer in control of NCLC operations that the NCLC would fall apart with internal strife and conflict.

"New York proposes submitting a blind memorandum to the 'Daily Worker' CP newspaper, in New York City which has been mailed from outside this area to help facilitate CP investigations on the subject. It is felt this would be appropriate under the Bureau's counter intelligence program."

LaRouche first learned of the FBI Counterintelligence Program (Cointelpro) memo many years later, when it was released to him as part of a several-thousand-page Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (FOIA) disclosure, detailing the Bureau's decades of operations against him. However, shortly after the New York Special Agent in Charge wrote to the Director requesting permission to, in effect, help facilitate a Communist Party assassination attempt against LaRouche, precisely such an incident occurred, during a 1973-74 New Year's convention of the NCLC in New York City. Members of the Puerto Rican terrorist group MIRA, linked to Cuban intelligence and to elements of the CPUSA, were spotted conducting surveillance of LaRouche's apartment, during the conference.

Effective security measures were immediately activated by some of LaRouche's associates; the New York City Police Department and relevant federal agencies (ironically, including the FBI) were alerted, and news releases were widely circulated by a LaRouche-linked news service, revealing details of the aborted apparent assassination scheme.

When evidence began to surface of possible New York Police Department Intelligence and FBI collusion with the would-be assassins, and when broader international intelligence connections implicating British MI-5 and the East German Stasi in the anti-LaRouche operation also were unearthed

and reported in LaRouche movement news releases, the *New York Times* jumped in to bail out the FBI, publishing a several-thousand-word slander against LaRouche on the front-page of the Jan. 20, 1974 Sunday edition. Immediately following the publication of the *Times* libel, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) joined in the effort to disrupt LaRouche's activities.

The "Get LaRouche" collusion between the FBI, the *New York Times*, and the ADL, born in the cover-up of that 1973 effort to "eliminate" LaRouche, continued unabated for more than two decades, and led, ultimately, to the frame-up prosecution and jailing of LaRouche and a number of his associates, and the illegal bankrupting of four LaRouche-linked corporate entities, including one tax-exempt foundation.

On Oct. 6, 1986, as the result of a four-year illegal public-private "Get LaRouche" task force effort, run jointly by White House circles under the direction of Vice President George Bush and Bush-linked officials of the Department of Justice, 400 federal, state, and county law enforcement agents raided the offices of LaRouche's publishing company in Leesburg, Virginia. Government documents released following the raid revealed that a second attempt to physically eliminate LaRouche had been built into the plan, and this aspect of the plan was only aborted 24 hours after the paramilitary raid had been launched, and the heavily armed agents, backed up by U.S. military counter-terror teams, had surrounded the farm where LaRouche and his wife were residing.

Other strange Bureau bedfellows

The FBI's efforts against LaRouche and the NCLC began in the late 1960s, at the latest, according to documents released in the mid-1970s to the Church and Pike Congressional committees investigating abuses by the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI. During 1968-69, FBI agents involved in Cointelpro had circulated bogus leaflets, aimed at soliciting violent attacks against LaRouche associates on the campus of Columbia University, by members of the Weathermen faction of Students for a Democratic Society.

The efforts by some officials of the FBI to pursue actions aimed at "eliminating LaRouche" did not slow down a bit, following the exposure of the New York City MIRA incident. In June 1974, Vernon Higgins, a member of the Ku Klux Klan from Pontiac, Michigan, admitted to NCLC members in Detroit, that he had been sent, by the FBI, to a May 1974 NCLC conference in New York City, with specific instructions to profile the security procedures, to determine the feasibility of an assassination of LaRouche.

The crucial question

Apart from the myriad of obvious questions about the FBI's curious collusion with the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan in targeting LaRouche for potential assassination, another question should also be stirring in the reader's mind: Why, as early as 1973, when Lyndon LaRouche was certainly

not a household name, would the FBI go to such lengths to have him murdered? Years later, when LaRouche acquired a higher public profile as the architect of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI); when candidates running on the LaRouche slate won Democratic Party primary elections in Illinois and grabbed nationwide headlines; and when LaRouche traveled to India, Mexico, Argentina, France, Italy, and so on, meeting with heads of state and other leading officials, such a high-level action against LaRouche might "make sense," the average citizen could surmise. But, why in 1973?

The answer is straightforward, even if it is not obvious. McGeorge Bundy, Henry Kissinger, and their patrons in the City of London and Wall Street financial oligarchy, saw LaRouche, very early on, as a "potentially dangerous adversary," someone who understood who they were, and how they operated. LaRouche was not targeted because of some spectacular operation associated with his name, such as the SDI. He was targeted because of the potential he represented, to disrupt the oligarchy's long-term plans.

During the early years of the NCLC, the philosophical association which LaRouche had founded, several facets of LaRouche's activities drew the attention of some of London and Wall Street's most important watchdogs.

First and foremost were LaRouche's published forecasts of the breakup of the Bretton Woods monetary system. The forecasts began back in the late 1950s, and became more precise in the late 1960s. When President Richard Nixon, under heavy pressure from three principal advisers (Kissinger, George Shultz, and Paul Volcker), "pulled the plug" on the gold-based, fixed-exchange-rate international monetary system, LaRouche gained substantial notoriety. On Aug. 15, 1971, the day that Nixon withdrew the dollar from the fixed-exchange-rate system, LaRouche penned a prophetic editorial, warning: Now that Nixon had brought down the postwar monetary system, he was of no further use to the oligarchy, and would likely be dumped from the White House. The forecast was published nearly a year before the Watergate break-in.

At a debate with Prof. Abba Lerner, an intimate of Bundy's, shortly after the Nixon disaster, on the Queens College campus in New York, LaRouche forced his opponent to openly defend the monetary and austerity policies of Adolf Hitler's economics minister, Hjalmar Schacht, in front of a stunned audience of students and faculty. Schacht was the architect of the Nazi police-state economy. The self-professed "liberal" economist Lerner was shown to be an apologist for Nazi economics. LaRouche had been writing for years that the policies of agencies such as the International Monetary Fund were no different than those of Schacht; and that Nazi-like policies were in the offing once again, unless concerted actions were taken to reverse the disastrous move toward the "post-industrial society."

LaRouche was politely informed, following the Lerner debate, that he would never again be given the opportunity to



McGeorge Bundy, the "Dean of the Eastern Establishment," targeted LaRouche early on, because LaRouche's ideas represent a strategic threat to the long-term plans of the oligarchy.

share a podium with any leading Establishment academics. He was told also that he had been characterized as a "potentially dangerous adversary," by the likes of Bundy, the so-called "Chairman of the Board of the Eastern Establishment," and then-head of the \$3 billion Ford Foundation.

In 1968, LaRouche had gone toe to toe with Bundy and the Ford Foundation. Associates of LaRouche at Columbia University had obtained "check stub proof" that the nascent Weatherunderground was being bankrolled by the Ford Foundation, through a poverty program called the East Side Service Organization, headed by the nephew of the Frankfurt School's Dr. Herbert Marcuse. LaRouche went beyond just exposing Bundy's links to the likes of Mark Rudd, Bernadine Dohrn, and other "days of rage" radicals. He penned a monograph, "The New Left, Local Control, and Fascism," in which he identified Bundy's efforts to draw the New Leftrock-drug-sex counterculture into community control experiments, as the precursor to the creation of a new, left-wing fascist movement in America. Again, LaRouche was casting light on the Anglo-American oligarchy's most important social engineering projects of the decade, later referred to as the "cultural paradigm shift."

The point? The highest echelons of the London-Wall Street financial oligarchy singled out LaRouche for elimination when he was little more than the proverbial "flea on the rump of an elephant," because of the power of his ideas, and his uncompromising commitment to employ those ideas to benefit all mankind—even if it meant taking on the most powerful oligarchical "families" of both the East and the West.

Washington Post weighs in

In 1976, the *Washington Post* joined the *New York Times* in endorsing a systematic press blackout of LaRouche and his associates—except for vile slanders and disinformation. The message was delivered by *Post* editorial writer Stephen Rosenfeld. The *Post* would vigorously uphold that editorial policy, rarely covering LaRouche's activities, including his 1976 election-eve nationwide televised campaign address, warning of the dangers of a Jimmy Carter-Trilateral Commission Presidency. In January 1985, when the public-private "Get LaRouche" task force was preparing to escalate its attacks, the *Post* chipped in with an 11,000-word, three-part series of front-page smear stories.

By the late 1970s, the FBI's Cointelpro had been widely exposed, through the Church and Pike Congressional committee probes. There is compelling evidence that, rather than shut down their counterintelligence program, the FBI farmed out key aspects of the dirty tricks efforts to private agencies, such as the ADL, which had been integral parts of the "official" efforts throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and early 1970s. Under the FOIA, LaRouche associates have obtained over 6,000 pages of FBI documents, relating to collusion between the FBI and the ADL dating back to World War II.

As a result of this "outsourcing," the ADL became increasingly more visible in the "Get LaRouche" efforts; by 1979, Roy M. Cohn, another longtime asset of the FBI and its late director, J. Edgar Hoover, was drawn into the anti-LaRouche operations, in tandem with the ADL and the *New York Times*. Cohn, a Hoover intimate, mob lawyer, and notorious degenerate, stepped in, in the summer of 1979, when LaRouche associates unearthed and exposed a *New York Times* scheme to publish a string of wildly fabricated slanders against LaRouche. Cohn provided the services of a New York East Side weekly, *Our Town*, to publish a 13-part series of outlandish libels against LaRouche, aimed at stirring up violent groups such as the Jewish Defense League to attempt a new round of physical attacks, aimed at eliminating LaRouche.

Bankruptcy and frame-up

The efforts to physically eliminate LaRouche through government-linked operations continued unabated through the Oct. 6, 1986 Leesburg raid. The murder plot was aborted, and a Waco- or Ruby Ridge-style massacre averted in October 1986, because of a combination of factors, including a crucial telegram that LaRouche sent to President Ronald Reagan, as federal agents were encircling the farm where LaRouche and his wife were residing. LaRouche informed the President about what was taking place, and warned that "LaRouche's blood" would be on his hands if he did not intercede to order the raiders to stand down. Hours later, the raid was called off, although subsequent documents and testimony revealed that the invasion of Leesburg had been originally planned to continue for another 24-48 hours.

With the option of eliminating LaRouche by force no longer on the agenda, government prosecutors—with the backing of the Bush circles in the White House, the permanent bureaucracy within the Department of Justice, and leading political factions in London and Moscow—set out to railroad LaRouche behind bars and shut down his operations.

On April 20, 1987, attorneys from the U.S. Attorney's office for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a fraudulent involuntary bankruptcy petition against two LaRouche-associated publishing and literature distribution firms, and the Fusion Energy Foundation, a tax-exempt foundation. No attorneys representing any of the targeted entities were present when the federal bankruptcy court judge signed on to the shutdown. The next day, U.S. Marshals again raided LaRouche offices nationwide, shutting down company offices, seizing all records (including the legal defense papers relating to criminal indictments brought at the time of the October 1986 raid), and bringing the printing presses of the LaRouche movement to a halt.

The immediate result of the bankruptcy proceeding was to place court-appointed trustees in charge of the companies, precluding any possibility of repaying loans to a number of longtime, loyal political supporters of LaRouche. As soon as the bankruptcy had been carried out, FBI agents began systematically visiting and intimidating the supporters who had lost their money as the result of the bankruptcy. According to evidence subsequently unearthed, FBI agents told many of the victims that their only hope of getting their money back was through cooperation with government prosecutors.

Eighteen months after the illegal bankruptcy, LaRouche and six others were prosecuted in Alexandria, Virginia, by the same U.S. Attorney who brought about the bankruptcy. Prosecutors claimed that the LaRouche entities had never intended to pay back the loans. A previous federal attempt at prosecuting LaRouche in Boston ended in a mistrial earlier that year. Jurors in that case told the press that they would have voted "not guilty" on all 124 counts against LaRouche and his Boston co-defendants, on the grounds of lack of evidence, and strong suggestions of government criminality.

A different set of circumstances prevailed in Alexandria when the second LaRouche case went to trial in November 1988. Judge Albert V. Bryan issued a ruling on the eve of the trial, barring defense attorneys from informing the jury about the government role in the involuntary bankruptcy, which was the sole basis for the phony charges of loan fraud. LaRouche and the other six defendants were convicted. LaRouche was sentenced to 15 years in federal prison, and denied bail, pending appeal.

On Oct. 25, 1989, a federal judge ruled that the government's bankruptcy proceeding had constituted a "fraud upon the court." The bankruptcy was overturned; but, LaRouche and the others were already in federal prison, and the companies targeted in the bankruptcy had been shut down.

Justice Department: The corruption is in the permanent bureaucracy

by Edward Spannaus

In her April 14 letter to Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Attorney General Janet Reno assured Hatch that the career prosecutors in the Justice Department could handle the Donorgate/Chinagate investigation just fine. Reno promised that the allegations of illegal campaign financing activities “will be thoroughly investigated and, if appropriate, prosecuted,” and added: “At this point it appears to me that the task should be performed by the Department of Justice and its career investigators and prosecutors.”

“It is neither unique nor unprecedented for the Department to receive information that foreign interests might be seeking to infuse money into American political campaigns,” Reno wrote. “The Department of Justice routinely handles such allegations, and because of its experience in reviewing and investigating these sensitive matters, embracing, among other things, issues of national security, is particularly well-equipped to do so.”

Reno’s refusal to seek a special prosecutor (technically, an “independent counsel”) was met with howls of outrage from Republicans on Capitol Hill and much of the news media. But despite all the displays of outrage, the truth of the matter is that many of the President’s adversaries are, in fact, perfectly happy with the fact that the Chinagate investigation is being run by a task force in the Justice Department made up of career prosecutors.

This Justice Department task force, to which Reno deferred, is located in the Department’s Criminal Division, and is headed by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard—the Criminal Division’s top career official dealing with national security matters. Next in the chain of command are Lee Radek, who heads the Public Integrity Section (PIS), and Craig Donsanto, PIS’s election crimes specialist. Each of the three has been in the DOJ for over a quarter-century.

In terms of seniority, these three are mere upstarts compared to John C. Keeney, who has been acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division for the past 18 months. Keeney joined the Department in 1951(!); he has recused himself from the campaign-fundraising investiga-

tion, because his son, John C. Keeney, Jr., an attorney in private practice at the Hogan & Hartson firm in Washington, represents current and former officials of the Democratic National Committee, including John Huang.

It has been obvious to any half-awake observer for months, that Mark Richard’s task force in the Justice Department was out to prove that it could be as brutal and zealous in going after the Clinton administration as any special prosecutor could be. Nobody who knows anything about Richard’s career, could think otherwise.

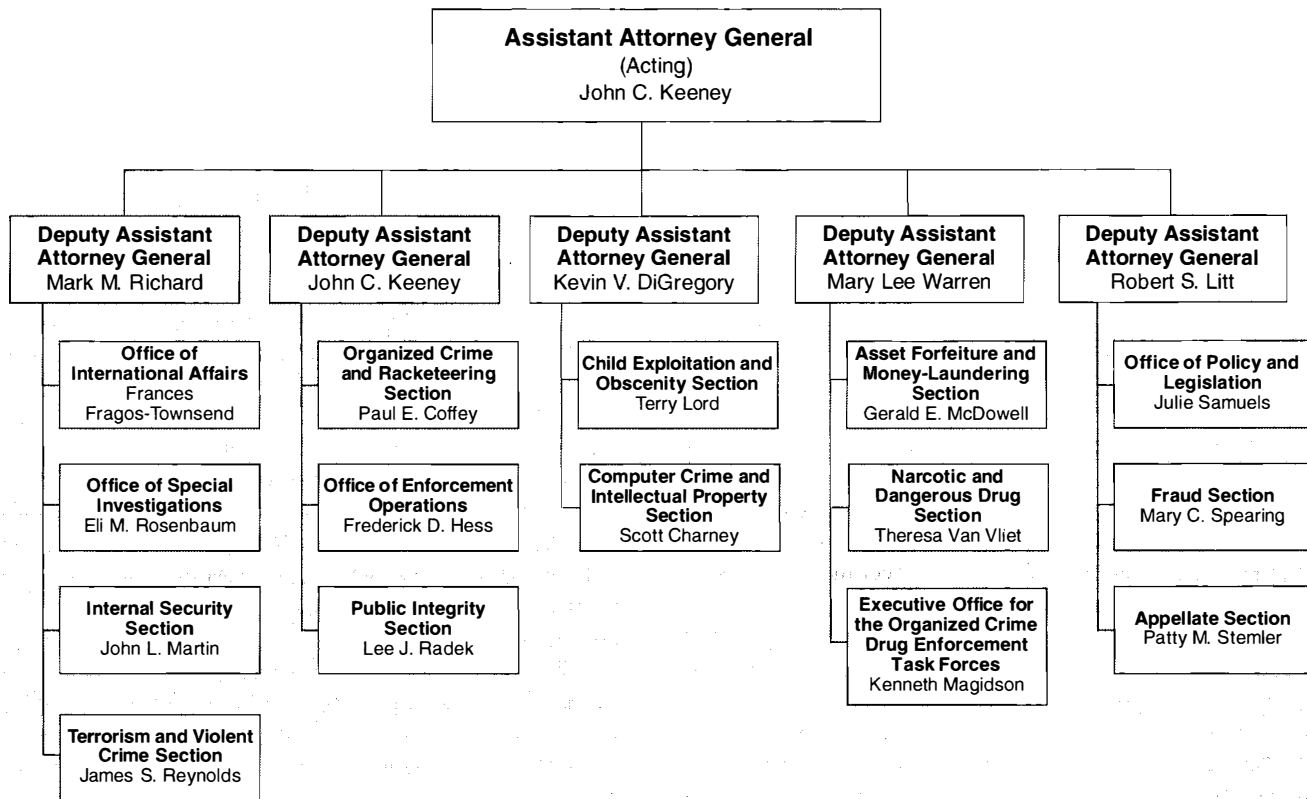
This was more-or-less acknowledged by an article in the *Wall Street Journal* of April 16, which implicitly undercut any claim—such as appears frequently on the *Journal*’s editorial page—that Reno and the DOJ are somehow “protecting” the President and the White House in the Chinagate probe. The article suggests that DOJ career prosecutors and the FBI, “who have been under mounting criticism for bungling other sensitive cases, are eager to restore their credibility with an aggressive probe.” The *Journal* article comments that this is one of the largest task forces ever assembled at the DOJ, with well over 25 FBI agents, at least a dozen DOJ lawyers, plus staff investigators. For the past five months, the task force has been calling dozens of witnesses before a Washington grand jury, and has used search warrants, which the article describes as unusual in so-called public corruption cases.

The *Journal* says that some defense lawyers who represent clients involved in the investigation almost wish Reno would hand it over to an independent counsel. “A lot of it is investigative puffery,” said one defense lawyer. “They’re trying to make a point, ‘We can do this.’ It’s designed to reinvigorate the Criminal Division, and I think they’re being more aggressive than they should be. This is where an independent counsel would be much fairer.”

On the other hand, some Republicans on Capitol Hill realize, as well, that they may better off *without* a special prosecutor. This was indicated recently by the spokesman for the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Paul Clark, who told a group of journalists that if there were an independent counsel conducting the investigation, the public would not know very much about it. Clark said that Sen. Fred

FIGURE 1

Political appointees and fixtures at the DOJ Criminal Division



Source: U.S. Department of Justice

All are members of the "permanent bureaucracy" except for DAAGs DiGregory, Warren, and Litt, who are political appointees.

Thompson (R-Tenn.), chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, believes that public hearings are needed to open the whole matter up for the public to see. This will require granting immunity from prosecution to witnesses, since few if any witnesses could be expected to testify otherwise.

"We have more power without an independent counsel," Clark said, explaining that an independent counsel would have much more "clout" to oppose immunity for Congressional witnesses than would the Justice Department. Any decisions about immunity in these hearings is likely to be heavily influenced by the experience of the Iran-Contra investigations, where immunity was granted to a number of witnesses over the strenuous objections of independent counsel Lawrence Walsh. Ultimately, Walsh was vindicated, when the convictions of both Oliver North and John Poindexter were thrown out by the appeals court, on the grounds that their immunized testimony at the Congressional hearings may have influenced the testimony of witnesses in their criminal trials.

Clark also said that he expects that the Justice Depart-

ment task force will issue at least one indictment "fairly soon." Clark suggested that this would be done for what he called "political" reasons, because the DOJ task force needs to show some results.

What is the permanent bureaucracy?

With respect to domestic matters, the U.S. Department of Justice is arguably the most powerful agency in the United States government. Almost anything that any other agency of government does, can be challenged or undone by the Department of Justice. During the 12 years of the Reagan-Bush administrations, the Department's budget quadrupled in size, from \$2.3 billion to \$9.8 billion when the Clinton administration took office. Under the Bush administration alone, from 1989 to 1993, the number of employees in the Justice Department went from 77,000 to 93,000.

As of 1995, the Department employed over 8,000 attorneys, over half of whom are spread out across the country in U.S. Attorneys' offices. The FBI employs another 1,400 attorneys as special agents.

The commonplace delusion afflicting the man-on-the-street, and purveyed through most of the news media, is that this mammoth law-enforcement apparatus is run by the Attorney General of the United States. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Within the Justice Department, its most powerful and influential component is the Criminal Division. Of the approximately 400 lawyers in the Criminal Division, the real power lies with a handful of “career professionals” who have been there for decades.

After all, Attorneys General come and go, as do the political appointees who normally head the Criminal Division and the other divisions. But the career professionals remain.

The inner circle of the Criminal Division, and their dates of appointment at the Justice Department, are:

John C. Keeney, 1951—the senior “career professional”; he has been acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, in between political appointees, nine times.

Mark M. Richard, 1967—Deputy Assistant Attorney General, the DOJ’s liaison to the intelligence agencies; founder of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and the Public Integrity Section (PIS).

David Margolis, 1965—started as organized crime prosecutor; headed Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (OCR) for many years; now Associate Deputy Attorney General under recently resigned DAG Jamie Gorelick.

Paul Coffey, 1967—started as organized crime prosecutor, now heads OCR section.

Gerald McDowell, 1967—started as organized crime prosecutor; headed PIS for 12 years; then headed Fraud Section, and now heads Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering section.

Some describe this five-man cluster as the closest inner circle of the Criminal Division, but the group also includes:

Lee Radek, 1969—formerly headed Asset Forfeiture section, now heads Public Integrity section.

James S. Reynolds, 1967—previously in Criminal Division’s Special Litigation section, and General Litigation and Legal Advice section (both of whom handled national-security and sensitive cases), appointed to head the Terrorism and Violent Crimes section upon its creation in 1991.

John Martin, 1965—began with FBI; has headed the Internal Security section since 1980.

It sort of gives new meaning to the term, “the ’60s generation,” doesn’t it?

Among this hard core of the permanent bureaucracy, unquestionably, the most powerful are Jack Keeney and Mark Richard. By virtue of the sections which they control, they will have a say in *any* sensitive matter or major case, even if it technically falls under the jurisdiction of another Deputy. Their “superiors”—such as the Attorneys General—are merely temporary place-holders.

On matters bearing on national security, Richard is the most powerful official in the Department. He is the Department’s official liaison with the National Security Council, the State Department, and the CIA. Thus it is no accident that Richard showed up in almost every case involving national security or sensitive government operations during the 1980s and ’90s.

Keeney, the most senior Deputy in the Criminal Division, directly-supervises the following sections (in addition to his current position of heading the Criminal Division as a whole):

Organized Crime and Racketeering

Public Integrity Section, which supervises all investigations and prosecutions of elected officials, or of appointed federal officials. PIS conducts all preliminary investigations under the Independent Counsel statute, and makes the recommendation to the Attorney General as to whether she should request a special prosecutor (which has been done four times already against Clinton administration officials).

Office of Enforcement Operations, which supervises the employment and use of informants, of immunity for witnesses, and runs the Federal Witness Protection Program.

Mark Richard currently supervises the following four sections in the Criminal Division—all of which bear upon national security:

Office of International Affairs, which handles all liaison arrangements pertaining to mutual assistance in law enforcement, such as extraditions, joint investigations, requests for legal assistance from foreign countries, and the like.

Office of Special Investigations (OSI), which Richard personally created in 1979, handles deportations of alleged Nazi war criminals resident in the United States, and is responsible for a vast train of abuses, blackmail, and extortion.

Internal Security Section, which handles espionage and related national security prosecutions, including “trading with the enemy” and arms exports violations.

Terrorism and Violent Crimes Section, created in 1991, which directly oversaw the Waco and Ruby Ridge debacles, as well as all international and domestic terrorism cases and investigations.

Clinton’s problem

After the 1992 elections, hopes rose that the incoming Clinton administration would undertake a long-overdue cleanup of the Justice Department. *Time* magazine and a six-part *Washington Post* series chronicled major abuses perpetrated by the Department.

The *Washington Post* series, in January 1993, highlighted the vastly expanded powers which federal prosecutors had assumed over the previous decade. Departmental policies and U.S. Supreme Court rulings gave federal prosecutors “more flexibility than ever before in pursuing convictions,” and, the

Post said, made it almost impossible to “hold federal prosecutors accountable for tactics that once were considered grounds for case dismissal or disciplinary action.”

The type of disreputable tactics cited in the *Post* series were: manipulation of grand juries; failure to disclose evidence favorable to a suspect or a defendant; government intrusion into the relationship between defense attorneys and clients; intimidation of witnesses; and blitzkrieg indictments or threats of indictment designed to force capitulation without the need for trial. The series described numerous examples of such tactics, including entrapment situations where prosecutors induce a target to commit a crime, or set up a defendant to hire an attorney who is actually a government informant, or issue multiple, simultaneous indictments in different parts of the country to force a target to plead guilty or face bankruptcy.

Time magazine, in its Feb. 15, 1993 issue, described the DOJ as having gained a reputation, among both Democrats and Republicans, as “the most thoroughly politicized and ethically compromised department in the government.” What was interesting about the *Time* article, was that it focussed not only on the political appointees, but also on the permanent bureaucracy. The article noted: “Politics have invaded the Justice Department in many administrations. . . . What is different about the Justice Department that Clinton is inheriting is the depth to which politicization has seeped into the bureaucracy, which includes 92,300 people. . . .”

Time continued: “Traditionally, career bureaucrats at Justice formed a strong middle-management layer that protected the department against the excesses of political appointees. But under Reagan and Bush, even the lowliest attorney had to pass an ideological litmus test.” Among specific abuses cited were: misleading grand juries, withholding and tainting evidence, and entrapping defendants.

“The whole Justice Department building needs to be scrubbed down by the Clinton administration,” one specialist told *Time*.

As reported in the 1996 book *Main Justice* by reporters Jim McGee and Brian Duffy, the Clinton transition team put together a 120-person task force to review the Justice Department. The transition team report declared that the Department “now faces a crisis of credibility and integrity.” The report was particularly critical of the Criminal Division: “The image and authority of the Division have been badly tarnished in recent years by a perception that the Division’s handling of high-profile cases is politicized.”

But, doing something about it was more complicated. President-elect Clinton’s efforts to fill the Attorney General post were ill-fated. The first nominee, corporate attorney Zoe Baird, was forced out on “nannygate” allegations, and instead ended up on the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The second, Federal Judge Kimba Wood, was felled by similar allegations. It was in February, a couple of weeks

after the new administration had already taken office, that Clinton found somebody with no “nanny” problem: a spinster with law-enforcement experience, Janet Reno, the District Attorney for Dade County, Florida.

When Reno walked into the Attorney General’s office in March 1993, there was no political appointee designated to head the Criminal Division; Keeney was acting Assistant Attorney General again. She was immediately confronted with a series of crises. On Feb. 26, 1993, the United States had been hit with its first major terrorist bombing, that of the World Trade Center in New York City. She was also confronted by the the crisis in Waco, Texas, after the Feb. 28 shootout triggered by the Treasury Department’s Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms division (ATF); everything for the Feb. 28 raid, including the authorization for the use of military equipment, had already been set up during the Bush administration.

Because federal officers had been killed at Waco, the DOJ and FBI took jurisdiction over the Waco siege, with direct responsibility assumed by the Terrorism and Violent Crimes section, under James Reynolds, and the supervisor of that section, Mark Richard. Richard personally went to Waco twice, and it was he who personally pressured Reno to go along with the FBI’s plan to insert CS gas into the Branch Davidian compound, after Reno initially resisted. As the Justice Department’s own internal report on Waco put it: “AG Reno relied a great deal on DAAG Richard during the latter days of the crisis.”

Reno was set up, and, after the fiery massacre in which 80 people died, she was for all intents and purposes trapped and captured by Richard and the permanent bureaucracy. Congressional Republicans and others targetted Reno—and even Clinton—as being personally responsible for the bloodshed; Mark Richard and the permanent bureaucracy gave Reno just enough cover, by indicating that she had been relying on the “career professionals” for advice, to keep her from being run out of town. This began the consolidation of the permanent bureaucracy’s control over the new administration.

This process accelerated after the 1994 elections, and more so after the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing. Gradually, the efforts to reform and clean up the Justice Department were shelved. Janet Reno has focussed her personal efforts on issues such as violent crime, gangs, and child abuse, and has given the permanent bureaucracy a free rein to continue their blatant cover-ups of prosecutorial misconduct.

This process has been most evident in the Lyndon LaRouche case, the John Demjanjuk case, and the “Lost Trust” prosecutions in South Carolina (see *EIR*, April 11, 1997, p. 70). In each of these cases, when confronted with evidence of gross prosecutorial misconduct and Justice Department abuses, Reno has protected the permanent bureaucracy and perpetuated the cover-up.

FBI Crime Lab's fatal flaws aired

by Mary Jane Freeman

On April 15, the U.S. Justice Department Inspector General Michael Bromwich released a 500-page report confirming that the FBI Crime Lab, from 1989 to 1995, produced “scientifically flawed and inaccurate testimony” in some of the nation’s most sensitive legal cases—allegations made by FBI whistleblower and forensic scientist Dr. Fredric Whitehurst. Up until January 1997, when the FBI suspended him, Whitehurst was one of the FBI’s most highly qualified bomb residue examiners and explosives experts. Bromwich led the team of prosecutors, investigators, and forensic experts from Canada, Northern Ireland, and the Commonwealth of Virginia, which conducted hundreds of interviews and reviewed more than 60,000 pages of documents to produce the report.

The most prominent cases in which Bromwich’s team found serious evidentiary flaws include: the bombing cases in Oklahoma City (1995) and at the World Trade Center in New York (1993), the mail bomb assassinations of Judge Robert Vance and Alabama civil rights attorney Robert Robinson (1989), and the impeachment proceedings against then-U.S. District Judge Alcee Hastings (1989). Hastings is now a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Florida, and a member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

The report’s findings make it clear that a most vital interest of our nation—protection against terrorism—is shown to have been jeopardized by the corruption within the FBI, and may well lead to hundreds, if not thousands, of cases being reopened.

Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and recently a prominent critic of the FBI, especially concerning the failings at the Crime Lab, called the Bromwich report “a wake-up call” mandating that “Congress and the public rein in the FBI’s errant leadership.” The senator had high praise for Whitehurst’s courage to come forward, and for Bromwich’s efforts to bring the Crime Lab failings to light. But he also was quick to note that Bromwich’s investigatory mandate was limited. He was not authorized to look at criminal acts. Grassley said, “Perjury and evidence tampering is something criminal,” and the Inspector General (IG) “told me that he was not investigating anything criminal. . . . Now, he could say that they never found any evidence of that, but in the first place they didn’t investigate it. And the fact that they didn’t investigate anything and prove it, doesn’t mean it is a fact.”

Grassley’s caution about the limits imposed on the Brom-

wich probe were not, unfortunately, seconded by Attorney General Janet Reno. In an official statement following the release of the Bromwich report, she said that while the report “does identify significant instances of testimonial errors . . . and deficient practices” at the FBI, it does “not [find] evidence” of “perjury, obstruction of justice, and suppression of evidence.” But, as Grassley said, such findings were precluded.

The investigation’s primary focus was on three units in the FBI laboratory: Explosives, Materials Analysis, and Chemistry-Toxicology. All of these were in the Scientific Analysis Section, which is one of five sections in the FBI lab. Although not stated by the Department of Justice (DOJ), it is believed that the inquiry reviewed hundreds of cases in which lab reports were at issue. In the report, 20 cases are specifically identified, including, in addition to those already mentioned, the April 1993 alleged assassination attempt on George Bush in Kuwait, the 1989 Avianca flight 203 mid-air bombing, and the O.J. Simpson case. There are nine principal findings concerning alleged misconduct, such as “scientifically flawed testimony,” “testimony beyond the examiner’s expertise,” “insufficient documentation of test results,” and “scientifically flawed reports.” The report makes specific recommendations for reorganizing the FBI lab, and for the censure, reassignment, or other disciplinary action against specific agents whose work was criticized.

DOJ role untouched

The report, while the first crack in the cover-up of government misconduct, raises many more questions than it answers. For instance, there is no mention of the role of key people in the DOJ permanent bureaucracy. Yet, the types of cases examined—for the most part, terrorism or assassination cases—were ones in which such DOJ veteran bureaucrats had oversight. Specifically, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard supervised the Internal Security and the Terrorism and Violent Crime Sections at all times relevant to the cases mentioned.

Even more to the point, Bromwich wrote in his report that his probe involved “experienced prosecutors from . . . the [DOJ] Criminal Division,” which was then, and is today, headed by John C. Keeney. Likewise, the DOJ Criminal Division has been directly involved in the management of any information coming from the IG investigation which may have to be disclosed to defendants and their attorneys. While the Bromwich investigation was technically only of FBI improprieties, the omission of any mention of the DOJ’s role in the tolerance of, or use of, tainted evidence from the FBI Crime Lab, is noteworthy.

‘No perjury, just bad judgment’

Because of the limited scope of Bromwich’s inquiry, predictably, he does not find that perjury was committed or that false testimony was given “intentionally.” Rather, false testimony or stretching the truth is deemed “bad judgment” or

lack of “objectivity” on the part of the offending FBI agent. Similarly, intentional misconduct becomes simply “bad practice or procedure” in the Bromwich findings. Two examples from the report demonstrate the point.

- World Trade Center bombing case: Whitehurst alleged that FBI Explosives Unit (EU) examiner David Williams had “misrepresented the truth” and “biased in favor of the prosecution” his testimony in the first World Trade Center trial, the Salameh trial.

A critical measure to discover in a bombing investigation is the velocity of detonation (VOD). The VOD denotes the speed at which the detonation wave propagates through a column of explosive and, once determined, is the basis for determining the type of explosive used. The IG investigation examined Williams’s “method of determining the VOD,” and found that while “he considered numerous factors bearing on VOD,” and “filtered” these “through his experience to produce his VOD estimate,” Williams’s method was “an unscientific, and unverifiable process of intuition.” The Bromwich report quotes Williams’s description of determining the VOD as one of “rough . . . feel[ings],” “guess[es],” and “impression[s].” Bromwich concludes, “There was a complete absence of empirical data to support any of the inferences made.” While the World Trade Center bombing analysis is over 60 pages long, the central finding vis-à-vis Williams’s work is “that Williams gave inaccurate and incomplete testimony and testified to invalid opinions that appeared tailored to the most incriminating result.”

- Oklahoma City bombing case: Again, it was the work of FBI EU examiner Williams which was challenged by Whitehurst. As in the World Trade Center case, the Bromwich findings center on Williams’s surmise as to what the VOD was, and thus his conclusion that the explosive used was ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO). During the IG’s investigation, Williams explained that “he reached his VOD opinion by considering the explosive damage at the crime scene in light of his experience.” The only problem, as noted in a footnote in the report, was that “although Williams’s VOD opinion was based on his ‘experience,’ he did not have much experience with the situation he faced at Oklahoma City.”

Without documentation or experimental evidence to support his determination, Williams’s “categorical identification of the main charge as ANFO was inappropriate based on the scientific evidence available to him. . . . Williams did not draw a valid scientific conclusion but rather speculated from the fact that one of the defendants purchased ANFO components. . . . The errors he made were all tilted in such a way as to incriminate the defendants.” Thus, Bromwich concludes that there was no perjury, just lack of objectivity: “Although we did not find that Williams had perjured himself in the World Trade Center case, his work in that case and in the Oklahoma City investigation demonstrate that he lacks objectivity, judgment, and scientific knowledge that should be possessed by a Laboratory examiner.”

Keeney’s control of the fallout

Such sloppiness, at best, or deliberate frauds, at worst, began to backfire on the FBI and DOJ. By January 1996, news media leaks began to appear indicating that there may be credibility and evidentiary problems with previously used FBI Crime Lab evidence, which could trigger disclosure obligations by the government. Attorney General Reno’s press release states: “After the [Whitehurst] allegations were made, the Justice Department’s Criminal Division began reviewing cases to comply with the Supreme Court’s 1963 *Brady* decision, which requires disclosure of information . . . favorable to a defendant.” She reveals that for more than a year, “career attorneys” reviewed “thousands of cases involving work by lab employees.”

What Reno doesn’t say, but which is found in a memo released under the Freedom of Information Act to Whitehurst, is that it was Keeney who set up a top-down national task force to “liaison” with prosecutors to determine what, if anything, would be given to the defense. The January 1996 Keeney directive notifying U.S. Attorney’s offices around the country that the task force had been established, also states that no disclosure of information is to occur without “prior” coordination with the DOJ Criminal Division. It is they who will “provide appropriate technical assistance . . . to evaluate . . . whether the government should disclose information to the defense.”

Reno continued, “So far, only 55 cases have been identified nationwide where prosecutors needed to be alerted of the need for a possible *Brady* disclosure. Upon receiving those materials, prosecutors decided that disclosure was needed in only 25 of those 55 cases.” Note, however, that it is the government’s wanton violation of *Brady* obligations which led U.S. District Judge Falcon Hawkins to sanction the government by dismissal of five Operation Lost Trust cases (see *EIR*, April 11, p. 70).

FBI ‘has squandered our trust’

In March, Senator Grassley declared, “The ranks of us [U.S. senators] who are perturbed” with FBI malfeasance “are growing swiftly. . . . The FBI has shown, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that it cannot police itself. This institution—the U.S. Congress—has bent over backwards over the years to give the FBI what it says it needs. We have done it in good faith. . . . We put too much trust in the FBI. The FBI has squandered our trust.” After the release of the Bromwich report, Grassley contrasted the “serious investigation” done by Bromwich, to that done in 1994 by the FBI of the lab problems, which he called a “whitewash.” Calling for “independent oversight,” Grassley said it is time to “restore the public’s confidence in federal law enforcement.” He noted that “a lot of this happened before Louis Freeh came” to the FBI, but said, “the real test for Director Freeh and the senior FBI—are they going to stonewall or are they going to carry [the Bromwich recommendations] out?”

Sabotage of Iran's role in Land-Bridge will backfire

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

On April 10, a court in Berlin handed down a guilty verdict in a murder case which was to have immediate political repercussions in Europe, and on its relations to many strategically central nations in Eurasia. In the celebrated "Mykonos" trial, named after the restaurant in Berlin in which four Iranian Kurd dissidents were shot in a gangland-style murder in 1992, Judge Kubsch sentenced an Iranian grocer, Kazem Darabi, and a Lebanese accomplice, Abbas Rhyael, to life imprisonment, and two others, Youssef Amin and Mohammed Atris, to eleven and five years, respectively.

The extraordinary aspect of the verdict was that the judge deliberated that the men had been merely material executors of orders issued by the Committee for Special Operations in Teheran, which is made up of Iran's President, the religious leader, the minister of intelligence, and other security officers. With the exception of the intelligence minister, Ali Fellahian, none of the others was named, but the government as a whole, was. The formulation of the judge was, "The Iranian political leadership is responsible. It is proved that there was an official liquidation order." This is the first time that a court has held a government responsible for crimes committed, in this case, murder. In essence, it said it held Iran responsible for state terrorism.

Whereas the two countries directly involved, Germany and Iran, tended to respond in a low-key manner, others immediately seized upon the verdict, exploiting it to motivate demands for immediate and total rupture of relations between Europe, and especially Germany, to Iran. The official statements of government spokesmen in Bonn, were moderate. Although he did announce a temporary pause in the "critical dialogue" with Iran, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel refused to be provoked to drastic actions, saying that it was his job "to contribute to calm, not to unrest." Kinkel's rational, measured response was echoed by an impressive array of polit-

ical figures, such as Free Democratic Party parliamentarian Jürgen Möllemann, Karsten Voigt of the Social Democratic Party, as well as industry leaders, such as Christoph Wolf, spokesman for the DIHT umbrella organization of German industry and trade. Wolf called for continuation of the dialogue, and maintenance of Hermes export credits to Iran. And in Teheran, the reaction was also measured. The Iranian leadership was unanimous in qualifying the court's decision as "politically motivated," and attributed it to pressures brought to bear by "Zionists and the U.S.A." In addressing Friday prayers one day after the ruling, President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani limited himself to saying Germany would pay a price for the gesture, in lost economic deals, but he specifically ruled out a break in relations, and predicted that the ambassadors from the European Union (EU) countries who had been recalled for consultations, would "come crawling back" to their posts in Teheran. Iran recalled its ambassador from Bonn for consultations; announced the expulsion of four German diplomats, a routine diplomatic gesture; and canceled a visit of a high-ranking trade delegation to Germany, but did no more. Although radical students organized demonstrations against the German Embassy in Teheran, police demonstratively prevented any storming of the building.

Most significant among the responses to the affair, were those splashed across the pages of the London press. The *Times* ran a euphoric editorial entitled "A sharp German Lesson: Bombers and Killers Should Not Be Engaged in Dialogue." It stated, "Europe's 'critical dialogue' with Iran died in a Berlin courtroom yesterday." Cataloguing a list of measures the British Establishment would like to see imposed, from expulsion of Iranian officials, to tougher visa restrictions, to an embargo, the editorial brazenly admitted that Britain has led the charge against Iran for Europe: "Britain has long argued that Teheran's refusal to lift the *fatwa* on Salman Rushdie . . . was suffi-

cient evidence that it was not serious in seeking better relations with the West. . . . For the past five years it has been lobbying its partners to ensure that the critical dialogue, agreed in 1992, was more critical and less of a dialogue.” Then comes the crux of the question: “The problem has been Germany.” Bonn wanted to be a bridge to Iran; Bonn, which had none of the Middle East connections of London or Paris, “saw Iran as an area where they could give a diplomatic lead while themselves profiting from trade relations.”

Even prior to the sentencing, the *Guardian* had brandished the fact that “Britain and the Scandinavian countries, [were] pushing the Dutch presidency of the EU to take concerted action against Iran.” The author, Ian Black, had bluntly stated, “British officials see the Mykonos trial as a ‘fantastic opportunity’ to end Iran’s use of Europe as a springboard for subversion, defense procurement, and terrorism.”

Who supports state terrorism?

For once, the British press were telling the truth.

The truth of the matter is, that the political fallout from the Mykonos trial has little or nothing to do with state terrorism. Anyone seriously concerned with state terrorism, would be mounting campaigns internationally, to impose punitive actions against the British government, which harbors in London the offices of literally every major terrorist operation, and has prevented legislation which would ban such support. During celebrated debates in the House of Commons in January and February, the Major government teamed up with George Galloway of the Labour Party, to defeat the “Conspiracy and Incitement Bill,” presented by Tory MP Nigel Waterson, which would have banned persons residing in Britain, from plotting and conducting terrorist operations overseas. Galloway went on record saying, “We are all in favor of controlling terrorism in Britain . . . but we are talking about terrorism in other countries, and what is defined as terrorism by foreign dictatorships, where there is no democratic process. . . . The bill will criminalize such people, even though they have not broken any law in Britain—or at least they would not have done so until the bill became law—or caused any harm to the Queen’s peace in her realm. They will fall open to prosecution in this country under the bill because they are inciting, supporting, or organizing events in distant tyrannies, which are clearly offenses under the laws of such tyrants.”

Thus, the arguments bandied about by British press organs and British assets within the political structures of Europe, including the rotating chairman of the EU, the Dutch government, are a fraud. Such arguments have been elaborated since the Mykonos affair, to allege that Iran has received advanced missile systems from Russia, that it intends to develop a military capability at its Bushehr nuclear plant, and so forth. The allegation, that Iran had sponsored the terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia against U.S. installations, was recycled in the United States by the *Washington Post*, right after the Mykonos sentence, and promptly exploited by Anglophile

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, to call for military strikes against Iran.

The real *casus belli*

If the terrorism charge is fraudulent, then what is the nature of the “crime” for which the British Establishment wants to punish Iran? As Lyndon LaRouche laid out in an interview with Iranian state television last December (see p. 32), the British assault intends to destroy Iran as a nation, because of its crucial geostrategic position. British geopolitical strategy has defined itself historically in terms of the thrust to control what one of the granddaddies of geopolitics, Sir Halford Mackinder, called the “Eurasian heartland,” the vast continental expanse from western Europe to China. The British have created two world wars in this century to prevent cooperation among western continental Europe and Russia, which would have led to the development of Eurasia.

Since the collapse of communism has removed the East-West divide, and has allowed for the emergence of new, independent sovereign republics across Central Asia, the potential to realize the perspective of Eurasian economic development, through vast infrastructure projects, has been revived. The Chinese government, in particular, has led the initiative to rebuild the historic Silk Route, by constructing a Eurasian Land-Bridge from China, along several routes, westward, into Europe. Along two of the routes, one through Central Asia and the other, southern route, across the subcontinent, lies Iran, as the crucial link into Europe through Turkey. Since Iran completed the railway link last May between the Iranian city Mashhad and Sarakhs on the border with Turkmenistan, on to Tajan, it reestablished the missing link for all of Central Asia. Through this rail connection, the landlocked Central Asian republics regain access to the sea at Bandar Abbas, as well as to Europe overland. That is the real *casus belli*.

Iran has not only completed one crucial rail link in the overall network, but its government has been energetically organizing, at an increasing pace over the past year, to consolidate economic and political agreements with virtually all of the countries potentially participant in the grand Land-Bridge concept. Together with Turkey, Iran has emerged as the leading protagonist on the “western” end of the Land-Bridge.

What is crucial for the full realization of the Eurasian Land-Bridge potential is, most emphatically, economic cooperation with western Europe, which means Germany first and foremost. Germany is still the greatest producer of industrial export goods, machine tools, and transportation technology, and is Iran’s number-one trade partner. Through massive expansion of German-Iranian economic cooperation, the entire project could move ahead rapidly, and with the most positive effects on German employment. In addition to Iranian-European economic collaboration, what is required for the success of the Land-Bridge is the political support of the United States government. The combination of the United States and China in this effort, will be decisive.

In this light, several otherwise uncanny developments

over the past months, become comprehensible. First, the hysterical anti-China campaign launched in the United States, laying the basis for Congressional attempts to deny China Most Favored Nation trade status, and to poison relations between Beijing and Washington, has been the work of the British to sabotage the promise of Eurasian development. The campaign is being run by the British intelligence front organization Christian Solidarity International (CSI), under the leadership of Baroness Caroline Cox, deputy speaker of the British House of Lords. The same anti-China hysteria in Europe, aimed at condemning China for human rights violations at the Geneva Human Rights Commission, has been started by London. Similarly, the series of attempted destabilizations of the Turkish government of Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan, through stoking the Cyprus tensions, to orchestrating anti-German hysteria within Turkey, bear the paw print of intelligence operations. In this context, Britain's clamor for breaking ties with Iran in the wake of the Mykonos decision, appears as one more step in a calculated process.

Will Europe commit suicide?

If the scenarios spun by British intelligence were to take hold, the EU would deliberate on April 29, at its council of ministers meeting, to break all ties with Iran, and perhaps even to go further than the Berlin court, to call for an investigation of Iranian President Rafsanjani. Germany would heed the calls of the Social Democrats and the Greens in the parliamentary opposition, for putting all relations with Iran on ice, and denying the country any goods, or credit. At the same time, German-Turkish tensions would further escalate, and the Europeans would jump on the bandwagon to condemn China at the UN, and follow up with economic sanctions.

Were the Europeans to play along with such intrigue, they would be cutting their own throats. There are ample indications that not all among them are lemmings. First, when the Dutch chairman of the EU demanded that all member countries recall their ambassadors from Teheran, for consultations leading to a "unified European policy" toward Iran, Italy showed signs of hesitation, and Greece refused outright. Spokesmen of German industry and culture stepped forward with calls for continuing the "critical dialogue" with Iran, indeed, developing it further. The head of the German industrialists' association DIHT, Christoph Wolf, said, "We do not think this decision will have disastrous effects on economic relations, beyond a passing irritation." The *Thüringer Allgemeine* carried an interview on April 15 with Foreign Minister Kinkel, who declared categorically that he would not support sanctions. "First of all, we believe that economic sanctions are not an appropriate instrument of response. For neither one nor the other side." He pointed to the historical record: "For more than 100 years, we have had good relations to Iran. As far as sanctions are concerned, they would affect the people in the first place. It is not our intention to cut our relations to the Iranian people."

Among the considerations of such rational political fig-

ures, is national self-interest: Anyone in Europe with an understanding of elementary economic facts, will see that cutting relations with Iran would be counterproductive. Iran is not only a leading oil supplier, exporting 2.5 million barrels per day of crude, but it is a take-off economy which, due to its Eurasian infrastructure orientation, is capable of growing at a breathtaking pace, and absorbing massive amounts of technological imports from Europe. As the French daily *Libération* pointed out, Germany is Iran's major supplier, followed by the UAE, Japan, France, Italy, and the U.K. Italy is the leading importer of Iranian goods, followed by France, the Netherlands, and Germany. Europe exported FF 22 billion (about \$4.5 billion) worth of equipment and consumer goods to Iran in 1995, and imported FF 35 billion worth, 95% of which was oil. Germany, which has twice the Iranian imports of France, is the only European nation with a positive balance of payments: for the first 11 months of 1996, German exports were worth FF 6.9 billion (having been FF 26.8 billion in 1992), whereas imports were worth FF 3.36 billion.

A further consideration, more political in nature, is no less pertinent. As a leading expert from the German Orient Institute explained to *EIR*, the anti-Iran ferment generated by the Mykonos decision, could undermine the Clinton administration's efforts to chart out a new Iran policy, which, he said, was just in the process of being worked out. The Iran and Central Asia desks at the State Department, he said, were just being restructured and restaffed, in order to fit with the new policy. As if to confirm this reading, reports appeared in the Persian daily *Ettela'at* on April 16, that both former Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs Robert Pelletreau, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Energy, Sanctions, and Commodities William Ramsay, spoke out in favor of reappraising the sanctions regime which has characterized U.S. policy thus far. Ramsay, who was presented as the first of the new Clinton team to call for a revision, reportedly said the cost of sanctions would be "very high" in terms of lost exports and market. Pelletreau said further, he thought Washington should open the door wide, to initiate a dialogue with Iran, by making clear that Washington has no intention of overthrowing the current government in Teheran.

The boomerang

While western European governments were caught up in the tangle of diplomatic gestures and considerations of economic self-interest, government forces to the east were responding to the Mykonos fallout with quite a different spirit. In a nutshell, Iran's economic partners in Russia and China not only refused to be affected negatively by the events in Berlin, but rather strengthened their own commitments to Teheran. As the German Orient Institute expert had described it, Iran wants better relations with the West, including the United States, but for the time being, it will be forced to concentrate on a new constellation, consisting of Iran, Russia, India, and China.

It may or may not be coincidental, that just as the Mykonos

verdict was sending shock waves through Europe, the Iranian Speaker of the Majlis (Parliament), Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri, also a leading candidate to become President, was in Moscow for an official four-day visit. And, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Asia-Pacific Affairs Allaedin Boroujerdi was visiting Beijing. Boroujerdi is the person who presented the Iranian government's economic program at the May 1996 conference on the Eurasian Land-Bridge in Beijing.

A military correspondent for a leading Russian daily, *Sevodniya*, Pavel Felgenauer, shared his views with *EIR* on April 15, on the impact the EU actions against Iran would have. The immediate effect, in Felgenauer's view, would be to "pressure Iran to move toward Russia. This is happening already. . . . Russia is increasingly accepting Iranian overtures. The two sides are enhancing trade, and we are pledging to finish some important arms deals. . . . Cooperation is growing all the time, and evolving into a strategic partnership. The direction things are going, is beneficial for Russia." Furthermore, he placed the Iranian-Russian friendship in a broader context, in which Moscow and Beijing forge closer strategic ties, and both Russia and China seek to bring India and Pakistan into a broader regional framework of cooperation.

The "Russia-China-Iran triangle" which would thus come into being, said Felgenauer, would involve still more. "Keep in mind, that we also have very good relations with India, and both we and China want to pull India in. But it goes even beyond that. China and Pakistan have good relations. Pakistan has not been brought into such arrangements before. But now, things are improving between India and Pakistan, and both Moscow and Beijing would be glad if *both* of them joined in."

As if to buttress Felgenauer's analysis, it was reported in the Iranian press, that Deputy Foreign Minister Boroujerdi, in China to discuss "further promotion of Teheran-Beijing relations," would "exchange views on the latest regional and international developments with Chinese political officials, including Foreign Minister Qian Qichen." *Ettela'at* mentioned that "a number of giant projects have been carried out in Iran, in cooperation with China," while China is "also involved in several development projects" in Iran, including construction of the Teheran metro, five cement factories, power plants, and others. As for Beijing's response to Mykonos, *Xinhua* quoted from a statement by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, to the effect that China has a "tradition of friendship" with Iran.

And, in Moscow, the red carpet had been rolled out for Nateq Nouri. Russian President Boris Yeltsin said, relations between the two would "be strengthened and would develop. We have positive collaboration with Iran which will tend to grow." The head of the security commission of the Russian State Duma, Viktor Ilushin, condemned the Mykonos decision explicitly, as politically motivated, and questioned the authority of a German court to even make such judgments on senior authorities of Iran, according to *Ettela'at*.

During the visit, one issue discussed was continued cooperation on the Bushehr nuclear plant which is being built in

Iran with Russian help. Also discussed was upgrading the military defense of the plant, with the purchase of \$3 billion worth of military equipment. But the most important development in Nateq Nouri's visit, was the apparent agreement on his proposal for a regional axis. According to *Ettela'at* on April 16, Nouri presented to the Russians a plan for a regional grouping, which would include Russia, China, Iran, and the Central Asian Republics. Speaking to reporters in Teheran upon his return, Nouri said that Yeltsin welcomed the idea. In addition, agreements were signed in the form of several letters of understanding, including on production of "Tupolev 330 aircraft in Iran, establishment of trade and commerce bureaus, building of underground railway wagons, drilling for petroleum and gas, Russian participation in the Pars gas field project." Discussions were also held, he said, on air and sea lines, joint automobile production, and technology transfer for Tupolev 214 aircraft, with the Tatarstan Republic, and, in meetings with Tatar President Mintimer Shaimiyev on April 14, Nouri agreed on cooperation in these areas.

Even though preliminary, the reports on the two visits to Beijing and Moscow, confirm that whatever the British may think they are achieving, by fuelling the anti-Iran sentiment, they are actually contributing to the opposite. Indeed, the more that Iran is subjected to the ultimatum diplomacy which the Dutch chairman of the EU would like to force through, the more Iran will turn its back on potential economic partners in the West, and consolidate ties with Russia, China, Pakistan, India, Turkey, and the Central Asian Republics. And the more Iran will tend to exert leadership in the Islamic world, by providing a perspective for development through cooperation. Among other diplomatic initiatives, the Iranian government has been organizing at the highest level, to make sure that the summit meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference, to take place in Teheran in December, will be successful. What is meant by this, is that this organization should coordinate its activities with regional economic cooperation organizations, like the Economic Cooperation Organization, in furtherance of the Eurasian Land-bridge approach.

Finally, whatever the British geopoliticians believe they may be unleashing inside Iran, in the perspective, perhaps, of defeating the Rafsanjani political current in the May 23 Presidential elections, there, too, personalities and political processes will not necessarily respond in knee-jerk fashion. In this regard, there is one explosive development, totally ignored by the press outside Iran, which pertains directly to the continuity of policy. That is the announcement of the formation of a new institution, called the Assembly for Determining the Expediency of the Islamic System. The new political body, with members selected by the highest religious authority, leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei, is headed by Rafsanjani, who will cease to be President after May. The body seems to be shaped to ensure that the economic policy orientation which has prevailed in the past eight years of reconstruction and development, be continued, regardless of who is elected President.

The British intend to destroy Iran, regardless of its government

The following interview with Lyndon LaRouche was conducted in December 1996 in Germany, by reporters from the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting. Portions were aired on Iranian national television Channel 1, beginning in January 1997. It is reprinted with permission of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting.

Q: How do you evaluate peace in the Middle East negotiations?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, I've been working for this, since my 1975 trip to Baghdad, and met many people from the Middle East at that time. For it to work, there must be economic cooperation. You cannot have a settlement, a Middle East settlement, without a Palestinian settlement. You cannot have a Palestinian settlement, without justice for the Palestinians, which means giving them a state. Without a state—without economy, they don't have a state.

Now, the Oslo Agreements were good, as far as they went. [Shimon] Peres and his prime minister at the time, [Yitzhak] Rabin, were sincere. If that had been the matter between Peres and Yasser Arafat, it would have worked. The problem was, too many countries conceded to the British in giving control of donors' funds to the World Bank. The World Bank would not allow any of the necessary development programs. It wouldn't even allow enough money for the Palestinian state to function. The prolonged failure to implement the economic intent of the agreement meant that people in Britain and people whom they control in the United States, in the extreme right wing of the Zionists, were able to be manipulated back into power, and we now have a very dangerous situation on our hands.

Q: There are some other problems which are not economic; you see, there are many Palestinian people who *cannot accept* Israel as a country in this region. What's your view of this, how we can solve this problem?

LaRouche: Well, we're dealing with many years of injustice and it's very difficult to get the emotions of many years of injustice out of the system. My approach to this is to say, if the performance is good, then people will change their opinion—if justice is there. But, the essential thing is that with those involved, we must fight for justice, a just solution; and, hope that others will be brought around to confidence in a just solution. So, you have to be flexible. You have to be

sensitive to the feelings of the Palestinians, in particular, who have suffered great injustice. For them, it's like a Nazi injustice. . . . I know that there are some in Israel who are for justice. One would hope that the agreement would bring about between the Palestinians and *those* Israelis, a commitment to common justice, and that other Palestinians would come around *to support* the idea of justice once they saw that it was true.

I think that the Palestinians' problem is not so much their hatred against their experience; the problem is they have *no confidence* that the future will be any better with Israel.

Q: Actually, these negotiations up till now have been simply negotiations between the governments: Yasser Arafat and the others. People coming from the government, from the top of their country, but actually nobody has asked the people of these two regions. And, so, the problem is that on the one side, the Israelis, most of them, don't accept, and otherwise, for instance, Hamas, doesn't accept these negotiations, because they say, nobody has asked us about this problem. How can we argue this problem with the Palestinian *people*?

LaRouche: The problem is this: that the Hamas is a very complex phenomenon. It was based on an appeal to certain emotions among the Palestinians, but it was orchestrated by British intelligence and also the right-wing Israelis, the right-wing Zionists who control Hamas. And that's the way it worked. Actually, there are several Hamases: There's the Hamas which is in Palestine: There's a real Hamas, which has a popular base, who are typical Palestinians, who are very frustrated and believe that only stronger action will bring about justice. Then, there's a group in London, which are not necessarily even Palestinians, who play the role of Hamas terror. This group in London, like the right-wing Israelis, are controlled by certain forces in London and by the so-called right-wing Zionists—so, they're the trouble-makers. My belief is, you cannot—you will either have perpetual war, or you will have peace. People like Peres in Israel understand that. People behind [Benjamin] Netanyahu, do not understand that. And so, therefore, we have to have peace, but the problem has been, as I watched this negotiation from the time of the Oslo Agreements, and as I've dealt with it over many years, the problem has been that there has been no performance which would bring Palestinians around—ordinary Palestin-

ians—around to confidence with the process reported.

I think it would change, if there had been that process.

Q: What's your personal view about the negotiations? Do you think that this process can bring peace in the region?

LaRouche: Well, without it there can be no peace in the region, it's impossible. First of all, in order to have relations between Israelis and Arabs, stable ones, you cannot do it unless there's peace with the Palestinians. It won't work. For peace to be achieved, you must have justice for the Palestinians. They must have the right to economic development.

For example, the Palestinian Arab is typically among the best-educated populations in the region. They were used in exile by Kuwait, by other people, to do administrative functions that others could not do. They are, in a sense, an intellectual leadership in part of the region. If they're given employment in their own country, given development, given the opportunities, and given the dignity of national status, then, I think, if there's good faith on both sides, if there's good faith on the Israeli side, which, I think, from someone like Peres, you have good faith. If there's good faith on the Palestinian side—and I know that Arafat, who has walked a very difficult road for many decades, is proceeding in good faith. He was moving in absolute good faith. There's no criticism of him that is legitimate from the standpoint of the Israelis. All right, if there's good faith, I believe it can work, *but*, also other powers have to agree to make it work, there have to be guarantees.

Q: There are many American politicians who talk about Israel as if it were actually one of the states of America. What do you think about this problem? Do you think that in this case, they can get peace in the region, peace in the Middle East, to be on one side, while the other side feels itself taken out of this problem?

LaRouche: We have this problem in the United States. I think it's not as bad as you say; but, it's bad. That is, there is not a really very powerful, independent Zionist lobby in the United States as such—in the way that people talk about it. You have corrupt politicians, is what you have, who are *bought*, in one way or the other; or, who play games for various reasons, who are not sincere. You have an international cabal, which is the Anglo-American cabal, which *uses* the Zionist question for *geopolitical* reasons.

Take the comparable case of Iran in recent years. Now, all of the attacks on Iran from the Anglo-Americans are dishonest, that is, the public form of the attacks. They have nothing to do with the present regime, they have nothing to do with what happened in the 1980s, they have nothing to do with what happened earlier—because the attack on Iran came in the beginning of the 1970s from London and from Henry Kissinger, against the Shah.

Q: *Against* the Shah?

LaRouche: Yes. The issue they raised, which was a geopo-

litical issue: You look, and it's the same issue you face today: Iran is in a geographic position, a crucial one, in Asia, Eurasia. If you wish to bring together China, Pakistan, India, and other countries, and link them to Europe, it has to be done involving Iran. Therefore, if you wish to *prevent* cooperation among India, China, Europe, and the Middle East, you have to destabilize Iran. What they (the British) objected to, and Kissinger objected to, *against* the Shah, was the Shah's agreement to trade petroleum for technology with Japan and the developing countries—and Germany. The British wanted that stopped. They said, "We will not tolerate a new Japan in the Middle East," that is, Iran, becoming a new industrial, technological power.

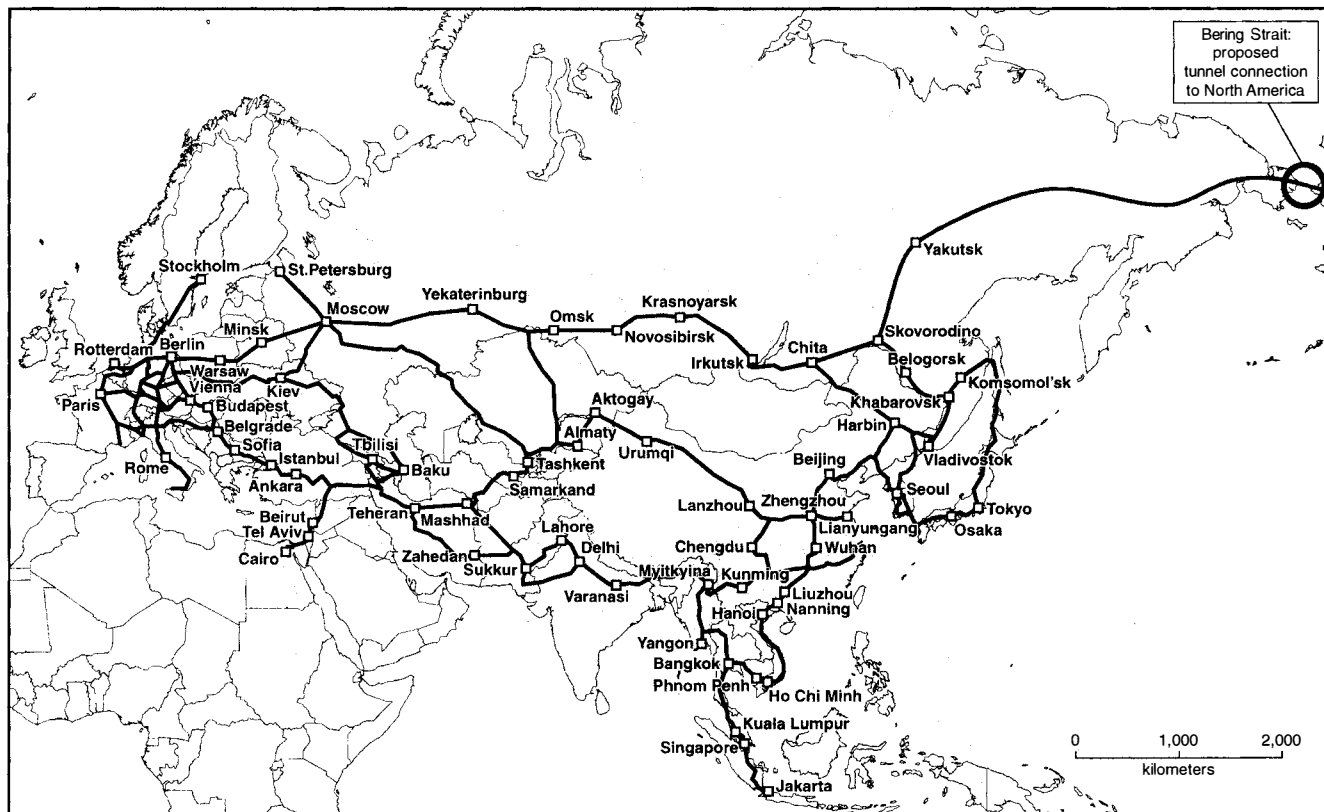
The Middle East is crucial. Go, then, to the area of the Middle East as such: This is the crossroads of humanity. Ocean ships bring cargoes to the area of the Suez and the Sinai Peninsula and the Gulf of Aqaba. The Mediterranean is the center of European civilization. So, therefore, whoever *controls* that area, or any development in that area, [controls] the *link* between the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean, and Europe. If you *don't want* that link to occur, you destabilize the Middle East.

Now, you look at the history of the Israeli business in the Middle East: First of all, for a long period of time, there were settlements. The settlements began, essentially—though, of course, there were traditionally always some Jews in the area—the Jewish immigration into the area began from London during the early 19th Century. The development was relatively peaceful into the beginning of this century. Then the British decided to play a game, about the time—before, but during the period of the First World War. They decided to make an Israeli *religious state* in the area—and the Russians, too.

Now, thus, you have Palestinians living there, who were probably originally Israeli, many of them. They're the same population from before, except that they happen to be Islamic, or Christian, or Orthodox, now. So, the idea of making a religious division between the states, which was a British idea, was the essential game. But, the *purpose* of the game was not Arab or Israeli politics; the purpose of the game was *grand strategic politics*, just like the attacks on Iran today, which have nothing to do with the reality of Iran, they have to do with the geopolitical position, as the British put it, of Iran. And so, there are certain forces in the United States, who are close to the British, who like to play this Zionist game, *because* they get money for doing it, and because they are for a policy which means destabilizing the Middle East. It's not that they destabilized the Middle East because they are formally Zionists, they'll need the state; they formed the Zionists, because they want to destabilize the Middle East.

Q: There is another thing in this: to bring arms into the southern part of the Persian Gulf area. All these countries, Arab countries, with their arms, they are not for peace in the region,

Future main routes of the Eurasian Land-Bridge



Iran's role is crucial for the success of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. "It is the link from Central Asia and China to the ocean, and to the Caspian Sea. . . . It is the link into Turkey. . . . It is the link into the Middle East. It is the link into Europe. So, therefore, Iran plays a vital strategic role in creating peace—and that's the interest of Iran. Because if Iran wishes to exist, it must have some important function in respect to each of its neighbors, which are China, South Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and Turkey," said LaRouche.

and they are all against Iran. What do you think? Is it another way to destabilize Iran?

LaRouche: You probably have seen the report I did on the subject of China, which was published in the *Executive Intelligence Review* recently [Nov. 22, 1996]. And you may have seen the report I did on Russia, later, which is that same issue [Nov. 29, 1996]. Look at the map. In 1979, the same time things were happening in Iran, something was happening in Afghanistan, [which] is that the British, together at that time with Zbigniew Brzezinski as national security adviser for the United States, set up a trap for the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. I wrote about this at the beginning of 1979. . . . The purpose was, to set up a war in which they would trap the Soviet forces. This is an old idea. It comes from the 19th Century, when the British were playing, in Iran, a game against tsarist Russia, and Britain, the British Empire, was being played in Central Asia then. So, that's the purpose.

Now, what they *did*, is they ran a secret war, at the same time that the British and George Bush were funding arms to Iran and arms to Iraq to keep the war going for a long period

of time, they were running a secret war through northern Pakistan into Afghanistan, using drugs to fund the war. This operation was run by the Thatcher government and by George Bush, the vice president of the United States. This war is going on today. Instead of Afghansi mujahideen, they call them Taliban—it's the same thing: You see from Iran, and you're looking at China, and of late with Kyrgyzstan and those areas of cooperation with China, you see exactly what this means. This is a threat to India, it keeps India blockaded behind the mountains; it's a threat to Pakistan, because the Taliban are not an Afghanistan movement, they are a Pushtunistan movement, which is an ethnic destabilization factor. They're not even Islamic, they're just a Pushtunistan movement. They are a threat to Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, China, and Iran; and Pakistan.

So, what happens is, war is being used, weapons are being used, *for secret wars*, that is, under-the-table wars. Trillions of dollars of weapons, hundreds of billions of dollars of illegal drugs, all being used to *create* destabilization. This is a strategic threat to Iran. It's a strategic threat to India, a strategic

threat to Pakistan, a strategic to China, and a strategic threat to Central Asia in the north: to Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and so forth. So, that's the way we must look at it; what we're dealing with here is, someone is deliberately, from *outside* the region, is deliberately orchestrating strategic operations by using covert methods of this type we've seen before, as in the Afghanistan wars of the 1980s.

Q: What would you decide if you were the President of the United States, for instance, in the case of Iran?

LaRouche: Well, very simply, that Iran is a nation-state; it has its own internal problems, it has its own interests. That the United States must, particularly because of its power, must look to the long-term interests of each of the states with which it deals, and must try to slide over short-term difficulties in terms of long-term interests, for the sake of long-term interests. The long-term interest of Iran is obvious: that it is the link from Central Asia and China to the ocean, and to the Caspian Sea. It is the link, through the Caspian Sea, to Teheran. It is the link into Turkey, provided they don't have a Kurdistan destabilization of the Transcaucasus going on to stop that. It is the link into the Middle East. It is the link into Europe. So, therefore, Iran plays a vital strategic role in creating peace—and that's the interest of Iran. Because if Iran wishes to exist, it must have some important function in respect to each of its neighbors, which is China, South Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and Turkey.

I've seen very good signs, I must say, the attempt of Prime Minister [Necmettin] Erbakan in Turkey to open up discussions with Teheran on a new level, to try to bring about stabilization in the Transcaucasia area; these are all very good things. And therefore, we must—we should, in my view (and of course this is my known policy), take what we proposed as the "Productive Triangle," and what in China, is called the "Silk Road," in which Iran is already cooperating, and say: The basis of our policy toward this region must be to bring together South Asia, Southeast Asia, China, the Middle East, together with Europe, and with outside U.S. support for the whole operation, into large-scale railway-centered development projects for economic cooperation, and thus, to permit the nations of the region to cooperate, not only for the benefits, but to create a second benefit: stability.

So, our object should be long-term, stable relations among states in the region, and that economic projects, which are in the interests, and security interests of these states, should be the basis of the United States' policy. Our interest in this area is to have global peace. And, we have to build it.

Q: The fact is that the United States has wanted to isolate Iran, in many ways, during the last years. But, as you see, it cannot succeed in this matter. Many of the politicians, for instance, in Europe, say that it is not a successful policy of America to isolate Iran.

LaRouche: But, the problem is, very simply, the United States is not a homogeneous entity. We have some very bitter

fighters. Let me just give you a map of the United States to give you some—a political map—to understand what this is: There are two major parties in the United States. Each party is divided, functionally, into two parties. We have the Republican Party, the old Republicans are almost—they're vanishing. They're still there, but they're limited in number. The Republican Party has been taken over by a very savage, very dangerous force. In the Democratic Party we have a similar phenomenon: We have the traditional Democratic Party, which is one thing; but, there's another side of the Democratic Party which is very much like this Republican Gingrich-bloc type. U.S. politics has always been, as it is today, a division between London and U.S. interests. There's a faction in the United States, and these two, the Gingrich party and the second thing in the Democratic Party, are very much tied to the British.

If you look at the policy of the United States in the UN and elsewhere, you say, don't look just at Iran, look at Sudan, look at Nigeria. You would have to say that the policy, foreign policy of the United States, in some sense, *makes no sense*, it's insane. But yet, they continue to say, "This is our policy," officially, even though many people in the government don't agree with it. *We have no issue with Sudan. We have no issue with Nigeria.* There are people, states of Africa which are horrible, which are committing genocide on a vast scale, which are being used by London to cause genocide right now in Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, and elsewhere. *We [the U.S. government policies] have no objection to them.*

So, the moral objections raised, or so-called moral, human-rights objections, which are raised in the case of Iran, in the case of Sudan, in the case of Nigeria, are totally fraudulent. Yes, every state has its own internal problems, but it isn't—the character of the state is not these problems. Human rights are not what they should be, in any part of world, but one should not destroy nations on this issue. But, we *do* have nations, which *are*, in fact, morally outlaw nations. We don't attack them. Why not? We support them.

And, that's a fight we have inside the United States. It's a fight which I'm engaged in, that issue. This is not a policy of the United States which is *set*, it's a policy over which we in the United States have to fight. We have many features of our policies which, from the standpoint of vital U.S. interests, *are insane*, and I'm trying to change that.

Q: Let me just discuss this matter of America's policies. They say they want to bring democracy to some countries, but at the same time, they are engaged in some other countries which don't know anything about democracy. It's a double standard, hypocritical; it applies two different measures.

LaRouche: The policy here is very simple. You have a faction which is centered on London which has its allies in many nations, including *in* the United States. George Bush, for example, is virtually a British agent—he's *not* a British agent, but he's virtually a British agent. Because—the way Margaret Thatcher talked about him, he was a little dog she led upon a string. He still is. As you know with the Enron operations in

Iran, George Bush and his family are running all over the world, trying to steal every petroleum asset, every gold asset, every gold mine, every other kind of raw materials asset they can. And, together with people like Mrs. Thatcher's crowd: the same people with which you had experience before. So, you *have* this kind of policy.

But, the issue here is not what most people say, what newspapers say. The issue is, in London, with support of certain people in the United States and other countries, there is a grand strategic conception of how to organize the world. This includes destroying every existing nation-state in Eurasia, Africa, and the Americas. And, they say so, openly. The plan is, to find ethnic divisions within every nation-state. Take the Taliban: The Taliban operation is run from London, it's a London operation, British intelligence, typified by such people as Sir Jimmy Goldsmith, who is a key. This is the same apparatus from London and the United States, but especially London, which ran the operation, the Afghansi mujahideen operation, before. The same operation. Now, it's a Pushtunistan operation. It's not only a threat to divide Afghanistan, a threat to divide a Pushtun section out of Kashmir, Pushtun, northern Pushtunistan out of northern Pakistan: This is British policy. In Africa, they plan to split Nigeria into several micro-states. They plan to carve Sudan into several states, the largest territorial area in Africa. They plan to destroy southern Africa. I deal with these problems every day.

The issues are not these state issues; the issues are, what they say about states, is only a matter of convenience, in terms of their overall strategic policy, which has nothing to do with states as such.

Q: You see, there is always tension between Iran and America. What do you think, in the long term, will happen? Can Iran have more negative repercussions from this situation, or America, in the long term?

LaRouche: Don't look at it from the standpoint of the United States, because the United States is involved in this from the standpoint of London. You *have* to go back to the 19th Century and look at British imperialism to understand the problem, which is that Iran is the largest nation, and the most potent and key nation in Central Asia. Therefore, if Iran is stable—as Iran demonstrates constantly—its natural interest is to reach out among its neighbors and find arrangements, cooperation, which is to Iran's natural interest. It is *this* they're opposed to.

They wish to see Iran *destroyed*. It's that simple—for geographic, political-geographic reasons. It doesn't matter who is there, what government is there, it's the same thing. The problem here is, as I have to deal with this problem, I have to deal with a global strategic policy, not just an Iran policy, and the Iran policy is a product of that global strategic outlook. It is that global strategic outlook we have to defeat.

These people don't really believe any of the things they say about Iran, *they know better*. They don't believe what they

say about Sudan and Nigeria, *they know better*; but, they say it because it *suits their purpose*, their strategic purpose, to do so. And, when Iran goes in and says, "Why do you abuse us like this?" "Why are you doing this to us?" "Why do you do this?," they laugh.

"Don't you know what the game is about? It's not about what you're doing. It's, we want to destroy you. We don't care *what* you do."

And therefore, we have to look at the *strategic* problem, the strategic policy which causes them to keep coming back to say, "Iran must be destroyed," "Iran must be destroyed."

First it was the Shah. Then it was Ayatollah Khomeini. Now it's the present government. Whatever the government is in Iran, they are out to destabilize, *not* because they have something against that government as such, but because they want to destroy Iran; and, the reason they wish to do so has *nothing* to do with Iran as such, as its people; it has to do with the geographic position of Iran.

Q: Do you think they can succeed in this policy of destroying Iran?

LaRouche: Well, I don't look at it that way. I look at it, again, on the strategic level. As you saw, we had recently a small disturbance in the financial markets. You've seen in the past year other disturbances in the financial markets. We've now come into a period of time, in which you must expect disturbances as great as that of this past week, or greater, as a regular event in various parts of the world. If you think—I've characterized these as like earthquakes, and you must expect many earthquakes: Some like 3 on the Richter scale, some like 5, some like 7, and a big one like 10, in which the whole system blows up. We are at the *end* of the existence of a certain kind of political system on this planet. Nothing can continue much beyond the weeks ahead.

So therefore, what I'm concerned about, is a policy for survival of civilization on the planet, and my policy is based on confidence that, if I can get the United States to enter into agreement with China (which I hope I'm on the way to doing) on the Silk Road and related policies; if what [India's President Shankar Dayal] Sharma and [China's President] Jiang Zemin discussed in Delhi, two weeks ago, if that can also be in concord; if the oil pipeline agreement involving Pakistan and Iran is put through; and, if policies like that can be accepted as the alternative to a general world depression, then obviously the problem can be solved. If we do not solve the problem, then this whole planet would go into a new Dark Age for an extended period of time.

We're not talking about something 20 years from now, five years from now—I talked about this many years ago and it was 20 years away. It's now happening. What you see in Russia—Russia is going to explode. What you see in China, China's going in a certain direction it cannot change without. The Middle East is on the edge of exploding, again, because of this business. Africa is on the edge of exploding. You have,

you look through Europe: In every country in Europe you have political mass strikes: Obviously, in Belgium; in France; you have something like that in Germany; you have a mass strike in Serbia against the Milosevic regime—even though this is partly run by NATO and related people, it's real. You have a mass strike movement in Italy. So, if you look all over the map of Europe, and other parts of the world, you'll see that there's a popular eruption which nobody can suppress, which is political in character. It's not on any one issue. It's a general discontent with governments and parties, a complete lack of confidence, which erupts in the people in a kind of spontaneous way.

So, we've come to the end of a whole period of politics, and those people who are talking about December 1996 politics continuing *through* 1997, into 1998, they're living in a fantasy land. *This order of things is not going to continue.* The world is going to blow up, and the question is: Do enough of us have the influence and the policies necessary, to *rebuild the world* without going into a Dark Age?

So that, one should not say, "Is Iran going to be subjected to this over ten years or so or more?" No. It won't happen that way. Because we've come to the end of a whole period of history. In my terms: 400 years of history in European civilization have now come to an end. It's merely a matter of weeks, or, maybe, a few months, before the decisive crisis will erupt.

And so, *all* policies are going to have to change. For example, you will see a pattern—immediately in progress now—of breakup of the present governments of Europe and the United States. What is in progress in Germany, in Britain, in France, in the Netherlands, in Italy, and other countries, *and* in the United States, is a process of *breakup* of the existing political parties in their present form. This will occur very rapidly. In some places it will be called "coalition government"; there are signs that even [Chancellor Helmut] Kohl in Germany might be absorbed into a coalition government in the coming crisis. In France, not only is [Prime Minister Alain] Juppé in trouble, but also [President Jacques] Chirac. In Italy, the present arrangement is breaking down. We had an explosion in Croatia, the statement by President [Franjo] Tudjman in the past couple of weeks. . . .

So, in any case, I just don't think we should worry too much about the exact details of present policy. We should analyze the policy, understand what's behind it, but, it's not going to continue. One way or the other, there will be radical changes in policy very soon. And, our job is—among various nations, people who are concerned among various nations—is to discuss what is the alternative policy to the present policy. We must create an international constituency by a dialogue among various nations, to create a new policy. Let's not fix up the old policy—create a new one, a new era.

Q: In this case, do you see a controversial or conflictual political situation between America—the United States—and the European countries? Most of the European countries do not

want to accept the political isolation of Iran, and they are against this policy. Do you think that they can reach an agreement in this case of Iran?

LaRouche: Oh, yes. Don't mistake what's going on, nor is it so simple. For example, Germany is the one country in Europe, whose vital interest compels it to attempt to defend good relations with Iran and China. Germany is the one country in Europe—despite Germany's other policies—which will defend the cooperation of China and Iran and other countries, which will be favorable to the involvement of India in new cooperation with Pakistan and Iran—as the pipeline agreement here reflects. In Italy—if Italy had a government, which could express its natural interests, you would find sympathy for the similar view. In eastern Europe, I think you have, but with countries which are almost destroyed, you will find a similar attitude. However, in France—oh, probably in Spain, too—but in France, or in Britain: No. Presently, in the British and French ruling establishments, there are no friends of Iran or China.

The United States is different. What's in process is not an actual conflict between the United States and Europe. There's a conflict between the United States and Britain. The conflict is this: Every leading banker and financial center in the world knows that the present international monetary system is *doomed* to early disruption, complete breakdown. They are aware that nothing can be done to save the present IMF [International Monetary Fund] system. It cannot be done. By the end of next year, it'll be *gone*. The question is, when the crash comes—the *big* crash, which dissolves the system—what will happen? There's only one nation-state on the planet which could lead a group of nations in creating a new monetary system: That is the United States. Forces in Britain do not wish the United States to do that; because they want a different world. Therefore, what the British have done is, they have done two things: Using, originally, [the late French President François] Mitterrand, then Chirac—and he knows every time they don't like Chirac's politics, they send him a message by the French subway system; a bombing of the French subway system occurs every time the British don't like Chirac's politics. This time it was Africa.

So, you have an Entente Cordiale which was established between the Thatcher government and Mitterrand, which has been revived with the aid of subway messages with Chirac—who is a bit of a coward, who is a military veteran, therefore, a *professional* coward. So, what's happened is that the British have moved to create since 1989 a super-regional government in Europe, through the Maastricht agreement, which the British themselves have not decided to enter, which would become a regional government, which will try to *use Europe against the United States*.

But, that's not a real conflict between the European continent and the United States—there is no real conflict. There's a commonality of interest, actually, objective interest, between the states of Europe, continental Europe, and the United

States. So, no, the problem is of that nature, that it is, the whole system is collapsing, the Silk Road and related development is the only possibility of economic recovery of the world; and, therefore, what China represents, and China's cooperation with Iran represents, and possible cooperation with India and Pakistan represents, is the *only hope* of general revival of the world economy. So, the vital interest of the United States, and the vital interest, objective interest, of Europe, is to use the tool-making capacity of the United States and Europe to assist China, Iran, and other countries in this development process. And therefore, what the present policy is, is contrary to the vital interests of the United States, as well as Europe.

Q: It seems that some European countries are interested in being more involved in the Middle East countries, and they have taken some initiatives recently which show that they want to be more active in the region. For instance, releasing of prisoners between the Palestinians, the Palestine nation, and Israeli soldiers, and with the Turks, and so on, it shows that, for instance, Germany wants to be there in the region more. Do you think they can succeed or will they have a conflict with the United States in this situation?

LaRouche: It's the organic interests of Germany, is exactly that kind of policy. Germany is a tool-making nation. It relies on earning its imports, by exports, from its tool-making capacities. The Middle East and Iran are part of an area of development, of people who are at very high levels of skill, like the Palestinians, or in the Iranian population, there are people at a high level of skills; which are connected with India, which will cooperate in technology, which has a tool-making capacity of its own. China has limited tool-making capacity, but some.

So therefore, there's a natural interest of Europe, in its tool-making industry, to establish relations with developing countries of these kinds of projects and also lots of small development. It's in their natural interests. For example: In terms of energy projects—all kinds of projects which Germany has shown interest in, for example with Iraq, traditionally. This is natural. This is also the natural interest of the United States. The problem is, if you have a faction in the United States, as typified by Bush, or certain people in the Republican Party (Democratic Party, too) who say, "We must go with our British ally," then, as long as the United States is saying, "We must work with our British ally"—which is why I'm upset about the Madeleine Albright appointment, nomination, because she is *typical* of this pro-British attitude. And, she's often been at odds with the President on policy. The President's policy on the Middle East and on Middle East peace, on Sudan, on Nigeria, and so forth, is *far different* than Madeleine Albright's policy.

But, this is the division between the patriotic section in the United States, the nationalist section, and this pro-British section. As long as the United States has a President, or has a government or a majority of the Congress (which the Republi-

cans are) which is pro-British, then the United States' policy tends to follow British policy, as it did in the Thatcher-Bush case; or, as in the—even to a large degree—in the Reagan faction's relationship. If Clinton were *free* from the pressure he's under—Clinton is essentially a patriotic President, a nationalist; he's not pro-British. Even though the vice president is *very* pro-British, Gore. So, Gore is no friend of Iran—so, that's a problem. The President is more flexible.

But, if the national interest of the United States is asserted, we don't have this problem with the United States. The question is: Who comes to power in the United States?

Q: Do you think there could in the future be a conflict again between Europe and the United States? Do you see that, any serious conflict?

LaRouche: No, there's not really a conflict. The idea that there's an objective interest that causes a conflict between Europe and the United States? No. It doesn't exist. That is manufactured. That's out of the truth. There are some political forces on both sides who will *say that*. For example: Jacques Chirac, whenever he gets a message by way of the Paris subway from London, will always be anti-American. For example, at the Lyons conference, the monetary conference, earlier this spring, he bragged that he was out to destroy the United States. But, this was said, simply as a British asset. He has said it, the same thing. Now, more recently, when the British used [Ugandan President Yoweri] Museveni to invade Zaire, and to run genocide against French-speaking groups in Zaire, he attacked the British. The British didn't like it, so, again, they sent a message by way of the subway system, using "mujahideen" veterans, controlled from London.

So, certain British forces will attack the United States, and they have their dogs on the ground in Europe, but there is no *objective conflict* between the United States and Europe on these questions. It's purely a superficial political business, which comes and goes, which has a reason for it, but, I know, there are many people who say that Europe has an objective interest which is contrary to the interest of the United States—and it's not true. That is a mythology, but it's a very popularized one.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, how do you evaluate relations between Iran and the U.S.A. in the future?

LaRouche: Well, I think that we're doing something about that right now, right here, in this discussion.

Q: Do you think that there will be *real* diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States after the recent elections in the United States?

LaRouche: No. I think we have to go through another process, which we're doing right now, with this discussion; and, my putting myself in this position with Iran TV, will open certain eyes and so forth inside the United States, which I think will contribute to that end, for some people.

London's 'peace with terrorism' policy moves forward in Colombia

by Valerie Rush

Colombia's FARC and ELN narco-terrorist armies are in a new phase of open warfare against that nation. Drawing on vast resources derived from their active involvement in Colombia's cocaine and heroin trade, their plan is to seize control over entire chunks of Colombian territory, and ultimately to seize total political power. Their "balkanization" strategy has scored significant successes over the last few weeks:

- In the northwest Urabá region, near Panama, entire towns are being forcibly evacuated by heavily armed contingents of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), causing floods of desperate and starving refugees, and destabilizing what little government presence there is in the region.

- On the northeast border with Venezuela, the National Liberation Army (ELN) is escalating its bloody cross-border raids against Venezuelan Army posts, cattle ranches, and towns, resulting in numerous deaths, severe diplomatic tensions between the two countries, and even proposals for a UN "blue helmet" force to be deployed there.

- Terrorist inmates in Colombia's penitentiary system have been instructed to provoke bloody riots in the country's prisons, leading to Army deployments that are depleting troops in the field.

- The FARC still holds hostage at least 70 young soldiers kidnapped last August, while demanding that the Army demilitarize large swathes of land in Colombia's south, as the price for beginning to negotiate their release.

- The FARC continues to assassinate farmers and businessmen who refuse to pay them "war taxes," mayors and city councilmen who refuse to be bought, peasants who don't want to grow coca for the cocaine trade, and children who resist forced recruitment to "the revolutionary cause." The FARC has also now adopted the Medellín drug cartel's tactic of using car-bombs to terrorize entire towns into submission.

An 'agenda' for surrender

On April 11, the Samper Pizano government used the occasion of the swearing-in of its fourth civilian defense minister, Gilberto Echeverri Mejía, to release an eight-point "agenda for peace," a document which constitutes little more

than a surrender offer to the FARC and ELN. Among other things, the document calls for recognizing the "political nature of the armed conflict and of the guerrilla organizations," which de facto grants the terrorists their long-standing demand to be recognized as "belligerents" under the Geneva Convention's Protocol II. No longer viewed as criminals, this new status would put the narco-terrorists on an equal legal footing with the nation's military and police forces.

The document further insists that the drug-running FARC and ELN have "legitimate political aspirations that should ultimately be accommodated as part of a broader Colombian democracy." It is not the intention of the government, the statement reads, to "either object to the political model of the guerrillas or to achieve their surrender through negotiations." Rather, the guerrillas are invited to "freely submit their plans and programs to national scrutiny, so that they can legitimately aspire to become a true alternative for power, without the use of arms."

President Samper intends to hold a national referendum on his "agenda for peace," simultaneous with next October's gubernatorial elections, with the intention of giving his appeasement policy a veneer of popular support. The Samper government was elected to office with millions of dollars from the same drug cartels that are associated with the FARC and ELN.

The FARC, however, rejected Samper's offers out of hand, seeing no good reason to move from the victorious battlefield to a negotiating table—at least for now. On April 13, FARC chieftain Raúl Reyes announced to the press from his hideout in Costa Rica that his movement had no interest in talking peace with "an illegitimate government" like Samper's. The FARC's above-ground front, the Colombian Communist Party, was more specific in an April 9 editorial in its weekly *Voz*: "Peace is impossible if the Armed Forces are headed by a person who pushes confrontation and war. . . . General Harold Bedoya Pizarro must go. . . . There is no alternative."

Bedoya is Colombia's Armed Forces commander, and the country's leading opponent of Samper's surrender policy. He has already publicly stated that the military will never partici-

pate in peace talks with the narco-terrorists. However, other important sectors of Colombia are falling into line behind Samper's "peace agenda"—including the Catholic Church, elements of the political elite, the labor movement, and much of the business community. The leading pro-government daily *El Tiempo* editorially urged on April 6 for the government to "unify its position" behind the peace plan, that is, to dump General Bedoya.

A mouthpiece for London

But even more significant than this internal capitulation, is the fact that the U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Myles Frechette has publicly stated that both the United States and Europe support the Samper government's new peace proposal. With such a shocking endorsement, Frechette is acting as a de facto spokesman for the policy of London on drugs and on Colombia. It is a matter of public record that the British House of Lords openly supported Samper's corrupt narco-dictatorship during a debate in April 1996, during which the Clinton administration was chastized for decertifying the Colombian government. Since that time, the British government has greatly expanded its commercial ties with Colombia, and its mouthpieces have repeatedly denounced U.S. pressures on Samper to crack down on drugs and terrorism.

London, of course, is the world's leading center for harboring international terrorists. Indeed, the British House of Commons held a debate in January and February of this year, on proposed legislation that would have banned individuals residing in Britain, from plotting and conducting terrorist operations overseas. That bill never got out of committee. Inside Colombia, the British have been pushing hard for Samper's "peace agenda," including drawing international attention to the Urabá refugee crisis, with an \$80,000 "humanitarian donation" from the British Embassy, and an appeal for a negotiated "solution to the violence." British Petroleum is similarly pressuring for peace talks, by threatening to pull out of its oil and gas projects in Colombia if the government doesn't resolve the "insecurity" problem in the country.

Does Frechette speak for Clinton policy toward Colombia? In late February, Clinton decertified the Samper government for a second year in a row, because of its continued alliance with the drug cartels. Ambassador Frechette, on the other hand, lobbied against that decision.

The Clinton administration and its spokesmen—such as National Drug Control Policy Director Gen. Barry McCaffrey—have repeatedly stated that the United States does not endorse negotiations with drug-runners, under any circumstances. Ambassador Frechette, however, has repeatedly employed a cheap lawyers' semantic argument that the FARC and the ELN aren't really "drug cartels," since some of their ranks may be involved in some aspects of the drug trade, but not all of their fronts handle all aspects of the trade. Thus, concludes Frechette, the FARC and ELN are

not a full-fledged cartel, and it is therefore okay to negotiate with them.

Exactly this issue was raised at the State Department press briefing on April 17, by the well-known Colombian anti-drug activist Max Londoño—a longtime LaRouche associate and frequent contributor to *EIR*, who was visiting Washington at the time. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns was asked by Londoño, how Ambassador Frechette could endorse Samper's proposed talks with the narco-terrorists, a position totally at odds with President Clinton's policy of not negotiating with drug-runners. "I mean, it's clear that the British policy has been to endorse the Samper government," Londoño told Burns, "but it's not the case with the Clinton administration."

In response, Burns praised Londoño's anti-drug activities, completely avoided his question about the peace talks, but then gave full backing to Ambassador Frechette, whom he described as "an outstanding American ambassador in Bogotá, and he is fully in line with our policies, with General McCaffrey's policies, and those of the President on this issue."

General Bedoya speaks out

The leading figure in Colombia still standing in opposition to Samper's "peace in our time" approach (others have been assassinated), is Armed Forces Commander Gen. Harold Bedoya. Bedoya has repeatedly clashed with Samper and his corrupt minions in his efforts to preserve the Colombian Armed Forces from Samper's drastic budget cuts, attacks on the military's legal and penal jurisdiction, and anti-military witch-hunts in the name of "human rights." In an April 3 address to the Colombian congress, Bedoya insisted: "The military also wants peace, but one must win peace by extirpating evil. . . . To have peace, we must do away with the drug trade, which is like a cancer. . . . To win the peace, one must make war against terrorism."

In a major April 1 address at the Superior War School in Bogotá (excerpted below), Bedoya warned that, unless the Armed Forces were given sufficient latitude to carry out their constitutional mission of defending the nation, especially while in the throes of internal war, Colombia would soon succumb to "the macabre alliance between the drug trade and subversion." He denounced the government's refusal to enact a serious national defense policy, and warned that the infiltration of the Colombian justice system by narco-terrorists was undermining the very foundations of democracy in the country.

Bedoya argued the need to defend the military justice system from the "human rights" lobbies, who are functioning as the narco-terrorists' mouthpieces, both at home and abroad. "It is indispensable that the armed institution be able to recover its freedom of action, through respect for its disciplinary jurisdiction and through maintenance of military criminal jus-

tice. . . .” Finally, General Bedoya proposed that Congress reauthorize the establishment of “national militias” that would extend the Armed Forces’ defense capability. “The human rights organizations cannot ask the [Colombian] community to allow itself to be assassinated with impunity. If the legitimate defense of the individual is founded in natural law, then with even greater reason is legitimate collective defense.”

Documentation

General Bedoya upholds sovereignty of the nation

The following are excerpts from an April 1 speech by Gen. Harold Bedoya Pizarro, Colombian Armed Forces Commander and acting defense minister, at the “Topic: Colombia” seminar series, sponsored by the Superior War College. The title of his speech is, “Toward an Integral Security and National Defense Policy.” Subheads have been added.

We are all aware that the threats to the nation are growing more insolent and ferocious. Especially the proven and macabre alliance between the drug trade and subversion, which is gaining a barbarous and uncommonly cruel strength through indiscriminate terrorism, with which it once again seeks to intimidate the state, to terrify and demoralize society. . . .

Society and the Colombian state are in a profound crisis, the result of a confluence of many factors of decomposition. We cannot continue to rely on simplistic and impassioned interpretations. Nor can we allow the Public Forces to be falsely charged, as some are doing, with a lack of professionalism, a lack of ability to confront the narco-guerrilla, a lack of adequate military strategy, or its members denounced as the principal violators of human rights, to justify a reform of the military supposedly to correct such offenses. The Armed Forces and police are respectable institutions, working with dedication, sacrifice, and courage on the difficult task of stopping the violence, in all forms. . . .

As is formally consecrated in our National Constitution in its preamble and its Article 2, the essential goals of the state [are]: “Defend national independence, maintain territorial integrity, and assure peaceful coexistence and a just order.” . . . I don’t understand how this can be ignored in practice by the Colombian state. . . . At this moment, for example, despite the fact that Colombia is one of the countries of the world most affected by factors of insecurity, there is no modern and

realistic national defense law. That is because there are so many . . . criteria within the state itself, that efforts to bring about such a legal framework, which would define and orient all the various state bodies responsible for security, have been in vain. . . .

Justice: the foundation for democracy

Another priority issue pertaining to security is that of justice. As long as criminals—whether they be drug traffickers or common criminals—do not expect to be punished, impunity will lead them to increase their criminal activities. This is precisely what is happening in Colombia, where the Public Force . . . captures many subversives *in flagrante*, and hands over innumerable such criminals to the justice system. . . . But it would appear that our probatory system was designed to protect the criminals, who are released for “lack of evidence.” . . .

I believe that justice must be the foundation for democracy, and one of the major purposes of the social contract. A society is more democratic, to the extent that individuals enjoy their freedom as a function of the rights of all others, from which coexistence and peace are derived. Democracy is not libertinism, nor anarchy; it is freedom and order. . . . A state which has justice is a strong and democratic state. . . . A state without justice is an empire of chaos, of violence, of tyranny of the strongest, as is happening in Colombia, which, according to the statistics, is one of the countries with the highest criminal and violence indices in the world. . . .

In Colombia, there are narco-criminals because there is impunity, there are criminals of all stripes because of impunity, there is corruption of the public administration because there is impunity. The state and society are taking too long to launch a great crusade against impunity . . . [which should include] sending to common jails those white collar criminals who today sit contentedly in their privileged detention centers, representing a detestable form of “classist justice.” . . .

It is also necessary to cleanse the justice system of the politicization which has managed to infiltrate various courts . . . with the clear intent of destabilizing the state through the undermining of justice. This is the strategy of narco-subversion. . . . Those who battle a weak state employ legal strategies to undermine the established public order. Because in this way, the subversives can count on an inversion of the value system, and thus can easily go from being the accused to the accuser. It is a matter of shattering the authority of the state, and of radically changing the rules of the judicial game, so that the criminal action becomes secondary, and the main objective that emerges is a total or partial challenge to the established public order. Its first victims are those who should be its defenders.

This is how Colombian narco-terrorists have gone from accused to accuser, successfully evading the military penal justice once applied to them with rigor, and today seeking

to do away with military justice altogether, while taking up the banner of human rights to put in the dock those uniformed men and women who have courageously defended the state and society. This is a face which public opinion has already seen through, but which in the international arena has yielded its effect in Europe and the United States, where their mouthpieces do not cease to demand sanctions against our country.

Most serious is that some judicial officials, influenced by these strategies—whether by threat, by personal interest, by ingenuousness, or ignorance of the situation—have released narco-subversives, while at the same time they arrest and try to convict members of the Public Force. . . . In the face of this criminal offensive against the judiciary, the Public Force is completely defenseless. They are trying to do the same thing, by eliminating military justice, and the universal principle of due obedience. . . .

Military penal justice has as its essential purpose, to provide the state with a legitimate, monolithic, disciplined, and efficient armed organization, as guarantor of its own existence. . . . Military life molds the personality of the soldier toward a predisposition to sacrifice, to command, and to obey under the strictest discipline. . . . Knowledge of these conditions of military life, unfamiliar to the average citizen, is fundamental to be able to judge military personnel who commit service-related crimes, especially in a state like Colombia, martyred by the permanent and fierce internal war declared against it by narco-subversion.

Military penal justice is a universal institution, intended to preserve justice. . . . This is contained within Article 221 of the National Constitution, under the condition that the crime is committed by a soldier in active service, and that said crime is service-related. . . .

None of this means that we are proposing the disappearance of state control over military actions; rather, simply, that the disciplinary attributes of the commanders must be respected. Neither does this imply that ordinary penal jurisdiction be ignored, when the crimes committed by members of the Public Force have nothing to do with military service. . . . It is indispensable that the armed institution be able to recover its freedom of action, through respect for its disciplinary jurisdiction and maintenance of military penal justice. . . .

We live in a democratic, if not perfect, system . . . where the laws are designed for the protection of the human rights of Colombia's inhabitants by civilian and military authorities, an inescapable duty. That is why, when someone invested with authority violates those rights, it is done individually, in an isolated manner, without involving state, government, or military policies. But the protectors or sympathizers of narco-subversion say the opposite, and take advantage of any isolated deed to generalize it. It is shocking that requests to the courts by military commanders for search warrants and judicial authorizations to conduct other operations, have been leaked to the subversives, and used by them to bring outrageous accusations against military and police personnel. Such

is the case with the book, published in Belgium, entitled *State Terrorism*.

Need for improved intelligence

Another priority security matter is improving state intelligence. . . . With skilled, technical, and highly efficient instruments of intelligence, the financial infrastructure of narco-subversion can be attacked. . . . Otherwise, this threat will make the country unlivable, because, as we have warned, the resources of subversion in cohabitation with the drug trade, are immense. They maintain a financial infrastructure under the protection of innocuous and permissive laws, with laughable penalties that only serve to give the criminals cause to laugh at the state, to blackmail its judges, or to give themselves advantages.

These enemies of the fatherland can easily go abroad to buy weapons, explosives, and ammunition of any caliber, to acquire campaign material, to propagandize internationally, to maintain a "parallel justice system," and to acquire highly efficient communications equipment. . . . It is critical that the committees which trace the finances of the narco-guerrillas have maximum effectiveness, such that appropriate legislation should be passed to allow for the detection, tracing, and seizure of financial instruments and bank funds, property and assets that subversion manages through its front men. . . .

As the simultaneous presence of the Public Force in all corners of national territory is impossible, the community should collaborate with it, especially where it is under siege. The Convivir are appropriate organizations to supplement the information of the state, and to guarantee the very life of the community, when there is no other legal means to do so. But the actions of Convivir should be exclusively defensive. The experience of other countries shows us, without objection, that where the civilian population is defensively organized, the armed bands cannot attack, and end up either surrendering or entering into dialogue and coexistence. That is why Colombia's Convivir are under attack with such terrorist virulence.

The Colombian state is under constant assault, and Colombian society is subjected to every kind of abuse and cruelty, without mercy or moral reserve. The human rights organizations cannot ask the [Colombian] community to allow itself to be assassinated with impunity. If the legitimate defense of the individual is founded in natural law, then with even greater reason is legitimate collective defense. . . .

Therefore, it is appropriate that our legislators contemplate the possibility of reestablishing in the Constitution [the concept of] the national militia. These are the most democratic expression of the political community, since they are organizations of society in its own defense, in which its members, without losing their civilian nature, become collaborators of the Public Force in purely preventive and defensive tasks, such as early alarm, control, and vigilance of vitally critical areas for the community, and also socio-economic development works. . . .

It's Ollie North's turn to talk

Investigation of the 1987 death of former Schleswig-Holstein governor Uwe Barschel finally looks into the Iran-Contra deals.

On April 12, something happened that this author and many others have been waiting for, since October 1987: The official investigator in the Uwe Barschel murder case announced that he will interrogate Oliver North, about his secret, early 1980s deals with Iran, and his relations to Barschel, the former governor of the state of Schleswig-Holstein. This is one of nine "hot trails" which the investigative team headed by Prosecutor Heinrich Wille will pursue in the coming months.

The fact that North's name comes up now, officially, is a sensation, because certain political networks in Britain, Germany, and the United States have made every effort to prevent the investigators from pursuing the Iran-Contra trail.

Calling North to testify means placing under scrutiny exactly what *EIR* has emphasized in the Barschel case: the role of North's supervisor, George Bush, and of Bush's British nanny, Margaret Thatcher, in fostering terrorism, drug running, and political assassinations, through the so-called "asteroid" apparatus. In *EIR*'s *Special Report* of October 1996, "George Bush and the 12333 Serial Murder Ring," we wrote that "Bush and Thatcher personify the 'Western branch' of the political structures that fostered, deployed, and protected these criminal networks throughout their tenure in office."

But even when new forensic evidence made it impossible, in late 1994, for the German authorities to maintain their line that Barschel had died "by suicide . . . though a bizarre one," they insisted that a "do not cross" line be

drawn for the new investigation mandate of January 1995, which authorized Prosecutor Wille to pursue the "murder" trail. He was told to *look* at evidence that Barschel was assassinated in Geneva on Oct. 10, 1987—but not to *document* it!

Wille, with all the limitations imposed upon him, tried to do a serious job, and could not avoid those very sensitive aspects that the authorities expected him to ignore. Already in 1995, Wille had compiled massive evidence that Barschel was killed by a lethal drug "cocktail." This included evidence from rather simple forensic probes that should have been carried out in October 1987, but were not.

The most meaningful hints were those given by witnesses such as German arms dealer Joseph Messerer, who was supposed to have met Barschel in Geneva that October 1987 weekend, but could not, because Barschel was killed a few hours before. Messerer had testified in late 1987, but his hints about an arms-peddling link to Barschel's death were dismissed, as "leading nowhere." But the arms peddlers that Messerer named as having been in Geneva the day that Barschel was killed, were people who had business with Ollie North and his Iran-Contra team: Rafiq Dost, Ahmad Khomeini, and others.

Prosecutor Wille's team contacted Messerer again, and on April 26, 1995, he told them a story about a whiskey bottle filled with a poisonous drug, which, according to a person linked to the arms trade, had been used to murder Barschel,

Even more surprising for the in-

vestigators than Messerer's hearsay story as such, was that, indeed, among the pieces of evidence secured from the Geneva hotel room, was a small Jack Daniel's whiskey bottle, which, unlike many other pieces of evidence that had "disappeared" over the years, still existed and could be examined. The bottle had been empty when found in a waste-basket in Barschel's hotel room, and the Swiss investigators decided that it was unimportant. The bottle was never even looked at more closely, when the forensic investigation of Barschel's corpse proved that he had not had a single drop of whiskey. But the long-overdue examination of the bottle in 1995 showed traces of diphenhydramine, one of the drugs that had caused Barschel's death.

This is just one of many mysteries in the Barschel coverup, but the "bottle" story alone caused quite an uproar in Germany, when it was made known in mid-April 1997. This is, however, not the "hot lead" that caused the Wille team to shift the focus onto Oliver North.

Three witnesses had testified to the existence of a photograph that shows North standing next to Barschel and an East German intelligence officer. The occasion was secret East-West talks about arms deals in the context of the Iran-Contra scheme, the three independent witnesses declared.

Ostensibly in cooperation with relevant U.S. agencies, the Wille team managed to get access to North's mid-1980s calendar, and a check of the dates showed that North and Barschel indeed could have met on various occasions in 1986 or 1987. The photograph has not been found, but the fact that the East German officer shown in it either shot himself, or was shot, in the interim, suggests that there may be something rather special about this picture. Prosecutor Wille now wants Ollie North to tell them all about it.

International Intelligence

BSP drops its support for Bulgarian government

The Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) withdrew its support from the transitional government of Prime Minister Stefan Sofianski, because it refused to let the BSP see the text of the agreement the government signed with the International Monetary Fund in March. In an open letter by BSP chairman Georgi Parvanov to President Petar Stoyanov, published on April 7, Parvanov accused the Union of Democratic Forces (UDF), the main party in the transitional government, of having broken the February all-party agreements for the transitional government leading up to the April 19 elections.

If the BSP pursues its opening in making the IMF a prominent election issue, the party, which commands a majority in the parliament, could make a comeback in the election, in which they were set to be clobbered, having been the previous, discredited government.

Seineldín, LaRouche on the Malvinas War

On the 15th anniversary of Britain's war against Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, imprisoned war hero Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín issued a statement on April 2 affirming that "To Forget the Malvinas Is to Renounce Our National Sovereignty." When Argentina's military forces re-took the Malvinas on April 2, 1982, he said, it "demonstrated to the world the rebirth of our historical roots, and placed Ibero-America in a state of alert, more forcefully than ever, against colonialism's hegemonic and genocidal aspirations." He recalled that "April 2, 1982 was an anti-colonialist war, which we waged not only against Great Britain, but against the Anglo-American establishment. . . . It gave us back our identity, and signaled to Argentines the unpostponable necessity for us to come together, willing to build a just and sovereign nation."

Further drawing the global strategic lessons of the Malvinas War, Lyndon LaRouche wrote in an April 2 statement on

"The Ugly Face of Margaret Thatcher": "Back at the beginning of 1982, Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher desperately needed a war to save her shaky government. . . .

"Compare what [Lady] Caroline Cox and her cronies are doing in Africa with what is being done now to virtually every nation of Central and South America. . . . The true, long-range meaning of the 1982 Malvinas War is seen in the Nazi-like death-marches and other mass-murder which Uganda's dictator Yoweri Museveni is conducting in eastern Zaire today. . . .

"The lesson to be learned as we reflect on the Malvinas War today, is that those patriots who defend the sovereignty of their nations against such devil's spawn as Lady Thatcher, may have been defending the continued existence of nothing less than civilization itself."

Pope in Sarajevo calls for reconciliation

Speaking at an open-air mass in Sarajevo's Kosovo Stadium on April 13, Pope John Paul II urged the estimated crowd of 45,000: "Let us forgive and let us ask for forgiveness. . . . We cannot fail to undertake the difficult but necessary pilgrimage of forgiveness, which leads to a profound reconciliation." The pope acknowledged the responsibility of those in Europe who stood by as the Bosnian genocide worsened: "Europe took part in it [the war] as a witness. But we must ask ourselves: Was it always a fully responsible witness? . . . This question cannot be avoided."

According to the Zagreb-based Bosnian news agency SEBIL (formerly TWRA), Pope John Paul was to bestow the "Pope John XXIII International Peace Award" on Bosnia's four leading religious charities, whose collaboration was unwavering throughout the war: Caritas (Catholic), Merhamet (Muslim), Dorbotvor (Serbian Orthodox), and La Benevolencia (Jewish).

The visit took place amid intensifying destabilization efforts, including a rocket attack on a Franciscan monastery, and attacks on mosques in the Croatian-controlled regions of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federa-

tion. All political sides strongly condemned the acts of terror. UN spokesman Ivanko went so far as to intimate higher-level sponsorship in the rocket attack, saying, "Even in a country such as Bosnia, it is not that simple to walk around with rocket launchers," after IFOR had enforced disarmament. From Britain, the *Sunday Telegraph* made the totally unsubstantiated claim that the planting of 23 land mines along the pope's route in Sarajevo was carried out by the "hundreds of Iranian-backed foreign Islamic fighters" who, they allege, remain in Bosnia.

Turkish-German relations destabilized by bombing

Tensions between Turkey and Germany have heightened in the wake of a fire-bombing early this month, which killed three members of a Turkish family in Krefeld, and seriously injured two others. Accusations by Turkish spokesmen that German authorities share the responsibility for the racist arson attack, have been met with diplomatic gestures by Bonn's Foreign Ministry.

Turkish sources have told *EIR* that the entire affair is being provoked from the outside, in an effort to wreck the relations between the two countries, which are crucial to the completion of such great projects as the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Some media have deliberately reconstructed statements made by Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan, to cast him in a ferociously anti-German light, while some media inside Turkey paint Germany as xenophobic.

At the same time, the source noted, Britain is thrusting itself forward as Turkey's greatest friend in Europe. Britain and France are presenting themselves as lobbyists for Turkey's membership in the European Union.

Clinton envoy: N. Korea facing 'famine hell'

"North Korea is rapidly descending into a hell of severe famine," U.S. Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio) told reporters in Tokyo on April 8, after returning from a four-day tour of North Korea on April 4-7, as a representative of

THE RWANDAN Hutu refugees deserve genocide, was the analysis of Sunday's *New York Times* on April 13, offering the logic that, in 1994, while still in Rwanda, most of the several million Hutus sat by while their neighbors among the Tutsis were killed. These are "a special kind of refugee, morally troubling ones, not just victims of suffering, but also agents of it," the *Times* wrote.

BRITAIN was forced to deny that its Undersecretary of State Liam Fox, who brokered a deal between Sri Lanka's leading political parties to work together to end the island's war with the terrorist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, has had no contact with the Tigers. As *EIR* reported in its April 4 *Feature* on Britain's harboring terrorists, the Tamil Tigers are headquartered in London, and publish all their literature from there.

AN IRAQI AIRLINER challenged the air blockade against Iraq on April 19, by transporting more than 200 Muslim pilgrims, most of them elderly, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to attend the Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca. This is the first trip by an Iraqi airliner to Saudi Arabia since "Desert Storm" in 1991.

THE BRITISH Empire's Commonwealth Medical Association was expected to endorse so-called indigenous land rights as the "best health measure for Aborigines," in London in mid-April, which is supported by the Australian Medical Association. Health standards in Australia's Aboriginal community are abysmal, but this move is more likely to have an impact on the land rights debate, which is tearing Australia apart.

PAKISTAN, with backing from other Third World countries, has proposed changes in the procedures used by the UN's Human Rights Commission in Geneva, to force it to act more on a humanitarian basis than as a political bully pulpit. One reform would prohibit rapporteurs from releasing their findings to the media before the commission can reach its findings.

President Clinton. North Korea's Health Ministry has meanwhile announced to Unicef, that over 200 children have already died of malnutrition so far this year.

Hall's fact-finding trip was meant to overcome the unconscionable roadblocks to aid created by South Korea's Kim Youngsam government, which insists that North Korea is faking the crisis to obtain free food for its military. Hall debunked the argument, which so far has worked to prevent the United States and Japan from sending food. "You look at the soldiers and their uniforms don't fit," Hall told a news conference in Tokyo, adding that conditions were far worse than when he had visited in August: "Everyone is systematically starving together." In the country's northwest, he saw gaunt women and children scrounging for "anything that looked edible" in depleted soil where every tree had been cut down for firewood.

Algerian oppositionist speaks in Sweden

On April 8, Hocine Ait Ahmed, leader of the Algerian opposition party Socialist Forces Front (FFS) spoke at Stockholm's Olof Palme International Center, detailing the background for the increasing bloodshed in Algeria between the military regime of Gen. Liamine Zeroual and the countergang, Armed Islamic Groups.

Some Swedish Social Democrats and North Africans worked hard to divert the discussion into "ethnic issues," and the Swedish translator went so far as to embarrass Ait Ahmed, by introducing him as a "representative of the Berber people." Shocked, Ait Ahmed took a moment to recover, but then asserted that, "dividing the Algerian people into Berber, Islamist, and secular groups is the main goal of the regime, which wants to play on these differences." He added that the solution to this problem comes "through modernism and pluralism in religion, language, and political ideas, Not by taking the nation back into old traditions, but to modernize."

Responding to a question from *EIR* on Ait Ahmed's call earlier in the year for the

Clinton administration to sponsor a peace process for Algeria, similar to the Middle East accords, and pointing out that the French and British had immediately opposed the idea, he answered, "There have been misleading interpretations of the American response in the mass media. Nicolas Burns, spokesman for the State Department, never said that the U.S. rejected my call. What Burns said was that the U.S. is opposed to any party encouraging violence and terrorism." He added that the channels are still open, and that the United States has not made the final decision about his call.

British set sights on Kenya's arap Moi

The London *Times* of April 8 gloats that Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi is the next target for overthrow, by what author Sam Kiley describes as a "rebel movement" which is "enthusiastically backed by the outside world," although, Kiley admits, arap Moi is likely to win the elections later this year.

Kiley graciously explains: "Having been seen by Westerners vital defenders of capitalism during the Cold War, the continent's autocrats are now seen as men whose time is past. In place of them is a new breed, mostly men who took power in civil wars in the 1980s and 1990s, but have been carefully coached and backed by Washington ever since. At the center of the new breed is Uganda's President Museveni," one of Baroness Caroline Cox's towel-boys. Others of this "new breed" are "Eritrea's President Afwerki and Ethiopia's President Zenawi. These three, all former guerrillas, are now among the main backers for Laurent Kabila. . . . They are also much hated by President Moi."

One of this "new breed," Ethiopia's Meles Zenawi, was profiled on April 9 in Milan's daily *Corriere della Sera* as a one-time devotee of Albanian dictator Enver Hoxha, now converted to the true faith of the free market and democracy. He describes himself as part of a network of like thinkers (all butchers), including Museveni, Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame, Eritrea's Isaias Afwerki, and Sudanese rebel John Garang.

The U.S.A.-China Strategy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

April 9, 1997

The only “Yellow Peril” threatening the world today, is that running up and down the spines of the current harvest of Anglo-American sinophobes. These are typified by such leading elements as: the sinophobes rallied around Baroness Margaret Thatcher’s and Sir Henry Kissinger’s May 1996 Prague Conference, a witches’ coven now scheduled to reconvene in Arizona, in mid-May; Thatcher lackeys such as Sir George Bush and Sir Leon Brittan; Sir Caspar Weinberger and other rabid Anglophiles of the New York Council on Foreign Relations; and, those born-again Tiberiuses and Neros associated with Thatcherite Baroness Caroline Cox’s British-intelligence front, “Christian Solidarity International,” who have turned, recently, from their customary occupation, promoting genocide and war against Africans, to spreading racist hate-propaganda against China.

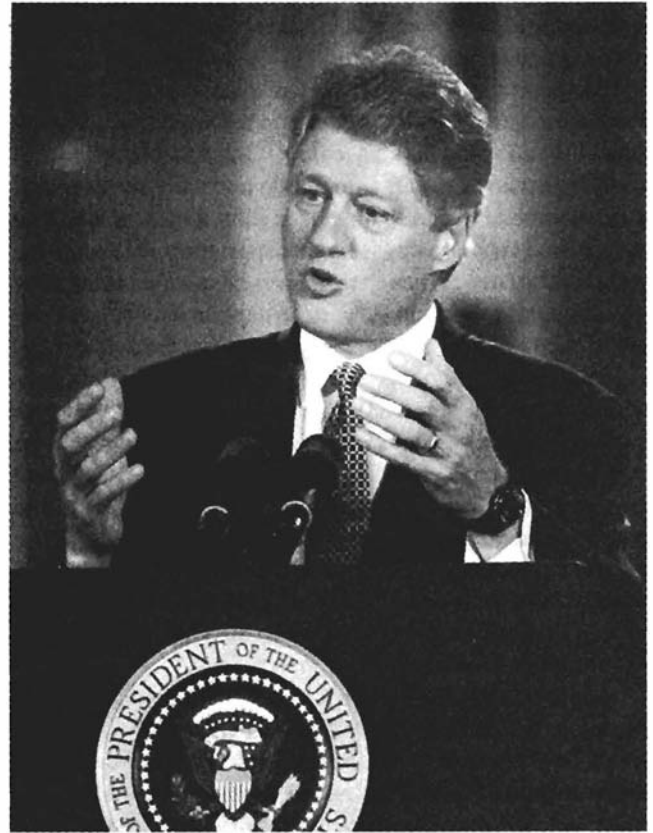
Although this latest epidemic of sinophobic mouth-froth is solidly in that tradition of that British geopolitics which caused the two World Wars of this century, notable British circles, of considerable policy-shaping experience and influence, regard the anti-China rant of Baronesses Thatcher and Cox, and Thatcher’s Sir Leon Brittan, as the strategic folly of shallow braggarts. London, as usual, divides its assaulting forces, complementing its obvious frontal assault with an envelopment of the unwary victim’s flank.

Merely opposing the strategic imbecility of U.S. President Bill Clinton’s London-run adversaries, is not a viable alternative to the hysteria of witchy Lady Thatcher’s familiars. Ranting cultists, such as today’s wild-eyed dupes of the Mont Pelerin Society, have always turned out in significant numbers and varieties, like Europe’s Fourteenth-Century flagellants, as omens of any catastrophic crisis in civilization. Such deranged wretches become a severe security-threat to society,

when, as today, existing governments fail to provide an anxiety-stricken population the needed, credible assurances, that those in charge know what is wanted, and are prepared to act appropriately on that knowledge. Therefore, the problem is not the subject of China; the problem is the present lack of a competent strategic outlook from governments, most notably in the capitals of Europe and North America.

It must be emphasized, that the great majority among rational ordinary people, know, that they themselves have not developed the competence to judge what needs to be, or could be done. Only dangerous demagogues, such as populists, or similarly-deranged sorts of persons, would suggest, that the caprices of desperate popular opinion, ought to design the foreign policy of their nation. Sane, but usually perplexed, ordinary citizens recognize, that today’s popular majorities do not know the best way in which to secure their nation’s future; these citizens rightly expect to be represented by their government, that in the same sense they hope to be represented, in time of illness, by their family physician. Intelligent citizens have entrusted certain responsibilities to the governments they have chosen to represent them. Such citizens hope that their government is not of that foolish sort, which, like skittish “wimps” or unprincipled demagogues, makes its policies in compliance with public-opinion polls; those citizens expect nothing more, nor less, than competent service to those rights for which we are all accountable to the posterity of not only our own nation, but of humanity as a whole.

A government which relies upon what it chooses to perceive as popular opinion polls, is a government which, in its zeal to represent almost everyone, ends up, like the ill-fated Robespierre and St. Just, representing the interests of almost no one, its own interest least of all. Under conditions of crisis, a government which is a slave to the perceived whims of



Chinese President Jiang Zemin (left) and U.S. President Bill Clinton. Today, there are but two nations on this planet, whose cooperation might provide the needed quality of leadership to deal with the world crisis: the incumbent President of the United States, in partnership with the government of the People's Republic of China. "If that does not occur, then there are presently no visible hopes of rescue for humanity at large," LaRouche writes.

public opinion, or, to the opinion shaped by a corrupt press and entertainment media, will be astonished to find itself dumped, and that inevitably, by a people which has lost patience with a poll-disoriented regime's intrinsic incompetence to govern effectively under actual conditions of crisis.

In a crisis such as this present one, the government must serve the nation and its people as does a competent military command under conditions of wars of "annihilation." The people have a right to expect competence, above all, from their government. Until this moment, during the present global strategic monetary-financial crisis, no government on this planet has shown either competence, or any likelihood that it might develop that specific quality of competence, the which is relevant to the threatened doom immediately before all of this planet. The qualification should be added: Virtually all have shown relatively poorer performance on this point than the present government of China. That competence, is the matter which we address here.

A strategic theorem

Crises, such as the present global crisis, develop because governments, and their populations, have persisted in foolish opinions much too long. The only exception to this rule, is the rare case in which the crisis was caused by a natural catastrophe which a reasonable government might fairly argue that it had not been equipped to have foreseen. That exception

granted, all other crises are man-made.

A case in point, is the flooding in northern California this past winter. The destruction was not caused by any unforeseen changes in weather-patterns for that region, but by the folly of the relevant state and Federal governments, which had failed, over nearly three decades, either to develop, or to maintain adequately, those existing flood-control systems which had been effectively designed, according to foreknowledge of likely extremes in weather, to prevent exactly the result foreseen, a result which was caused by nothing but governmental negligence.

Granted, that negligence by government was encouraged greatly by pressures from adherents of sundry budget-cutting and environmentalist fads. No competent government would excuse its submission to pressures from such faddists; in each instance, in which a government might have foreseen the consequence of giving way to such faddists, it should have denounced, and otherwise resisted those fanatics, on the authority of reason. If it did not resist those fanatics with all the means at its disposal, then government itself must be blamed for what the fanatics may have induced it to do.

Putting aside cases which could be blamed, reasonably, on the consequences of practically unforeseeable natural disasters, every remaining crisis occurs as a result of the existing policies of relevant governments. If those policies have been popular ones, then it is the people who have brought the crisis

upon themselves, through the influence of their support for wicked popular opinion.

From scrutiny of the history of relevant types of cases, we can liken popular opinion's common response to a crisis, by aid of the following fictional case.

A man who drove his automobile into a fire-hydrant, had that automobile towed to the repair shop. Later, as he drove the repaired vehicle away from the repair shop, he steered the vehicle into a tree. When the man was next seen, his attorney was attempting, without success, to explain why the tree can not be sued for the fresh damages suffered by the automobile.

That man reminds us of numerous currents within contemporary public opinion. In the U.S., for example, we live in what is called "a democracy," a foolish nation, which has been plunged into a global monetary-financial crisis, like that menacing those present-day U.S. "Baby Boomers" who had invested most of their savings in the mutual-funds bubble. The popular opinion among such "Baby Boomers," substitutes a strong desire for personal financial gains in speculative markets, in place of, and in opposition to the vital interest of the nation and their own posterity.

Man is not a beast; he is not a creature of instinct. Man is a creature with the capability for developing valid ideas. The entire development of the human population, above those levels of population-density and demographic characteristics achievable by some species of higher ape, is the benefit of the development of a growing accumulation of ideas, transmitted by one generation to its posterity. In this way, the unlimited potential of human cognition, to increase our species' power over nature, has been demonstrated in principle. In this way, the history of mankind is the internal history of the process of change in the transmitted storehouse of available and practiced, relatively validated discoveries of ideas. All of the defects of society are to be traced, therefore, to man's stubborn tolerance for those ideas whose influence has prompted society to do itself in.

Thus, each crisis for which man could not fairly blame nature, is the result of a society's Hamlet-like, stubborn adherence to those ideas which have produced the crisis, the society's preference for the current set of "mainstream" ideas, over those available alternatives which would have served to avert, or cure the crisis.

The present strategic crisis can not be seriously, effectively addressed, until it is scrutinized from the vantage-point which recognizes, that the history of mankind is the history of ideas. The most easily recognized, appropriate model with which to begin such a study, is the example of Euclid's geometry.

That said, the theorem which we shall demonstrate, is, that a strategic partnership, centered around the U.S.A. and China, including key states of the former Soviet Union, Iran, India, and their Asia partners, is an indispensable alternative to the near-future collapse of global civilization into a "New Dark Age," a catastrophic physical-economic and demo-

graphic collapse, of the type experienced, but on a lesser scale, earlier, in the fall of the Roman Empire in western Europe, or, during the middle decades of Europe's Fourteenth Century.

For reasons to be identified, the theorem just stated here, like the theorems of Euclid's geometry, is premised upon an underlying hypothesis. In Euclid's geometry, the relevant hypothesis is represented by an interdependent set of definitions, axioms, and postulates. The hypothesis which underlies the entirety of a Euclidean geometry is axiomatically deductive, and linear. The theorem we have introduced here, reflects a higher order of underlying hypothesis, of a quality better approximated by Bernhard Riemann's 1854 revolution in geometry, an hypothesis whose characteristics are non-linear, and premised upon Leibniz's *Analysis Situs*, rather than deduction.

In the case of the theorem just stated, the relevant hypothesis is one of unique authority for comprehension of all leading developments presently in progress. It is urgent that key leading circles understand the nature of this non-Euclidean hypothesis; without solutions cohering with that comprehension, it is improbable that the present civilization will long survive the close of the present century, assuming it does not disintegrate at an earlier time. Without policies and related actions which are coherent with the products of that quality of understanding, no government, however chosen, could rule competently under the presently worsening conditions of planetary crisis.

That approach, the introduction of the principle of hypothesis to the problem at hand, is not optional. Given the special nature of the crisis at hand, the resort to our proposed method of analysis is indispensable. No different method could possibly define practicable comprehension of the nature of the crisis, or, of the nature of useful solutions.

For reasons to be identified below, the present global crisis of civilization, is neither of the form which might be identified by the accepted usage of "business cycle," nor of any other model proffered by the modern economics, political science, or history classroom. The present crisis confronts us with a breaking-point, an existential crisis of the entirety of that modern European civilization whose power has dominated the entirety of this planet since no later than the Eighteenth Century. That civilization, in that degenerated form of its former self, which it has assumed during the recent thirty-odd years, is doomed. This present, global civilization, may be likened fairly to the fabled sinking of the British Empire's ship *Titanic*. That ship can not be saved. The only practical question is: can the passengers, the nations and their people, be rescued, in time, from the doomed ship?

The only possible solutions are those which abandon most among those leading radical changes in social, economic, and political institutions (e.g., excepting the U.S. civil-rights reforms effected during the time of Rev. Martin Luther King's leadership), the which were introduced during the recent thirty years. The required solution must include

restoration of the formerly most successful features of modern nation-state economy and related practice, as they existed thirty years ago, during the U.S. Kennedy administration, and the Franklin Roosevelt administration earlier. It is not a matter of simply “turning back the clock”; that could not, and should not be attempted. It is a matter of learning from the lessons of five to six centuries of modern history, as we might learn from a great scientific experiment.

It is relatively easy to show, if performance is measured in terms of demographic characteristics of individual and household life, that the principal changes in the cultural, political, and economic policies of Europe, the which were made, from approximately the mid-1960s on, have been a net, global catastrophe. Despite all of the catastrophes and other errors of practice which had beset European civilization since the beginning of Europe’s Fifteenth Century, the global impact of the Fifteenth-Century creation of the modern European nation-state committed to scientific and technological progress, had been, until the middle of the 1960s, the greatest rate in improvement of demographic characteristics of populations in all known, or inferable previous human existence. Since the second half of the 1960s, the result of the mid-1960s cultural-paradigm shift, has been a general, secular, accelerating decline, globally, as measured in those demographic factors. Since the introduction of relatively unchecked increases in tendencies for “globalization,” since the close of 1989, the degeneration of life on this planet, overall, has brought us to the brink of collapse into a new, global “dark age.”

The comparative superiority of European civilization’s global performance, during the centuries preceding the mid-1960s, relative to trends since, must not blind us to the fact that there were weaknesses in pre-1966 European culture globally, which permitted the introduction of those radical changes underlying the accelerating downward trend in culture and economy since. We could not simply return to the early 1960s. We require a less haphazard approach to the problem. Hence, an added reason we must turn to the method of hypothesis.

Thus, we are confronted by the following array of leading questions.

1. From the standpoint of physical-economy: What have been the underlying changes in implicit (e.g., axiomatic) assumptions, which distinguish the policy-shaping of the post-1965 period, from that of the preceding thirty years? How have these changes brought about reversal of the overall-upward trends of the 1936-1965 interval, causing the overall-downward trends of the more recent thirty years?

2. From the same standpoint: What weaknesses in the set of underlying assumptions, governing policies of economic practice, during the 1936-1965 interval, permitted those radical changes in ruling assumptions which have governed shaping of policies of practice during the more recent thirty years?

3. How are the answers to the preceding two questions expressed as changes in the social composition, and functional interrelations among the institutions whose interaction dominates the shaping of policies of practice?

We proceed by outlining an insight into the latter question.

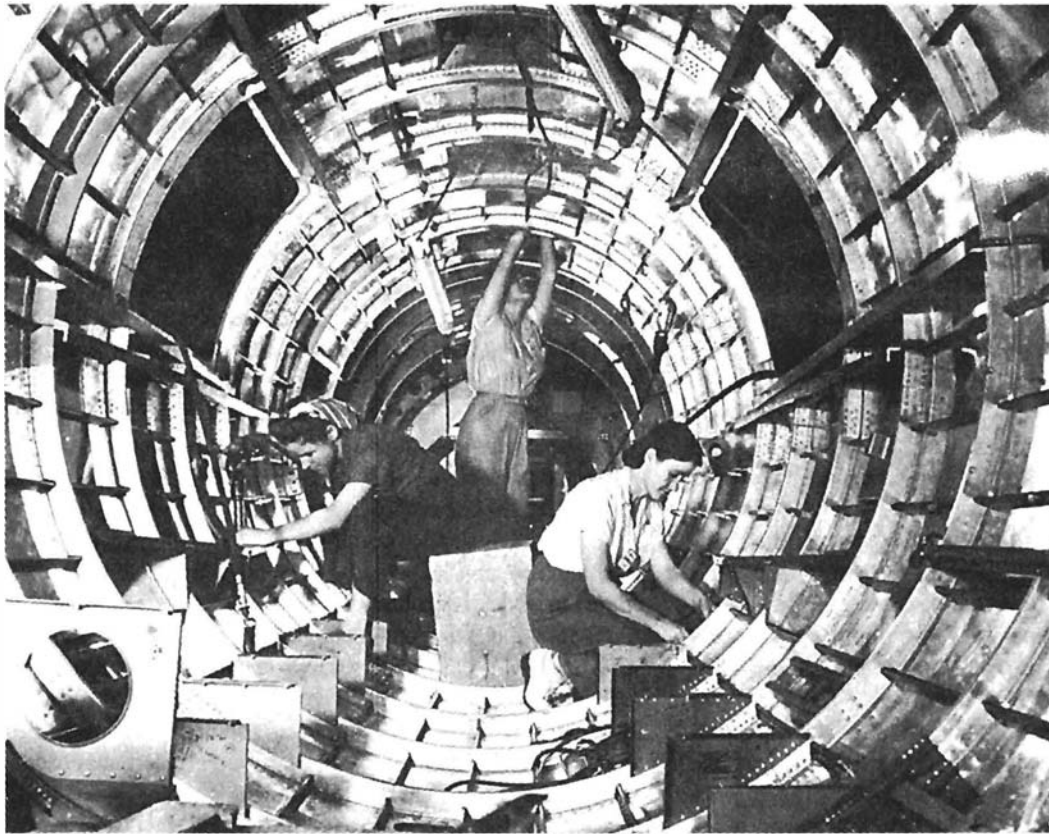
The war-economy paradox

Since the 1901 assassination of U.S. President William McKinley, the economies of Europe and North America have never achieved significant economic growth, or improvement in the conditions of life of their populations, except as a by-product of preparations for, or conduct of warfare. The fact that military expenditures, as such, are consumed as a form of waste, presents us with a powerful paradox, of singular importance for our consideration here.

This paradox can not be mastered, without discarding the cardinal assumptions underlying every form of generally accepted textbook and classroom economics doctrine, those of Karl Marx and John von Neumann’s so-called “systems analysis” included. One must discard the linear, and “*post hoc ergo propter hoc*” assumptions, which presume to examine the ratio of magnitudes of outputs to inputs, as if the relationship between the two were causal, or were statistical characteristics of the domain being represented in this simple-minded fashion. One must take note of the fact, that the replacement of persons by higher apes, in the production cycle, would not result in that increase of outputs over inputs, the which is typical of all viable economic processes taken as a unit-whole. The fact which the simple-minded, generally accepted classroom doctrines ignore with recklessness, is, that the determining feature of mankind’s anti-entropic relationship to nature, is those cognitive processes, by means of which the individual human mind generates, and replicates the discovery of valid principles, both of nature, and of cognition itself.

In successful cases, the vastly superior performance, above all alternative modes of past or present economy, of the best European and U.S.A. models of modern nation-state economy (the anti-Adam-Smith, Hamilton-Carey-List “American System of political-economy”), centers attention upon the crucial relationship between a universal compulsory education (typified by the Schiller-Humboldt reforms of education for Germany), and a sector of the productive process fairly identified today as “the strategic machine-tool-design” sector. The transmission of the reenactment of accumulated, crucial, validated discoveries of principle, through the education process, and the generation of valid new discoveries of principle in this same cognitive mode, drives the sector of “strategic machine-tool design,” and also supplies production so tooled with an educated labor-force capable of assimilating new principles into successful productive practice.

As the first U.S. Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, already specified, in his December 1791 Report to the U.S.



The U.S. war mobilization, October 1942: Women workers assemble a B-17 bomber. "Since the 1901 assassination of U.S. President William McKinley, the economies of Europe and North America have never achieved significant economic growth, or improvement in the conditions of life of their populations, except as a by-product of preparations for, or conduct of warfare."

Congress, "On The Subject of Manufactures": The success of this process is conditional upon an appropriate development, chiefly by government, of the basic economic infrastructure in which production and distribution of goods are situated. It is the rate of improvements effected in this way, which is the only source of sustainable net physical-economic profitability, and related gain, of nation-state economies considered as wholes.

That summary of the case so stated, consider the sociology of industrial management during the 1901-1965 interval.

At the top of the Twentieth-Century industrial sector, the operating management was divided among three most notable components. One of these was encountered in the persons of those who represented the standpoint of rentier finance. Another component, which was usually allied, or tended to ally factionally with the outlook of rentier finance, was the accounting mentality. The third, was the standpoint of physical production and distribution.

A series of events, beginning with the mid-1890s, first Sino-Japanese war, featuring the implications of Fashoda 1898, and concluding with the assassination of McKinley and the accession of Britain's King Edward VII, brought the standpoint of London-centered rentier finance into a dominant political position throughout Europe and the United States. With President Theodore Roosevelt's anti-industrial counterrevolution in the U.S.A., and the developments corre-

lated, world-wide, with the 1905-1907 depressions, rentier-finance was in the saddle everywhere, but with one significant qualification.

The other side of these 1894-1907 developments, was the British Empire's orchestration of an oncoming general war, centered in Europe. Crucial, in Britain's plan, and preparations for launching what became known, variously, as "The Great War," or "World War I," was the capture of the U.S.A. as Britain's committed ally, through the Presidencies of two treasonous spawn of the Confederate States of America's oligarchy, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. The switching, under U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, away from the U.S.A.'s traditional European allies of the middle through late Nineteenth Century, Germany and Russia, to the U.S.'s traditional Nineteenth-Century adversaries, Britain and the British-French Entente Cordiale, ensured Britain's commitment to its preparations for a simultaneous military assault on Germany, from Russia in the East, and Britain, France, and Belgium, in the West.

The industrial mobilization essential to the preparation for, and conduct of such warfare, brought the third element of management, the production manager, temporarily, into a relatively powerful political position. A similar role and influence of the production manager, was called into play in preparations for, and conduct of World War II, and in the military mobilizations and non-military aerospace develop-

ment of the 1946-1963 period of threatened general nuclear warfare.

This same logic affected the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact economies in an analogous way. The chronic performance-failures of the civilian side of the Soviet economy, contrasted with the mission-oriented successes of the Soviet science-driven military-industrial complex, illustrate the point.

The standpoint of all competent production management, is the mastery of that present potential given to it from the past, to the purpose of creating the higher levels of performance of future production. The span of this concern, respecting extension in time and physical space, increases as a function of capital-intensity, and also as a function of rates of technological attrition. The skilled production management, especially in the relatively smaller-sized, closely held firm of the strategic machine-tool-design sector, and also in the technologically advanced, capital-intensive industrial giants, operated on the basis of planning backwards, from a targetted economic "horizon" to be reached either a half or full capital-turnover cycle, seven to twenty-odd years ahead.

Without such production managers, no power is equipped to survive the kind of general warfare which became characteristic of all leading military conflict over the period beginning Lazare Carnot's 1792-1794, revolutionary reconstruction of both France's military-industrial complex and the conduct of warfare itself, until the aftermath of the 1962 "Cuba Missile Crisis." The American Revolution, Carnot's reforms in France, the effect of the reforms made by Scharnhorst, vom Stein, the Humboldt brothers, Abraham Lincoln and military leaders in the Grant-Sherman tradition, Britain's Admiral Fisher, and others, through Alfred Graf von Schlieffen, was to establish a symbiosis between the world's most capable military commanders, on the one side, and, on the other side, the most capable scientists, machine-tool designers, and production managers available.

During this century, every period of peace and disarmament was a national economic disaster. It was not the lack of war which caused this, but, rather the tendency of the financiers and accountants to ruin the economy, whenever the authority of the production managers was weakened to the degree the financiers and accountants could do more or less as they pleased. Only in the wake of the 1962 missile crisis and the subsequent assassination of President John Kennedy, were the relevant financier oligarchs assured, that the progress of "détente" permitted the systematic destruction of the production-management faction and the policies it represented.

The beneficial effect of pre-war, and wartime economic mobilization for modern warfare, is located in the "spill-over" of "strategic machine-tool designs," from the military side, into the generality of production and product design. It was the rate of that spill-over, including the conversion of military production-capacity to civilian uses, which accounts

for the high rates of real economic growth associated with mobilizations for general warfare, and for governmental, military-like commitments to "crash programs" of aerospace development.

There were chiefly two reasons for this pattern. "Normally," during those periods, during this century, when the preparation for, or conduct of general war was not an overriding consideration, the productive sector of the economy was looted, by diverting an increased ration of the total income-stream, away from the real economy, into sundry forms of wasteful expenditure, such as leveraging growth of those financial assets situated in rentier modes of financial speculation. The result was a "draw down" of the productive sector of the national economy, including a relative inhibition of scientific research and development, and a relatively diminished role for the "strategic machine-tool-design" sector. Only the fear of losing a current or future general war, overrode the peace-time priority commanded by the finance sector and its accountant lackeys.

Once it was assumed, that the terror of the 1962 "missiles crisis," and the consolidation of a "détente" orientation, promised to lower the risk of warfare, from general warfare, to "cabinet" and "surrogate" warfare, the priority upon strategic implications of technological attrition was virtually eliminated. The 1966-1967 take-down of the leading edge of the aerospace sector, exemplifies this. The role of foundations, such as McGeorge Bundy's Ford Foundation, in fostering the "New Age" lunacies of the "Frankfurt School's" Herbert Marcuse, Hannah Arendt, and Theodor Adorno, typifies the massive corruption of university strata of "Baby Boomer" youth, in bringing about a perversion of the future national elite with neo-Malthusian and related anti-science, anti-rational dogmas. It was the "march through the institutions," by those corrupted strata of late 1960s university populations, which is key to understanding the presently imminent collapse of civilization into the global barbarism of a "New Dark Age."

The post-1965 trend, of degeneration of university education into the production of bigotted adherents of "politically correct" Yahooism, is an expression of this change. The collapse of the "strategic machine-tool design" sector, is a related expression of this.

Through the present century, until 1963-1966, whenever the dominant financier oligarchy was not burdened by threat of general warfare, its role was to loot production, and productive potential, to the speculative advantage of financier parasites. This was the cause of all of the pre-1966 economic depressions suffered by Europe and North America. Only under conditions of threatened general warfare, did the London-centered international financier oligarchy consider itself, reluctantly, obliged to bend to the imperatives of the production managers and the military allies. After 1965, military science, and productive growth, were replaced by the cult of positivist sociology. Since 1965, a corrupted U.S. military

establishment, steeped in the utopian suppurations of radical-positivist sociology, has been near to the forefront of civilization's march into Hell.

In this pattern, the special significance of the 1962-1963 developments, is that the London-centered financier oligarchy was persuaded, that the process of "détente" energized by the terror of the 1962 "missiles crisis," had eliminated the likelihood of future general warfare, that future warfare would be limited to diplomatic abominations in "cabinet warfare," such as the 1960s Vietnam War, or surrogate warfare, such as London's and Vice-President George Bush's Pakistan-based, drug-trafficking-financed "surrogate" war against the Soviet Union, in Afghanistan. These creatures estimated that the probable elimination of prospect for general warfare, made feasible the reduction, and ultimate elimination of the factional political power of the "strategic machine-tool-design" sector, and the production managers.

This, latter, neo-Malthusian transformation, was consolidated during the years 1966-1968. The "march through the institutions" by the veterans of the 1968 upsurges of the post-industrial "youth counterculture," did the rest.

The mid-1960s 'paradigm down-shift'

That review of the "war-economy paradox," steers our attention back to the first of the three questions posed above. *From the standpoint of physical-economy: What have been the underlying changes in implicit (e.g., axiomatic) assumptions, which distinguish the policy-shaping of the post-1965 period, from that of the preceding thirty years? How have these changes brought about reversal of the overall-upward trends of the 1936-1965 interval, causing the overall-downward trends of the more recent thirty years?*

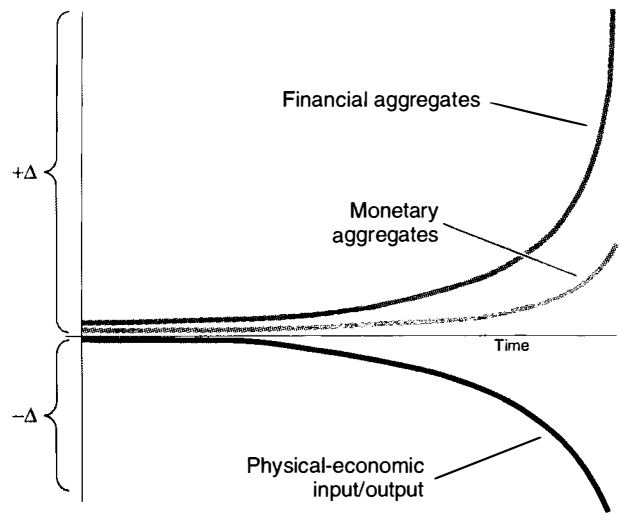
With the virtual elimination of the political power of the production-management faction, the rentier-financier oligarchy and its accountant allies took over. The result is, in functional terms, what we have summarized in the "Triple Curve" (see **Figure 1**). We have recently entered the region of the steepest slope of the curve of hyperbolic interrelations among the three elements of that "Triple Curve" function; the imminent disintegration of the international financial and monetary system, is presently inevitable; it is unstoppable by any means other than actions by powerful nation-states to throw the IMF, et al., into government-regulated bankruptcy-reorganization.

The process leading into the present "triple-curve" syndrome, began approximately thirty years ago. It is relevant to bring resolving-power to bear, on the mid-1960s shift of popular values, away from the production-oriented values of the pre-1966 population, to the increasingly anti-industrial, "consumer society" lunacy of the post-1965 period to date.

The characteristic pathology infecting many in the ranks of the returning U.S. World War II veterans, was the impulse often described, during the 1950s, as the "White Collar" syndrome. This impulse was fostered initially by what the

FIGURE 1

A typical collapse function



This figure is a schematic summary of three curves which are characteristic of the process of monetary and financial disintegration of the world economy. Financial and monetary aggregates are growing at hyperbolic rates, while the income streams to sustain their growth, are diverted from the physical economy, which is collapsing at a corresponding rate. (See EIR, Jan. 1, 1996, for an in-depth elaboration of these processes.)

returning veteran of 1945-1946 saw as the tendency of President Harry S Truman's U.S. economy, to return to the conditions of the pre-war, 1930s Depression. This impulse was grafted onto this stratum's experience with the advantages of rank in that veteran's recent military service. It was also fostered by what has been called the "political witch-hunt hysteria" which took over the national psyche during the years of President Truman's incumbency.

It was, in short, a fearful, politically and economically motivated desire, to become either part of "management," or as close to that status as possible; this syndrome was sometimes identified with a tendency toward George Orwell's *1984* utopia, and, more broadly, as the self-image of "The Organization Man." It was the households of that sector of the World War II veterans' stratum most closely associated with this, which supplied most of the university-student populations of the 1960s, the middle to late 1960s most notably.

The inquisitorial hysteria of the Truman years, was characterized by a strong impulse toward shamelessly "anti-intellectual" Yahooism within the population generally. The uncouth Senator sometimes known as "the Pepsi-Cola kid," Wisconsin's, and Roy M. Cohn's Joe McCarthy, parodied the convergent roles of both England's Sixteenth-Century hooligan, Lord Sir George Jeffreys, and the Nazi courts' Judge Roland Freisler. Such were the formative political conditions,

under which the parents of the “Baby Boomers” lived, during the Truman years.

These family conditions of the late 1940s and 1950s, set up the “Baby Boomers” for the successive, profound shocks of the 1962 missile crisis, the 1963 Kennedy assassination, and McGeorge Bundy’s and Robert McNamara’s launching of the Indo-China “cabinet war” over the dead body of President Kennedy. So, under the sociological management of such creatures as Margaret Mead, Theodor Adorno, and Herbert Marcuse, the accumulated hatreds of the “Baby Boomers” against the hysteria of their parents’ 1940s and 1950s, were detonated as the enraged, existentialist radicalism of the middle to late 1960s.

The recruitment of hundreds of thousands of such campus youth to the “rock-drug-sex counterculture,” during the middle to late 1960s, provided the culture-medium for spread of the same infection as the basis for the pervasive “political correctness” of the 1970s through 1990s. The same patterns were spread, by similar means, during the same period, into the rest of the Western Hemisphere, throughout western Europe, and, soon, into the Soviet bloc, too. This existentialist mania among youth, spread from the dionysiac revels of the rock-drug-sex counterculture, into a generalized hatred against industrial society, expressed as the shamelessly neo-Malthusian, fascist-like *mythos* of “post-industrial” utopianism. The emergence of the specific syndrome, called “consumerism,” during the second half of the 1960s, is exemplary.

Go into the philosophy programs of typical universities and junior (e.g., “community”) colleges today. The core of what is taught is the Nietzschean dogma of Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger, or such kindred forms of radical existentialism as, the dogmas of Heidegger’s admirers Hannah Arendt and Jean-Paul Sartre, the criminality of Hermann Hesse’s *Steppenwolf*, or the parallel dogmas of Martin Buber, Karl Jaspers, et al. The core of the matter is Heidegger’s emphasis upon “thrownness”: society is an alien jungle, into which the individual is “thrown,” against which he, or she must strive. This, like the Nazi outlook which it echoes, is a brutish form of feral paganism, in opposition to all notions of the individual as participating in society, such as the Christian principle of *capax dei*. That warmed-over Nazi philosophy of Heidegger’s followers, is in perfect accord with that cult of “consumerism” which was introduced, during the 1966-1968 interval, as a companion to the “post-industrial” dogma of “The Great Society.”

Until the cultural-paradigm shift of the late 1960s, the characteristic relationship of the American to the economy, was typified by the technologically progressive American farmer, and the role of the famous Model T Ford, which often sawed the farmer’s wood, served as a tractor in the field, and which the farmer, or other owner, repaired as needed. We produced what we needed, what we consumed; our role as “consumers” was defined by our companion-role as participants in the process of production through which the means

of consumption was supplied. Since the government of President George Washington, the factory was to the urban household as the fields and barns were to the farmhouses.

The adolescent’s, or adult’s ability to perform the most commonly required, successful repairs on objects possessed, was a measure of functional literacy. On Saturdays, many back yards and side yards were transformed into repair-shops, in this way. Often, it was a measure of the successful design of objects offered for sale to households, that the object was crafted in such a manner as to facilitate commonly needed types of repairs by the purchaser.

U.S. studies have demonstrated, that, during World War II, for historic and related reasons, the German soldier, not the Brit, Russian, or American, was the best fighting man. The offsetting advantage of the American lay largely in the domain of logistics, including the incidence of raw recruits with the established, or readily acquired ability to drive, and to repair a truck. We, like German contemporaries, took pride in the quality of the products our economy produced, especially good products fabricated with our personal participation. We Americans also took pride in our economy’s cultivated ability to turn out more of our products than anyone else’s. “Shop talk” was ubiquitous and preferred weekend gossip among friends visiting friends.

Beginning the radical youth of the middle to late 1960s, Americans lost their earlier, productive identity; the mental disease of “consumerism” soon became an epidemic. During that time, one sensed the change had come upon us suddenly. Certainly, it had come to the surface suddenly; but, there had been warnings, if we thought back to the 1950s and early 1960s. The 1950s “White Collar” syndrome, was one such warning-sign. The anti-labor, and therefore “anti-Blue-Collar” implication of “McCarthyism,” was a clear warning-sign. That moment of horror, the 1962 missiles crisis, was a crucial added factor for the anti-war youth of the Vietnam War 1960s: “technology is bad!” The “Baby Boomers” had been conditioned to this latter view, by Hollywood’s “Frankenstein” and Japan’s “Godzilla” syndrome in horror films, and related rubbish: the paranoid reaction among Hollywood’s dupes, was: “These mad scientists will kill us all, if we don’t get them first!”

We should not have been taken by surprise. The modern anti-science horror-story had been pioneered by the anti-Franklin rant, *Frankenstein*, of Jeremy Bentham’s Mary Wollstonecraft (Godwin) Shelley. That “science-fiction” horror-formula had been rewarmed by Britain’s geopolitical Fabian, Herbert George (“H.G.”) Wells, who damned all industrialists as “Morlocks.” It was Fabian, or Fabian-like sociologists, of Marcuse’s, Adorno’s, Norbert Wiener’s, and Margaret Mead’s ilk, who typified the London Tavistock Institute accomplices, who had preshaped, and later launched the youth-counterculture of the middle to late 1960s. The 1962 missiles crisis made all those 1950s “science-fiction” horror films seem suddenly real to young minds which had

been nursed by that one-eyed baby-sitter, the television tube, and, fondled, as adolescents, in the parking lots of the drive-in theater.

The changes so typified, reflect deep, axiomatic transformations (for the worse) in the way in which the affected minds work. In this instance, “deep” signifies something which goes deeper than any among the axioms of Euclid’s geometry; it reflects the class of assumptions which Gottfried Leibniz referenced by his use of the term *Analysis Situs*. Here, our attention is focussed upon a special sector of the domain of such *Analysis Situs*, the underlying ordering-principle which distinguishes an entropic process from an anti-entropic one.

How an economy grows

Back to Euclid’s geometry, as Bernhard Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation clarifies its axiomatic flaws. To summarize what has been published in numerous earlier locations.

Mankind’s improvement in both potential relative population-density and correlated demographic characteristics of both households and total populations, is chiefly the product of axiomatic changes in belief, changes of the type associated with validated discovery of a new physical principle. This process of change can be rendered comprehensible only by reference to the kind of geometric thinking introduced by Riemann: geometry as the subject of a governing, Platonic principle of hypothesis. This approach is crucial for mastering the Leibniz-founded branch of physical science known as *physical economy*.

The source of all fundamental progress in knowledge, is *metaphor*. Given, a system of validated axiomatic beliefs, but, also given a factually validated phenomenon which is irreconcilable with those preexisting, relatively validated beliefs. Since the mutually contradictory beliefs receive their authority from the same level of development of the person’s cognitive faculties, the new phenomenon must either be exposed as not existing in quite the manner initially thought, or the entirety of previously established belief must be overturned. The juxtaposition of established belief with the contradictory evidence, is the prototype of true metaphor, in Classical art forms, and in science.

The effect of posing the metaphor, is analogous to counterposing Euclidean geometry, with its definitions, axioms, and postulates, to a successful construction which implicitly invalidates one or more among the colligating elementarities of the Euclidean hypothesis. No formal representation of the connection of such a valid, real construction with the universe in which it appears, is possible, until we have superseded the Euclidean hypothesis with a new hypothesis.

This method, which was that of Plato’s Academy, and of such moderns as Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and Gottfried Leibniz, was refined through the massive contributions of Carl F. Gauss, beginning his elaboration of a systematic definition for higher mathematics, in his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*. The experimental method, associated with the

term “biquadratic residues,” as Gauss himself had applied this to astrophysics, geodesy, and magnetism, is of crucial importance for accomplishing the result which Leibniz demanded under the rubric of “sufficient and necessary reason.” As Riemann stressed, Gauss’s derivation of a general theory of curved surfaces from the basis provided in his work on biquadratic residues, supplied the basis for Riemann’s own revolution in geometry, and the writer’s own approach to problems of measurement central to a science of physical economy.

On this connection of Gauss’s and Riemann’s work to Leibniz’s principle of “sufficient and necessary reason,” the present writer summarizes a pedagogical illustration he has employed over the decades, as in his one-semester introductory course in economics: the case of the plumber.

Assume that a U.S. plumber, in the year 1965, is applying exactly those skills he had practiced since 1946. Consider the question: In light of the technological progress which has occurred in many branches of production during twenty years, does the labor of that plumber deserve relatively less compensation (as measured in household market-basket contents) than during 1946? On the contrary, the value of the plumber’s labor is located within the production cycle of which the plumber’s work represents a necessary component. In other words, to assess the result of the plumber’s labor, we must first situate the plumber in the actual physical-economic space-time in which his actions are located. The technological “level” of that physical-economic space-time may be viewed as a matter of the Riemannian “curvature” of that space-time. The value of the plumber’s actions are determined by their place in that economic phase-space-time in which they are situated. This relationship, this situation, is the *necessary and sufficient reason* for the significance of the plumber’s action. In all cases, economic and other, the relevant hypothesis is the *necessary and sufficient reason* for the principle of action governing effects in that physical-space-time geometry.

The principle of measurement, as rigorously defined, successively, by the non-Euclidean, physical geometries of Gauss and Riemann, affords each newly validated principle of nature the quality of an added dimension of an n-dimensional geometry of physical space-time. The fact, that such principles are made known through measurement (i.e., a generalized, rather than linear/scalar notion of extension), affords each the same quality of dimensionality which relatively more naive opinion attributes to senses of directed extension in space and time. In place of the simple, linear extension characteristic of Euclidean space-time, we have a factor of curvature implicitly derived from applications of the notions associated with biquadratic residues, to the relevant experimental evidence. The result, is the distinction of physical space-times and related phase-spaces, by their pervasive characteristics.

Thus, unlike Euclidean geometry, we are focussed not only upon a physical space-time geometry, rather than an aprioristic space-time, but, we must also consider the functional interrelationship among all the dimensions of an n-di-

mensional physical geometry, a functional interrelationship expressed mathematically as “curvature.” This approach enables us to introduce an otherwise unavailable quality of competence to measurement of relations within economies.

Mathematically, progress from a physical geometry of “ n dimensions,” to one of “ $n+1$ dimensions,” in this way, already provides a notion of measurement. The principle of measurement involved, is that associated with the progression from simply linear/scalar forms of rationality, to so-called incommensurables, to still higher mathematical cardinalities, the transcendental domain, to yet higher transfinite cardinalities. Inasmuch as such increases in physical dimensionality are expressions of revolutionary increase of validated principles of nature (i.e., scientific revolutions), the application of that newly gained increase in knowledge of principles, is the correlative of those increases in the productive powers of labor, by means of which society achieves a correlated increase of potential relative population-density, together with improvement of the demographic characteristics of households and general populations.

Recognizing that this progress is effected through the medium of metaphor, we are guided to appropriate insights respecting the benefits to society’s general development, including its productivity, of improvements in language and Classical forms of art.

The relatively simplest aspect of the increase of the productive powers of labor through scientific and technological progress, is shown by examining the relationship between the resolution, and practical realization, of a single, new, validated principle of nature, to the effect of transforming a physical-economic geometry of “ n dimensions” to one of “ $n+1$ dimensions.” The change in Riemannian curvature of the physical-economic space-time, corresponds to an anti-entropic increase of the potential relative population-density of that society. That is the only way in which there can occur a general increase in the productive powers of labor valid for any possible extension of the economic “horizon.”

The Fifteenth-Century establishment of the modern nation-state introduced a new form of society, in which trends toward general education of the population, were combined with state fostering of scientific and technological progress, and with accelerated emphasis on state fostering of development of basic economic infrastructure. This had the twofold effect, of increasing the realization of new knowledge, while also increasing the rate at which new discovery of principle occurred per-capita.

The superior impact of modern European civilization, from the impetus supplied by the Fifteenth-Century Italian Renaissance, until the 1966 downturn, has been the result of the establishment of a new form of society, known as the modern nation-state. The characteristic, most relevant distinction, is the emphasis placed upon preconditions which must be satisfied to realize the potential of all, or nearly all of the individual members of society, through both the development of the specifically human cognitive potential of each

individual, and the opportunity for that individual to participate in that society in a way consistent with the development of those cognitive powers. The notion of the Federal Republic of the United States, as summed up in the indelible Preamble of the Federal Constitution, typifies the highest notion of such a modern nation-state yet achieved anywhere on this planet.

The situation in which this notion of the modern nation-

The Fifteenth-Century establishment of the modern nation-state introduced a new form of society, in which trends toward general education of the population, were combined with state fostering of scientific and technological progress, and with accelerated emphasis on state fostering of development of basic economic infrastructure. This had the twofold effect, of increasing the realization of new knowledge, while also increasing the rate at which new discovery of principle occurred per-capita.

state was able to emerge to such advantage of all mankind, as traced from Charlemagne, through the work of such as Abelard of Paris, Dante Alighieri, into the Fifteenth-Century Council of Florence, is the commitment of the Platonic, Augustinian tradition of Christianity to the notions expressed in Latin as *imago dei, capax dei*, and in Plato’s and the Apostle Paul’s Classical Greek, as *agapē*. In short, the driving force within western Europe, was to devise a form of political society consistent with Augustinian Christianity’s conception of the nature and requirements of individual mortal existence. This meant, a state committed to the development of all individual members, and to fostering the realization of the cognitive potential of those persons. It was the explosion of the previously pent-up individual cognitive potential, fostered by this new kind of political institution, which unleashed the unprecedented growth of potential relative population-density, and of improvements in demographic characteristics, developments which dominated, and characterized, the striven centuries from the Council of Florence until the 1966 downturn.

The youth-counterculture, riddled with the same brutish existentialism promoted by Nazi philosopher Heidegger, was a repudiation of both this axiomatic nature of the human indi-

vidual and of the form of modern nation-state developed to meet the natural requirements of every human individual. The repudiation of the earlier commitment, to fostering relatively high rates of investment in scientific and technological progress, and the accompanying impulse, of Henry A. Kissinger and others, toward making technological stagnation tolerable by culling the "human herd" of its "excessive numbers of eaters," represented assaults upon the most essential axioms of modern society, and, also represented assaults on both the dignity and related rights of the human individual, and of the capacity of the existing level of world population to escape the most horrid holocaust of combined mortal strife, famine, and disease which has ever been known, or inferrable from earlier human existence.

The roots of the counterculture

Turn to the second question posed above:

From the same standpoint: What weaknesses in the set of underlying assumptions, governing policies of economic practice, during the 1936-1965 interval, permitted those radical changes in ruling assumptions which have governed shaping of policies of practice during the more recent thirty years?

For all of known and inferrable human existence, prior to Europe's Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, more than ninety-five percent of the population, under all branches of human culture, lived in those relatively depraved, relatively bestialized conditions which are typified by serfdom, slavery, or, as under Aztec rule, worse. In historical times, the model of such generalized depravity is the "empire," as typified for the history of the Mediterranean region by Babylon, Tyre, Rome, and Byzantium. In such forms of society, the power of law-making was concentrated in an oligarchy, often by an "emperor," or kindred authority selected by that oligarchy to rule in its interest and name. The only recognized political or moral constraint imposed upon such a ruler was the intersection of the collective interest of the oligarchy itself, with such customs as were usually associated with such "mainstream thinking" as were represented in a pantheonic collection of authorized varieties of religious belief. To that latter degree, the emperor, or analogous figures, ruled by a twofold "covenant" with the oligarchy itself (e.g., the Magna Carta imposed by the English oligarchy upon King John), and, according to adopted notions of custom, as typified by the established pantheon, such as that of ancient Rome, or Babylon before it. The principle of government under law, rather than rule of men, did not exist, except in such forms as the Classical Greece of the Homeric epic, of Solon, and of Plato, adduced the existence of such a body of natural law.

Thus, the emergence of the first modern form of nation-state, under France's Louis XI, was a fundamental threat to the continued existence of the two forms of oligarchical rule hegemonic throughout the Mediterranean region up to that time: the form of oligarchy based in the tyranny of a landed aristocracy, and the form of oligarchical tyranny represented

by the financier nobility of imperial Venice. The U.S. Declaration of Independence and Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution, express that principle of law which is a threat to the existence of all forms of oligarchical or other tyrannical rule. This is the notion of law rightly associated with the term "natural law."

By "natural law," we signify the appreciation, that there exists an adducible principle in the comprehensible relationship between man and the universe, this in the same sense physical science thinks of laws of nature. However, the notion of natural law is intrinsically superior to any ordinary notion of physical-scientific law. This intrinsic superiority lies in the fact, that natural law focuses upon the means by which the human species is capable of exerting dominion over nature. In other words, the domain of natural law is a domain superior to ordinary physical science, the domain of *epistemology*: how man develops those ideas, in Plato's sense of *idea*, by means of which man's power over nature, per capita, is increased.

In Augustinian Christianity, this relationship between man and nature is expressed, in Latin, by the notions of *imago dei* and *capax dei*, and in Plato's Greek, by *agapē*. These are the notions from which the development of the modern nation-state was derived.

These notions conceive mankind's relationship to the universe, as actually expressed in an upward course of development of man's increasing dominion, a development which has the epistemological character of Plato's "Becoming." The successful expression of this process of "Becoming," reflects the existence of a constantly governing, underlying, unchanging principle, Plato's "Good," which is always, simultaneously efficient in governing the past, present, and future of the Becoming. The central question of natural law, thus shows itself to be the relationship between, on the one side, the development and activity of the mortal human individual, and, on the other side, that Good which is simultaneously efficient in all past, present, and future existence of the universe. It is the willful, cognitively defined role of that individual, in that context, which presents us the location of the most elementary practical considerations of natural law. Upon these notions all principled features of the modern nation-state implicitly depend, including the notions of equality of all human individuals under law.

In short, the relevant historical fact is, that the form of modern nation-state sprung from Europe's Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, is the expression of the deepest principles of universality associated with Christianity, Augustinian Christianity most immediately. The notion of the human individual, as centered, equally, in the expressed self-development of all individual's cognitive potential for practice (dominion), is the essence of the relevant natural law, as the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution's Preamble reflects this.

Although the fuller comprehension of these implications

of natural law was limited to a relatively few key leading intellects of that Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, as earlier, or today, the irreconcilable conflict between these principles and the principles of the extant and more ancient oligarchical orders was written with a broad, bloody hand across the continents, then, and since. While the traditional conflicts between financier and landed forms of oligarchy continued into the Twentieth Century, the primary conflict in Europe, since the Fifteenth Century, has been the combined effort of landed and financier oligarchies to destroy the heritage of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. It is the cumulative impact of this effort upon the internal characteristics of the Twentieth-Century form of the nation-state, which shaped the potential for the successful 1960s introduction of the “post-industrial” cultural-paradigm shift. The nature of these connections is seen most readily from the standpoint of the axiomatics involved.

The initial effort to crush the modern nation-state, as it were “in the cradle,” was a mobilization of feudal and financier oligarchs under the direction of Venice. For a moment, the League of Cambrai, led by France, was on the verge of crushing Venice. The betrayal of the League, by Pope Julius II and then Spain, allowed Venice to survive, and organize its sundry political, military, and cultural counter-offensives, then chiefly against France and Italy, but also on every possible flank in Europe, Germany prominently included.

To focus upon the net essentials of the ensuing five centuries of history, the initial reaction by Venice was a raw, conservative reaction, much like the convergence of political conservatism upon fascism since. During the middle to late Sixteenth Century, a more cunning form of reactionary strategy emerged from within Venice: of building counter-nation-states, as maritime and financier powers, in the Netherlands, England, and so forth. This new faction within Venice, led by Paolo Sarpi, gained hegemony in Venice in 1582. That faction is better known as “the Enlightenment.” While Venice continued its use of the tradition of landed aristocracy as a “conservative” variety of anti-Renaissance force, chiefly in southern Europe, the main emphasis was centered in the Enlightenment of Sarpi’s protégés, such as his lackey Galileo Galilei, Francis Bacon, Galileo’s protégé Thomas Hobbes, René Descartes, John Locke, et al., and their Eighteenth-Century empiricist and other followers, Bernard de Mandeville, François Quesnay, Voltaire, Gianmaria Ortes, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and Immanuel Kant notably included.

While the relatively more compassionate among the pro-feudalist political conservatives relegated the rights of serfs and other politically oppressed to the domain of the after-life, the Enlightenment, from Bacon through Kant, adopted a simpler, neo-Aristotelean ruse, of denying the existence of the human soul altogether. The root of the latter tactic is traced through Gasparo Contarini’s teacher, the “mortalist” Pomponazzi; but, the source on which Sarpi relied for this, was that medieval prophet of present-day radical positivism, the notorious William of Ockham. A wag might admire the con-

ceit, that Sarpi sought to induce civilization, like Seneca, to commit suicide with a razor—Ockham’s Razor.

After Sarpi’s faction had consolidated its control over London, with the accession of George I, the British Empire, including its present, thinly disguised form as a “Commonwealth,” gained increasing cultural hegemony throughout the planet, chiefly through London’s participation in the victorious party in a series of European wars, continuing through two London-orchestrated World Wars of this century, and the 1989-1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union and its military alliances. A glance at today’s typical university curriculum is sufficient to demonstrate the pathological control over the modern mind exerted by the Ockhamite philosophical tradition of Sarpi’s Seventeenth-Eighteenth-Centuries “Enlightenment.”

Consider the generally accepted forms of social doctrines encountered there, as typified by sociology, psychology, ethnology-anthropology, economics, political science generally, and history. The conception of man which is hegemonic in virtually all universities, is what is otherwise recognized as the British definition of “human nature”: the degenerated view of Galileo’s student Thomas Hobbes, and of all of Hobbes’ notable followers, such as the pro-slavery John Locke, the pro-satanic Bernard de Mandeville, the pro-drug-trafficking Adam Smith, and the British spy-master Jeremy

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Bentham known otherwise for his scandalous doctrine of “hedonistic calculus,” as in his notorious *In Defense of Usury* and *In Defense of Pederasty*. The hegemonic axiomatics of today’s most widely taught classroom mathematics, is derived from the same Hobbesian view of “human nature,” and a correlated notion of the relationship between man and nature. To a large degree, physical science, including biology, is corrupted by the influence of that perverted axiomatic view of mathematics. The doctrines of language are derived from anti-Renaissance notions set forth, in Hobbes’ *Leviathan*, demanding suppression of language’s most crucial expressions of cognition, metaphor, and the subjunctive. Classical philology has been superseded by a radically Ockhamite pseudo-science, called “linguistics.” Even rational punctuation has been slaughtered on the altar of academic empiricism. The nadir of all this, is the positivist dogma of law uttered shamelessly from such tainted fonts as U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia.

The connections are most simply illustrated by the case for generally accepted classroom forms of economics. Piero Sraffa’s *The Production of Commodities by Commodities* has the perverse relevance of presenting the kernel of the fallacy upon which virtually all generally accepted, Twentieth-Century classroom economics has been premised, Cambridge Systems Analysis most explicitly. The notion that the role of labor in the production-process might be adequately represented by a linear magnitude of labor-time, or price of such labor-time as a commodity, is the kernel of a great folly. The attempt to represent economic processes as input-output relations of this characteristic, is the essential absurdity which underlies, pervasively, nearly all popular financial, accounting, and economic dogmas of the present-day classroom and textbook.

To summarize the point, consider your own making the following argument to any defender of what is currently generally accepted economics dogma of the university classroom. Ask: “Where in your equations, do you express the determining role of the human individual’s cognitive function in acting as the sole cause for the net increase of physical productivity of society as a whole? In other words: the innate ability of the developed individual human mind, either to assimilate a discovery of physical or analgous principle by replication, or, even to generate a valid discovery of a new such principle? This quality of the developed, innate ability of the mind of the individual person, is the sole source of the anti-entropic transformation of society, from a relatively lower (“n dimensions”) to higher (“n+1 dimensions”) state of potential relative population-density, and correlated improvement in demographic characteristics of the households and of the population considered as a whole.

This expresses an anti-Hobbes, anti-empiricist valuation placed upon the human individual. It is this conception of the human individual which provides us the basis for judging what are, and what are not intrinsic human rights under natural

law. This expresses the standpoint of *imago dei* and *capax dei* (and, also, *agapē* as the passion for sustained creative, cognitive concentration in search of higher truth as solution to metaphor). This is the standpoint of Europe’s Fifteenth-Century Renaissance; the contrary view, expresses that notion of man as a mere beast, as portrayed by Hobbes, and by all exponents of the Enlightenment, through today’s typical sociology, political science, law, physics, and mathematics classrooms.

At this point, we supply an additional argument. The point being added might not appear to be essential to the line of argument being made, but, for the fastidious thinker, it is not only a relevant, but an essential point. Earlier, above, it was noted, that the principal subjects of the cognitive processes, are not only discovery of valid principles of nature, but also of those principles of cognition itself, through which mankind’s discovery and mastery of principles of nature is effected. We are not seated in the spectator’s gallery, contemplating the universe performing in the confines of the arena before us; we are in the universe, exerting increased relative control (dominion) over that universe, by means of the discoveries of principle generated within our cognitive processes.

The question of truthfulness, for us, is not what “is,” but, rather, “by what means do we know it is?” The primary subject-matter of knowledge, is the nature of proof of the validity of the cognitive processes by means of which we acquire knowledge. The experimental basis for such proof, is the demonstration of man’s increased power within the universe, per capita and relative to a square kilometer of the Earth’s surface, as this variable (“extensible”) magnitude can be counted in terms of formulations corresponding to the advancement from a (Riemannian) physical-space-time geometry of “n dimensions,” to a superior one of “n+1 dimensions.” Hence: *imago dei*.

The corollary proposition is: What is the nature of the human individual, by virtue of this, thus, experimentally validated demonstration of the principle of truthful knowledge? Thus, what are the natural rights which must be attributed to that individual? Hence: *capax dei*. By what means, is this quality of the individual expressed? Hence: *agapē*, that passion for truth and justice, the emotional power, that Classical-artistic sense of beauty, the which sustains concentration of the cognitive powers on producing a validated solution for what is rigorously definable as a metaphor of science or Classical art.

Riemann and paradigm-shifts

To sum up the case presented thus far. We have located the present global crisis of mankind in terms of two, nested cultural-paradigm shifts. These two, successive shifts, have been situated as, away from the axiomatic assumptions underlying the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance’s generation of the modern form of sovereign nation-state republic, a species of government under forms of constitutional law (rather than

some designated body of public opinion) which derive their intrinsic authority from what we have identified here as natural law.

These two shifts represent the efforts of, chiefly, a European finance-oligarchical faction, rooted in the imperial, maritime and financier power of medieval and early-modern Venice, to, first, resist and undermine the establishment of the sovereign nation-state republic in Europe, and, then, to create sovereign nation-states based upon financier-oligarchical principles, as a counterforce against the principles of the Renaissance. Most recently, since the collapse and disintegration of the former Soviet Union, the financier-oligarchical interest has moved most boldly, with shameless openness, in the effort to eradicate the existence of sovereign nation-states, to clear the way for immediate return to a parody of the old, pre-Fifteenth-Century forms of empire, this time labelled "global society."

The additional feature of the crisis, is the fact, that under the influence of principles of the Renaissance, as these were efficiently present in modern European civilization's global influence until the mid-1960s cultural-paradigm shift, the population of this planet rose from several hundred millions, to more than five billions today. Had the levels of technology extant during the late 1960s, been fully utilized for economic development, this planet could have sustained a population, living at 1960s European standards of per-capita market-baskets, and comparable demographic profiles, in the order of approximately twenty-five billions. The source of this increase of potential relative population-density, has been entirely the changes which the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance in Europe had introduced to the "cultural matrix" of leading nations of the world's population.

The continued cultural-paradigm shift, away from those values, when accompanied by the willful imposition of "globalization," to the effect of eliminating the modern European form of sovereign nation-state republic, means a rapid collapse of the world's potential relative population-density toward approximately the levels reached, world-wide, during Europe's Fourteenth Century. The exact levels which might be reached during a period of approximately the first two generations of the coming century can not be predicted. The extent of chaos-driven mortal strife, the scope and variety of old and new forms of epidemic and pandemic diseases of plant, animal, and man, and the correlated collapse in nutrition, all involve too many presently unpredictable considerations to permit us to say whether the world population's collapse might tend to level off at approximately several hundred millions living individuals, or perhaps tens of millions.

It must be stressed, that the institution of the Renaissance model of sovereign nation-state republic, is itself the most essential pillar of all of those institutions upon which the rise of humanity's potential population above several hundred millions has depended absolutely. Destroy the centralized institutions of nation-states such as the U.S.A., and civilization

as a whole is doomed to plunge into the worst "new dark age" yet known. Continue the present shift toward parodies of pre-Renaissance imperial rule, under growing power of "globalization" and supranational agencies subverting national sovereignty, and that "new dark age" is an inevitability.

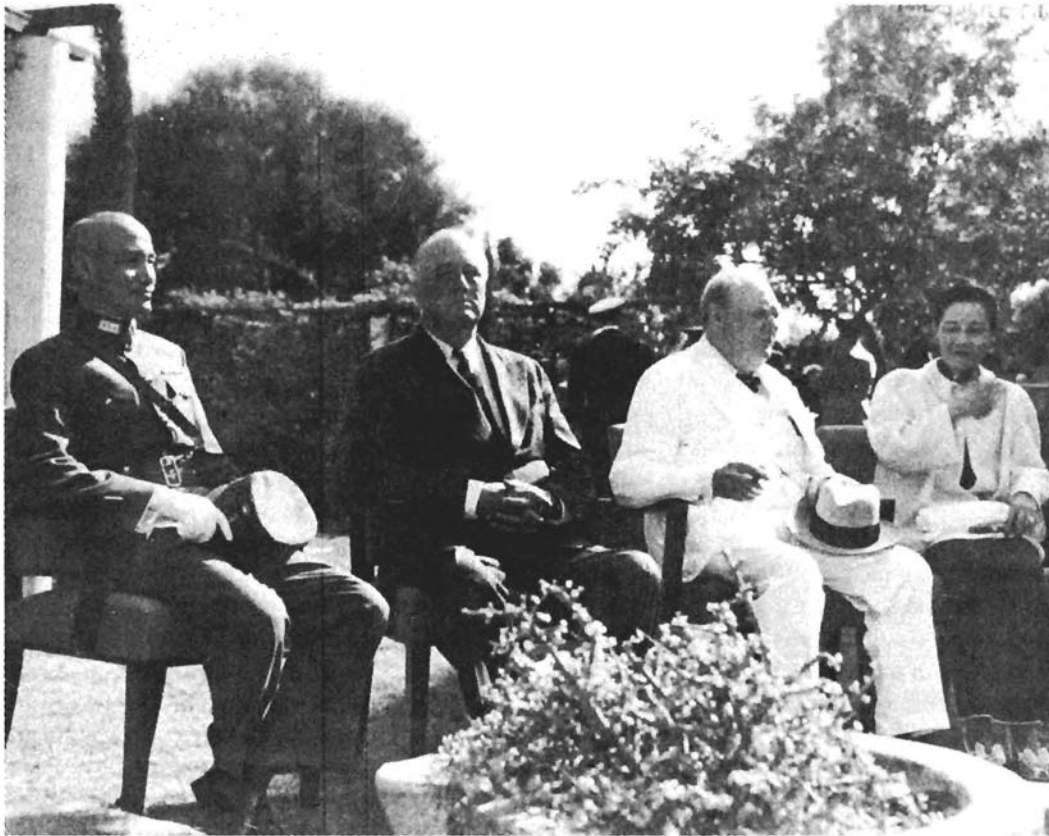
For the worst case, we should adopt the view, that once mankind had purged itself of those foolish, presently "mainstream" ideas which have been responsible for bringing civilization to the point of collapse into a "new dark age," civilization might emerge on this planet again, perhaps not to repeat the mistakes which had destroyed this present civilization from within. That resilience of living processes, the which has so often, pleasantly surprised so many among us, and the manifest power for good inhering in the human individual's cognitive processes, oblige us to adopt more optimistic estimates for the distant future of mankind.

Nonetheless, unless we overcome the present crisis, during the months before us, the likely prospects for the declining years of the presently aging "1968 generation," and their presently living descendants, are horrifying beyond the presently existing capacity for belief. If we fail to reverse the recent thirty years' cultural-paradigm shift during the weeks and months immediately before us now, the tattered remains of the crisis-stricken human species will suffer a monstrous penance for the stubborn folly of our "1968 generation." The willful choice of globalist forms of neo-Malthusian, "post-industrial" utopianism, means a collapse of the planet's human potential relative population-density, from the present level, above five billions raw population, to not more than several hundred millions. The rate of collapse of population-potential so indicated, signifies a catastrophe beyond the scope of today's known human experience.

There we stand, imperilled, at the brink of such a holocaust. By recognition of that cruel fact, let our consciences be informed for action.

This is a crisis from which only appropriate leadership, acting with at least the degree of great pungency and force invoked by President Franklin Roosevelt's March 1933 inaugural address, might rescue the human species. Were these issues for action relegated to an ordinary dialogue among political parties and governments, a form of dialogue like that of the European Union, delimited by the consent of all leading parties, the worst disaster would be ensured. Only such leadership, radiated from agreements among two or more of the world's largest powers, and their collaborators, could rescue humanity at this present, very late date.

That fact, that a few must act boldly and preemptively, in the interest of the whole civilization, as President Franklin Roosevelt might have done, but for his untimely death, summarizes the special character of the strategic crisis before us; any less dramatic view of the matter, were already exhibitions of the pathetic folly of present-day Hamlets. In fact, joint preemptive action taken by the President of the United States, with the consent and support of the People's Republic of



Great Power cooperation between the United States and China was envisioned by President Franklin Roosevelt (second from left), but ended with his death and the Presidency of British puppet Harry S Truman. China's leader Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (left), Madame Chiang, and Winston Churchill, with Roosevelt in Egypt in 1943.

China, and our two nations' mutual partners in great economic enterprises, is the only possible route to safety for the human race as a whole; those who oppose such action, or seek to prevent it, are therefore misguided souls, acting as if they were the enemies in practice of all mankind.

With those considerations in view, return to the Riemannian model of cultural-paradigm shift confronting us now. Examine certain leading scientific features which have an essential relevance to the cited, practical strategic perspective required of the statesman.

The image of progress as corresponding to an orderable succession of hypotheses, from a Riemannian manifold of "n dimensions" to one of "n+1 dimensions," applies not only to the domain recognized as that of scientific and technological progress, but also the domain of Classical fine arts and related matters of development of the principled character of the individual's, and culture's relevant cognitive powers. One crucial feature of such a succession of hypotheses must be emphasized before turning to our concluding argument.

In the case, that we are considering a series of actions, or propositions, which are consistent with a single hypothesis (e.g., interdependent set of definitions, axioms, and postulates), that hypothesis defines the ordering-principle of developments so situated. In the case of a succession of hypotheses, a differing sort of underlying hypothesis is determining. For our purposes here, an adequate illustration is provided by

considering the cases in which the notion of ordering pertains to the distinction between entropic and anti-entropic series of hypotheses. This specific issue of ordering is that which must occupy our attention for the case at hand: the transition from the hypothesis which assures us the entropic result of a doomed civilization, to the new hypothesis which assures us the contrary, anti-entropic result. The ordering principle which defines that distinction, is the point of crucial difference between the anti-entropic Renaissance impulse, and the contrary, corrosive, entropic impulse supplied by the Enlightenment. The modern sovereign nation-state republic, is an integral part of the Renaissance impulse; without it, civilization could not survive. Such are the references which identify the state of mind required of the statesman addressing the presently onrushing global crisis.

The most commonly endemic obstacle to progress, is that kind of militant adherence to defense of "mainstream thinking," which might have shouted "flat earth" slogans at the departing three caravels of Admiral Christopher Columbus. The great crises of humanity are often defined by those moments at which time has at last run out for some stubbornly held, popular body of what today's politically-correct muddleheads admire as currently "mainstream opinion." In such moments of crisis, it might be better to say, that the previously held hypothesis must now be promptly superseded by a better one. It is for that reason, that great moments of progress in

human civilization often arrive with the accompanying bloody afterbirth of violent revolutions and, or wars. The stubbornness with which entrenched bankrupt opinion is defended as it were a vital strategic interest, is the most common cause of ruin of nations.

For that same reason, leadership in time of crisis is distinguished by the willful capability of resisting so-called “mainstream opinion,” the capability of refusing to wait, in the customary cowardly fashion of bureaucrats, until the wind of opinion turns to one’s advantage. As in any ordinary emergency, the customary problem is to find among those engaged, an egregious voice of authority, which will summon an otherwise confused body of people to act with resolve in the manner required to address the crisis. This is the essence of distinguished military leadership; it is the essence of statesmanship in a moment of crisis. Today, the need is for voices of leadership which speak to the troubled, anarchic world at large with the authority of great-power status. Today, there are but two remaining nations on this planet, whose cooperation might provide that quality of leadership: the incumbent President of the United States, in partnership with the government of the People’s Republic of China. If that does not occur, then there are presently no visible hopes of rescue for humanity at large; in that case, the threatened “new dark age” will come, in the immortal words of former U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale, “early and often.”

The psychological heart of the matter of leadership, is the ability of leading agencies to see with clarity the non-linear process of transition from a previously established, to the appropriate new hypothesis of ruling opinion. As the Act III soliloquy of Shakespeare’s Hamlet addresses this matter concisely, the doom of the play’s Hamlet, and Denmark, too, lay in Hamlet’s fearful inability to bridge the transition from those familiar ways which led only to doom, to the new, unfamiliar paths toward survival. Like the commander whose suicidal frontal assaults betray his lack of intellectual courage to see the appropriate flanking actions, or young Moltke’s fatal loss of intellectual courage at the outset of World War I, or the methodical Montgomery who personally delayed victory by months of war or longer, in repeated demonstrations of a kindred intellectual flaw, the most deadly sin of the well-meaning, failed leader, is the propensity to cling to old geometries of thought, when the leap into new ones is historically decisive.

For that reason, it is essential, that even among many who will not yet grasp fully the implications of what I have written here, it is essential that they be informed of the presence of such qualities of consideration, that they might not commit the potentially fatal mistake, of assuming that what they perceive as the unfamiliar, is therefore in error. They must grasp the fact, that anything that is not in error, will be unfamiliar to them, and that whatever seems familiar were likely to be a fatal error. They must sense the importance of their immediate study of these matters, otherwise they will be more or less useless advisors on choices of

action during the onrushing moment of crisis.

Now, the course of economic and related events, has made clear to all reasonably well-informed and literate persons, the outstanding accuracy of the present writer’s forecasts and accompanying characterization of the recent decades cultural and economic decline. Although some institutions have attempted to evade this fact, by misrepresenting the writer’s functional forecasts as implying “tea-leaf”-style predictions which, in fact, the writer did not make, the forecast of the late-1960s process leading into August 1971, the writer’s mid-1970s assessment of the “floating exchange-rate” system, the writer’s outline of the awful implications of the 1979-1982 “Volcker measures,” his Spring 1987 forecast of a probable stock-market crash beginning the first week in October, and his 1992-1994 treatments of the “derivatives bubble” implications, are the best forecasts on the public record from any source on these matters. This writer’s earned, solid authority in these and related matters, has very specific strategic importance at this crisis-juncture.

It is unlikely that any presently visible governments would act competently until such time as an “economic Pearl Harbor effect” suddenly transforms public opinion in the manner needed to support dramatic, sudden executive action by the incumbent President of the United States. Therefore, the great danger is, that the President, and also his key partners come to that moment of history-shaping decision inadequately prepared, and, for that reason, flub the situation, with disastrous effects for all mankind.

The danger is not only that the President and his immediate partners in decision might be inadequately prepared. The willingness of the world at large to submit to the required, preemptive decisions by the President and his partners, requires that they, too, be informed in advance, and thus prepared to react in the appropriate way. The argument will be heard, that the discussion is moot, since no one is presently prepared to consider such actions; the opposite argument must be made, unless people are informed of the reasons for those needed actions which they would only be prepared to take under conditions of crisis not yet arrived, they will not act competently when those conditions do arrive. We must employ the precious little remaining time available to prepare decision-makers for those actions they must take all too soon, whether or not they are presently willing to admit such a moment of crisis would ever arrive. The point of view outlined above, is the standpoint which is indispensable for defining those near-future decisions upon which the continued existence of civilization depends.

If relevant persons are not willing to accept the massively redundant proofs of the present writer’s exceptional authority in related matters, the conclusion to be drawn, is that our poor civilization has no person qualified to rule in any of the governments whose decisions will soon determine whether mankind launches a planetary economic recovery, or sinks into the worst “new dark age” yet known.

The floods of '97: return of the 'Devil in Davenport'

by Marcia Merry Baker

As of mid-April, hundreds of square miles of north central U.S. farm states are under water in the Missouri/Upper Mississippi river basins. While the immediate cause is a natural phenomenon—the coincidence of heavy snow pack, rapid melt-rate, and rains—the floods are not a “natural” disaster; the floods are a man-made disaster, caused by the last 30 years of “de-industrial” policy.

When the Great Flood of 1993 hit the Missouri/Upper Mississippi river basins (engineers called it a 500-year hydrological event), *EIR's Feature*, headlined “The Devil in Davenport,” commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche, focussed attention on the demented thinking processes of a nation that doesn't have the sense to prepare for natural disasters, even going so far as to substitute riverboat casino gambling and other tourist attraction gimmicks in place of its physical economy. This is the work of the Devil.

The reference is to Davenport, Iowa, the Mississippi River town, whose locals decided to approve riverboat gambling, as a cure-all to economic depression in the U.S. agricultural heartland; and also decided to *not* build levees, because it would spoil the riverfront view for gamblers and tourists.

Davenport was flooded in 1993; and now, again, in April 1997. In contrast, adjacent towns with levees remained safe and dry. (Davenport is one of the Quad Cities, along with Bettendorf, Iowa, and Moline and Rock Island, Illinois, that span the Mississippi River.)

The damage toll from this spring's “Flood of '97” in the upper Midwest will be huge. But, as the “Devil in Davenport” shows, it comes directly from policies associated with the last 30 years of U.S. economic decline, during the hallelujah days of post-industrial policies. The flood-blighted region lacks

adequate infrastructure, its agricultural base is in crisis, and the measures taken in response—such as legalizing gambling—have taken things from bad to worse.

South Dakota shows national policy crisis

South Dakota has been given federal disaster status twice in the last four months, first because of severe blizzards, and now, because of the flooding. But the breakdown situation in the state epitomizes the disaster in national economic policy thinking. South Dakota is the most agriculture-dependent state in the nation. Recent years of international “free trade” (i.e., trade rigged to favor international cartels and conglomerates) have all but ruined the once-independent farmer base in the state. Ratios of rail track lengths, power supplies, and other infrastructure essentials have all *declined* per farm and per unit area in the state. Worse, planned water-control projects were cancelled. Ron Wieczorek, a South Dakota farmer and political activist with the FDR-PAC, whose advisory board includes Lyndon LaRouche, described the situation for *EIR* on April 17:

“In February this year, 21% fewer cattle were placed on feed than a year ago. There are 7,000 fewer milk cows in the state than a year ago. There are 32% fewer hogs in the state than two years ago. Current commodity prices paid to farmers are less than half of the parity they need to survive. With this kind of collapse in agriculture, there is no end in sight, because the only alternative sources of revenue in the state are gambling and tourism.

“The situation is that March sales tax collection dropped eight-tenths of 1%—this is the first time that sales tax collection has dropped since the major drought of 1975-76.”



What the Devil did in Davenport in the 1993 floods: Rather than fight for infrastructure to protect the agricultural heartland from natural disasters, cities like Davenport opted for riverboat gambling and scenic downtown waterfronts—and no flood levees, thank you.

Thus, South Dakota's state, local, and household finances are in crisis. State actions to provide several million dollars worth of giveaway loans and tax abatements (the state has no corporate income tax, and no law against usury) to entice companies such as Citibank's credit card division and IBP (the largest meat cartel company in the world) to locate their "business" in the state, are backfiring.

On April 14, a special legislative session was convened in the state capital, Pierre, to take up emergency measures for floods, finances, and the economy. Lawmakers were anxious to work fast, because South Dakota lacks the money to pay the \$20,000 per day it costs to run a legislative session. Gov. Bill Janklow asked for a 2¢ increase in the gas tax; the Democrats gave him 3¢. Wiczorek released a statement calling for economy-building measures based on infrastructure projects, and LaRouche's proposal for a New Bretton Woods Conference to reconstruct a stable international monetary system. Whatever comes out of state initiatives, the South Dakota crisis poses the question of the urgent need for national, and international, policy changes.

Devil's spawn in California, Ohio

The other regions of the United States hard hit by floods in the last six months are suffering damage for the same reasons as the upper Midwest, even if they are not in as dramatically bad shape as South Dakota. California and the Ohio Valley states are examples.

In California, dozens of counties were hit by floods when,

over December-January, warm temperatures brought a sudden snow-melt at the same time as heavy rains: The two combined as a huge runoff into the Sacramento and San Joaquin basins, and the Sacramento Delta. Infrastructure plans to deal with such exigencies had been drawn up in the 1950s, because this region is one among many in the world with high variability in rainfall patterns. Yet these plans for northern California were not completed.

For example, federal funding for the proposed Auburn Dam, part of the upper Sacramento system program, was cancelled by Congress in 1996, following other cancellations over the years. Worse, maintenance on many levees and some other completed improvements was not kept up. Levees dating back to before 1900 were neither upgraded nor replaced by reinforced retaining walls. Rationalizations combined budget constraints with "environmental" concerns. In fact, some earthen levees, considered wildlife habitats, had been weakened after becoming riddled with muskrat holes. They broke—the work of the Devil.

This year, the flooding in the Ohio River Basin states likewise hit the Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky communities hardest, wherever the post-industrial considerations had forestalled building or upgrading infrastructure.

National infrastructure program required

This brief review makes the point that what is required is a national program of emergency economic measures, to build the infrastructure that the nation requires—water

systems, rail, waterway and other transport, electrical power, etc.

In everyday thinking, some people associate building large-scale infrastructure with war mobilizations, such as the Alcan Highway, or the port of Mobile, Alabama, both “defense” projects. But the same degree of determination to win is required for economic development policy now. The infrastructure is needed both for its own sake, and because the effect of constructing it sparks lasting economic growth, unlike post-industrial “industries” such as casino gambling and other “entertainment.” In the former, an estimated 3 million jobs would be directly involved, and another 3 million in supply-line industry and services.

A peacetime example of setting a deliberately high “horizon line” of economic benefits expected from an infrastructure-building policy, is that of the 1930s Tennessee Valley Authority. The power, water control, and agricultural landscaping that ensued from this river basin project provided for a long-distant future.

The centerpiece of such mobilizations—in war or in peace—is the machine-tool design sector, the R&D activity that comes up with the new machinery to build the new machinery, which is the marker of a successful economy.

From this development-based vantage point, the flooding in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi river basins tells us only one thing: Get on with the job.

In 1934, the first big dam on the Missouri, the Fort Peck Dam, was begun by the Works Progress Administration, the Depression-era agency that provided jobs-building public works.

In 1944, Congress authorized the Missouri River Basin Project, calling for a program to construct 137 dams, reservoirs, and other improvements on the Missouri and its tributaries—but these projects were never completed. The “Big Six” dams and reservoirs on the Missouri (Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall, Gavins Point), all earthen dams, were finished, and are being put to maximum use right now for outflow control, but the full basin projects—including more dams, levees, irrigation systems, pumps, and diversions—were never finished. There is likewise undone work on the channels of the Upper Mississippi Basin.

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy, attending the christening of South Dakota’s Ohae Dam, declared that dams were more important to our national security than all the missile sites being built at that time throughout the Dakotas. Wieczorek points out that, back then, the state and federal governments’ agreement was for the state to give up land for the reservoirs, and to receive, in exchange, the benefits of flood control. “This would have doubled the generating capacity of the river, provided irrigation for the entire eastern part of the state, as well as controlled flooding,” he said. Instead, with the post-industrial shift, “the 12 water pumps were all pulled out, and everything that had been started [power, irrigation] was cancelled.” Wieczorek added, “If

locks were put on the originally planned five dams, this would create 13,000 jobs directly, and another 13,000 jobs indirectly in terms of suppliers of materials, and so forth.

“The Jim River, where recent flooding took place, was supposed to be channeled as part of this original project; and had that been done, there would not have been any flooding there at all.”

The original engineering priorities for the Missouri and Upper Mississippi basins were based on certain hydrological features of this region. The weather pattern in these basins is what climatologists call “continental,” i.e., it is the center of a land mass, where weather patterns are prone to be extreme, with high summer heat, and frigid winters. The same is true, for example, of Central Asia. Infrastructure to manage these extremes is essential to make such expanses fertile.

Moreover, in the last Ice Age, the retreating glaciers left poor drainage patterns in much of the region, so that, for example, the state of Minnesota earned the nickname, “Land O’ Lakes.”

What happened this year is that heavy snows, an early melt-rate, and rains all occurred when the ground was already saturated. This caused a huge flow of runoff in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri river systems. In Fargo, South Dakota, for example, there were 75 inches of snow this winter (22 inches are considered normal). Then, 70°F temperatures struck in late March. The floods soon followed.

The need for a national approach to infrastructure is underscored by the costliness, and craziness, of local, makeshift “flood protection.” Well over 100,000 people were evacuated, at one point or another, in Minnesota and other states. Dozens of towns have put up temporary levees and dikes. Because of high melt-rates in Montana and Wyoming, some communities will have to maintain these until July.

The South Dakota government provided 700,000 bags for localities to fill with sand; and in March, the state ordered another 700,000, shipped in express from Japan. One thousand prison inmates were detailed by South Dakota Gov. Bill Janklow to work filling bags, centralized on prison farms at Sioux Falls and Huron.

Thousands of volunteers are needed for full-time tending of makeshift levees. “Sandbag U.” is the name for a bagging depot, manned by North Dakota State University students. In Fargo, South Dakota, 180 students from North High School formed a three-team brigade to toss 25-pound sandbags to raise the dikes, one mile south of downtown. (Since 1989, Fargo built some additional improvements on the Red River, but far from enough.) Nevertheless, when the “500-year” flood level hit the Red River at Fargo, on April 18, some dikes gave way, and evacuations in parts of the downtown, and downriver at Grand Forks, got under way.

As of April 18, residents of Davenport, Iowa came out to man their five-foot-high, temporary sandbag dike, to protect what they could of downtown and their baseball stadium.

Project Democracy's Fulani fronts for Kabila, Museveni

by Dennis Speed

And much of Madness, and more of Sin,
And Horror, the soul of the plot.
—"The Conqueror Worm," Edgar Allan Poe

In an interview conducted in prison in the spring of 1991, Lyndon LaRouche remarked, "What Bush is proposing—as Michael Dukakis was actually proposing in 1988—is fascism, domestically. What they are proposing globally, as I feared ever since I saw the operation against [Patrice] Lumumba and the former Belgian Congo, is the same thing in our policies toward the developing sector and other parts of the world: fascism." The "operation" that LaRouche referred to, was the assassination of Lumumba, the president of the Congolese National Movement, by Anglo-American intelligence, in January 1961.

Since 11 days after its declared independence on June 30, 1960, Zaire, formerly known as the Belgian Congo, has never known peace. A civil war was immediately launched out of the mineral-rich Shaba (Katanga) province, led by Moïse Tshombe. In that civil war, 500,000 people died. More than 30 years later, as Zaire is being threatened with a possible partitioning, planned by those forces which wish to see the end of the nation-state, fascism is being imposed on Africa, implemented by former Marxists. In America, some African-Americans, who are worse than the Jews of the Joint Distribution Committee that opposed the boycott of Hitler in the 1930s, are cheerleaders for the Pol Pot-like genocide. African diplomats remark, that the "Congressional Black Caucasians," in the form of their former leader, Donald Payne, are actually supporting the massacre of hundreds of thousands of black Africans.

The 1984-like code name of the operation to establish fascism, through what Bush later termed his "new world order," appeared in the 1980s notebooks of Oliver North as "Project Democracy." The Project Democracy apparatus includes Ross Perot, who was a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) in the 1980s. That body was used by Henry Kissinger and corrupt elements of the Department of Justice, to launch the illegal frame-up and imprisonment of Lyndon LaRouche. Today, the same Bush-led secret government apparatus that ran crack cocaine into

the inner cities of America, is leading a propaganda operation to censor all news of the ongoing British-orchestrated genocide in Central Africa.

Lenora 'April' Fulani

Lenora Fulani, a political prostitute who recently sold herself to Perot, is part of this Project Democracy apparatus. One of her assignments, dating from the late 1980s, was Zaire. "In November of 1990 I hosted a reception for the Zairean democrats who were in Washington for a conference on 'Prospects for Democracy in Zaire,'" she states.

Fulani also sponsored, as part of her 1992 Presidential campaign, something called "Democracy Dialogue '92." Fulani is close to Etienne Tshisekedi, recently "prime minister for a day" in Zaire. In 1990, he wrote: "We recognize the unrelenting effort by the Rainbow Lobby [of the now-defunct New Alliance Party, with which Fulani was associated] and its executive director, Ms. Nancy Ross, as well as by her colleagues, in support of our cause."

Fulani now supports the singularly undemocratic Laurent-Désiré Kabila, who was the only major opposition figure to refuse to attend the 1991-92 Zaire Sovereign National Conference, convened to prepare for a peaceful transition of power through free elections, which had been scheduled for 1997. But that is easy to understand, when you realize that "democracy" means the same thing to her, as it does to her "soul brother," Oliver North.

Fulani's disinformation campaign, would fall under the rubric of National Security Decision Directive No. 77, a.k.a. "Public Diplomacy," of the Bush secret government. Journalistic sources have stated to *EIR*, that they are in possession of evidence that Fulani's mentor, Fred Newman, once worked for the CIA. Whether or not that be true, it is obvious that Fulani's closeness to old intelligence hand Perot, cannot be overlooked. Furthermore, it is the "private" wing of intelligence, which actually counts—not the CIA.

In an April 14 release, entitled "Payne Meets Kabila: New Developments in Zairean Democracy," "April Fulani" writes, "Amidst all this hypocrisy, it is refreshing to hear Congressman Donald Payne (D-N.J.) talk about his recent visit to Zaire. The outgoing chair of the Congressional Black Caucus was a

guest on my weekly television show last week, and explained to viewers the political origins of the civil war. Representative Payne felt it was important to visit . . . Kabila. . . . According to the congressman . . . Kabila 'is certainly serious, and needs to be contended with. I had several hours of meetings [with him].' ”

Then, Fulani makes a remark that will live in infamy, alongside the apologies for Nazi atrocities of the 1930s by Nazi Bund supporters of New Jersey: “Representative Payne noted what other observers have mentioned as well: ‘He [Kabila] has been treating the people he liberated in a humane way.’ ” As reported by Linda de Hoyos in *EIR* of April 11, even the UN’s human rights investigator, Roberto Garreton, has stated, “There were massacres by rebels. That’s for sure.” And, Amnesty International’s January 1997 report stated, “The return of an estimated 500,000 Rwandese refugees from Zaire [after forces of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame, and Burundi President Pierre Buyoya, with mascot Kabila in tow, attacked eastern Zaire] was not voluntary. It was a matter of survival.”

A half-million people unaccounted for

The lowest estimate calculated by anyone of any honesty, is that the world has still to account for a missing 450,000 people, at least. Then, there are the dead, such as Archbishop Muzhirwa Mwene Ngabo, murdered in Bukavu, Zaire, by “rebel forces” on Oct. 30, 1996, after he declared that there was never an “armed rebellion” in Zaire, but an invasion by the Ugandan, Rwandan, and Burundian armies.

A Zairean official, now in exile, remarked that it is quite ironic that Laurent-Désiré Kabila, and many of his American supporters, continually invoke the name of Lumumba, and claim his mantle. “How can these people be followers of Lumumba?” he asked. They are not only practitioners of violence, but are committing genocide.”

EIR has continually covered the death toll caused by the Marxists-turned-free market mercenaries, Museveni, Kagame, Kabila, et al. According to reports from Belgian eyewitnesses who were on the scene in Zaire, there were at least 650,000 refugees left behind, of whom not more than 200-250,000 have been accounted for, in the camps at Tingi-Tingi, Shabinda, and Amisi, Zaire. The other 450,000 people are most likely dead, in what is the most concentrated and, certainly, from the standpoint of the world, the most “mercilessly indifferent,” genocide in the 20th century. It is this, that Fulani, and Payne, *knowingly* support.

Of course, there are those, of a Jacobin persuasion, that pontificate that the mass death is “just the price of liberation.” At a forum, held on April 11 at Johns Hopkins University, a pro-Kabila Zairean by the name of Dr. Kapanga, representing the Anacoza group, was asked by a Schiller Institute representative about the UN and Amnesty reports. He replied, “The killings that you’re talking about, if they took place at all, happened at the beginning of the war. Kabila was only a



“Lenora Fulani is one of ours,” intelligence community “insider” and Project Democracy operative H. Ross Perot (right) might be overheard to say.

spokesperson. We have to be realistic—there will definitely be casualties.” All rather reminiscent of the famous paradox, once uttered by an American officer in Vietnam, “It was necessary to destroy the village in order to save it.”

Che Guevara on Kabila

Che Guevara, who knew Kabila rather more intimately than do his American apologists Payne and Fulani, was decidedly less impressed by his capabilities. Che, who brought 100 Cuban soldiers to fight alongside Kabila in 1963, in the hopes of launching an African-wide socialist “revolutionary armed struggle,” stated, “Until now, nothing allows one to think that he [Kabila] was the man of the situation. He let the days run by, just being worried about the political competition, and he loves too much the women and the alcohol. . . . He is young . . . but I want to stress . . . the strong doubts I have on his ability to overcome his flaws. . . . Until now, he has not shown any of the traits of a mass leader.”

One almost does not recognize Kabila, once a virtual “central casting” stereotype of a “revolutionary Marxist,” today. After all, this is the same man who, on Jan. 4 of this year, invited Barrick Gold board members George Bush and Brian Mulroney to institutionalize his “revolt,” by negotiating mining contracts with him, although he represents no government. This, however, certainly betrays the fact, that Kabila has little interest in “democracy,” since he apparently intends to assume the powers of government without the benefit of elections. How does this square with Fulani’s, and Payne’s,

constant harping about “democracy” in Zaire?

As South African correspondent Barnaby Sambut reported from Kinshasha, Zaire on April 11, “What he’s been doing in the regions, indicates that the man is not a democrat, because he has suspended party politics, he’s been organizing these civil education kind of Soviet-style campaigns, and people here do not think that the man is a democrat.” Kabila’s Commission for Ideological and Political Formation, a real-life, Orwellian “Ministry of Truth,” will impose, according to “rebel Ministry of Information” official Eugene Rwirasira, interviewed in the April 13 *Washington Post*, “a people’s government, form a people’s army, and form a popular militia chosen by the people.” This includes the participation of “Ugandan propagandists.”

The assassination of two Presidents

In an interview with a former diplomatic representative of Zaire, made available to *EIR* in December 1996, it was pointed out that the present conflict in Zaire *did not begin in Zaire, and will not end in Zaire*. According to this official, “When the former President of Rwanda was assassinated [President Habyarimana, an opponent of the International Monetary Fund, was assassinated, together with the President of Burundi, in April 1994], *then* was the beginning of the whole process. . . . The forces that came to replace him, were *propelled* [by the assassination] to replace him. The beginning of the whole thing was the killing of the two Presidents, and this was also prepared for many years, or at least months, before it happened. Every step was prepared in advance then, and we are *now*, in the case of Zaire, going step by step.

“So far, nobody has been investigating the deaths of these two Presidents. This is very curious. They don’t want to know *why* the two Presidents were killed, and by *whom*. When we find out who killed the two Presidents, why, and how, *then* we would discover the origin of what happens now. The genocide, the taking over of Rwanda, the takeover of Burundi, the taking over of Zaire *now*, seems a chain reaction to me.”

Now that Fulani has joined Perot’s plantation, her politics begin to resemble more and more, not those of her earlier “radical” associations, but more those of Oliver North. She, and similar operatives, including some “black multi-culturalists,” however, walk the “left-wing” (for example, “Sandinista”) side of the intelligence “street” in Africa. That street is inhabited by the “reformed Marxists,” typified by the “revolutionary dictator” Museveni.

Museveni on slavery

In a Feb. 8 press report issued by Ugandans for Peace and Democratic Pluralism (UPDP), it was pointed out that “General Museveni is the only African leader in recent history to openly praise the European slave trade of Africans.” Schiller Institute representatives directly corroborated this fact in a face-to-face discussion with Museveni at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington

on Feb. 3. Museveni was asked if he had made the statement to the *Atlantic Monthly*, in September 1994, that “I have never blamed the whites for colonizing Africa; I have never blamed these whites for taking slaves. If you are stupid, you should be taken a slave.” Museveni stated that, not only did he make the statement, but that he stood by it. The exchange was taped by CSIS.

“General Museveni said African-Americans were responsible for their enslavement,” the UPDP report asserts. “It is appalling and morally reprehensible for a leader of an independent African country to celebrate the most violent, brutal, and dehumanizing period in the history of the African people. This unfortunate remark betrays General Museveni’s propensity to valorize military violence.”

But that glorification of violence is right in synch with the outlook of Kagame, Museveni, and the other 1960s formerly radical students who are followers of Franz Fanon, author of *The Wretched of the Earth*, and an advocate of the doctrine of “purgative violence.” There was an opposite outlook, which was, ironically, entirely identified with Lumumba, in whose name these very people, who oppose him, now lead the “war of liberation.”

Why Lumumba was considered dangerous

Jean-Paul Sartre, follower of Nazi Philosopher Martin Heidegger, the French “Negro-handler” assigned to Fanon, asked: Why did the Belgian and other colonial interests consider Lumumba to be so dangerous, when he often stated that he did not intend the expropriation of the colonial holdings? Lumumba himself supplies the answer in a speech in Belgium on April 25, 1959:

“I am very happy to meet young Belgians here who share our ideas . . . who will help press for independence. . . . We want to secure our independence through the united effort of all. We want the Belgians to put a stop to their divisive policy. We must understand each other, and they must join forces with us. This is how we can build a Congolese nation, through the friendship of all. . . .

“We have chosen just one weapon for our struggle, and that weapon is non-violence, because we believe that whatever the goal, it can be reached by peaceful means. That is what our struggle represents, and that is why I call for the moral support of every friend of humanity, of all those who believe that every human being, whatever the color of his skin, whatever his social status, can and must enjoy the same freedoms as every other citizen of humanity.”

It is *that* outlook of Lumumba, which made him so dangerous to the financial oligarchy. That idea, of man in the image of God, is what made Lumumba a threat to colonialism. It is the denial of that idea, in the writings of Fanon, Sartre, and the practice of their followers, that makes a former Marxist turn into a fascist. Thus, Lenora “April” Fulani, a latter-day Goebbels in drag, is the cynosure of fascism, Baby Boomer-style.

Anti-euthanasia bill called 'hollow'

On April 10, the House, by a vote of 398-16, passed a bill that will outlaw the use of Federal funds to pay for physician-assisted suicides, in the event that the Supreme Court overturns state laws banning assisted suicide. Despite the overwhelming vote, the debate was used as an ideological bully-pulpit, sidestepping the moral fact that euthanasia is a Nuremberg crime.

Neo-conservative arguments were typified by House Commerce Committee Chairman Tom Bliley (R-Va.), who reduced the moral question to the neo-cons' favorite issue, budget-balancing, saying, "The money we currently devote to such programs as Medicare and Medicaid, programs devoted to improving the health and extending the lives of the elderly, disabled, and low-income Americans, could be used instead for health care services intended to cause death."

Sherrod Brown (D-Ohio) contended that the bill was unnecessary. "Tax dollars are not used for this purpose today, and there is no intention to change that long-standing policy," he said. He called the bill a "hollow exercise, probably designed to fill a massive hole in the do-nothing 105th Congress."

For the most part, the debate avoided the real issue underlying assisted suicide, although some members from both sides of the aisle, notably Ralph Hall (D-Tex.) and Charles Canady (R-Fla.), brought up the case of the Netherlands, where doctors regularly "suicide" their patients, which Canady said "vividly shows how the permitting of assisted suicide for the terminally ill can easily lead to the nightmare of nonconsensual termination of human life."

Dems frustrated with 'do-nothing' Congress

The first week after the Easter recess was punctuated with various attempts by the Democrats in both the House and the Senate to try to force action from the Republican leadership on a variety of legislative initiatives and, most especially, the fiscal year 1998 budget. At various times, Democrats challenged the Republican leadership to act on the Chemical Weapons Convention (see separate item) and children's health insurance proposals, and chastised especially House Republicans for bringing only insignificant legislation to the floor.

On April 8, the House Democrats, represented by Caucus Chairman Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), Barbara Kennelly (D-Conn.), and others, challenged the Republicans to pass the Democratic children's health insurance proposal by Father's Day. Fazio said that while Republicans pursue their agenda of "tort reform and talk among themselves," there's no discussion about the fact that there are 10 million children in the United States who have no health insurance.

Frank Pallone (D-N.J.) added, "People are frustrated that this Congress is not doing anything." He declared that the Federal government "has to act and it has to act now on this problem."

As for the legislative possibilities of their bill, Kennelly said, "We're in the same position as Kennedy-Kassebaum [the health insurance reform bill passed by the 104th Congress after much stalling by Republicans] was at the beginning. The Republicans need to be convinced."

That frustration reached fever pitch on April 9, when a debate on campaign finance reform exploded

into a shoving match. The Democrats had used a parliamentary maneuver the day before to force a chance for such a debate, as well as to hammer the House Republican leadership on the lack of action, so far, in the 105th Congress. Minority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) pointed out that the House has, so far, only taken up legislation of no consequence. "We have done nothing to improve the lives of American working families on health care, on education, on jobs," and on campaign finance reform, he said.

The trouble began when George Miller (D-Calif.) repeated accusations that have appeared in the press against, in particular, House Government Reform and Oversight Committee Chairman Dan Burton (R-Ind.) and Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.). "The American public is treated on a daily basis to account after account after account where money buys you privilege in the House of Representatives among the leadership and it buys you access," he said.

DeLay objected strenuously, and asked to have Miller's words stricken from the record. DeLay also objected to Miller's request to insert into the *Congressional Record* a 1995 *Washington Post* article alleging that lobbyists wrote legislation in DeLay's office. When DeLay claimed that the article didn't name any names of lobbyists, David Obey (D-Wisc.) rushed from his office to the House floor to confront DeLay with a copy of the *Washington Post* article. The confrontation resulted in a shoving match, and the two men had to be physically separated. When DeLay demanded some courtesy, Obey replied, "I prefer truth over courtesy any time."

Chemical Weapons treaty to get airing in Senate

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) said at a press conference on April 12 that, after much delay, the Chemical Weapons Convention may finally come to the Senate floor for debate and a vote before the end of April. The treaty has been held up for the last two years by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), who has blocked it by tying its consideration to some of his pet projects, such as State Department reorganization and United Nations reform.

The treaty, scheduled to take effect on April 29, establishes a control regime for chemical weapons production similar to that set up by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Senate Democrats, as well as the Clinton administration, raised the specter of the treaty's going into effect without U.S. participation, in order to try to get some motion out of the Republican leadership. They warned that if the treaty were to take effect without U.S. participation, U.S. chemical companies could be subject to sanctions. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright even requested to appear before Helms's committee on 24-hour notice, because the witnesses that Helms had scheduled to appear in hearings on April 8 and 9 were almost all former Reagan and Bush administration officials who were opposed to the treaty.

Lott indicated that the treaty could be taken care of in 15 hours of debate with only a limited number of amendments, and he expected that the language of the amendments would be resolved within a week. What remains to be seen is whether Democrats can muster 22 Republican votes in favor of the treaty, in order to have the nec-

essary two-thirds vote required for ratification.

Iran, China targetted in Senate hearings

On April 10, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services held a hearing on arms proliferation that targetted two countries which are key in building the Eurasian Land-Bridge—China and Iran.

Subcommittee Chairman Thad Cochran (R-Miss.) said in his opening remarks that "China appears to be at the center of a worldwide proliferation web. It is clear that China has sold weapons technology to rogue nations, despite laws passed by Congress and despite discussions State Department officials have had with the Chinese government aimed at persuading Beijing to halt such sales."

Because some specifics of Chinese arms activities are classified, source reports regarding these activities couldn't be discussed in an open hearing. However, "many of the details are available in the open press, and it is upon these open sources that we have relied exclusively in preparing for today's hearing," said Cochran.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Non-Proliferation Robert Einhorn told the subcommittee that the Clinton administration's goal is to "build a constructive, stable, and mutually beneficial relationship with China, one that's based on shared respect for international norms," one of which is non-proliferation. He explained that the reason why sanctions have been used sparingly against

China, is because certain criteria set in law have not been met in most of the cases of Chinese arms technology transfers to Iran and Pakistan.

Limited probe urged in Louisiana Senate race

Robert F. Bauer and William B. Canfield III, the two counsels hired by the Senate Rules Committee to look into charges by Louisiana Republican Woody Jenkins that Democrat Mary Landrieu won last year's U.S. Senate race in Louisiana through vote fraud, concluded, in a report released on April 8, that Jenkins's charges of vote buying, multiple voting, and fraudulent voter registration were serious enough to warrant a limited investigation into "the sufficiency of the evidence," in all three cases.

However, on the charges of vote hauling, campaign finance violations, phantom voting, and mismatched petition signatures, either the charges did not constitute a "proper basis for investigation," or Jenkins failed to provide sufficient evidence to justify further investigation. Bauer and Canfield are recommending a limited investigation that would require no more than one week on site (in Louisiana).

At a Rules Committee hearing a couple of days later, however, Republicans pushed for a broader investigation, with Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) connecting such a call to the fact that Democrats are pushing for a broader investigation of campaign finance activities during the 1996 election campaigns. Committee Chairman John Warner (R-Va.) concurred, adding, "I'm reluctant to rule out any areas of investigation at this time."

National News

Sweeney tours Asia, meets union officials

AFL-CIO President John Sweeney began a tour of Japan and Hongkong on April 7, heading a delegation of AFL-CIO leaders including UAW International President Stephen Yokich. The delegation was scheduled to participate in an annual bilateral meeting with JTUC-Rengo, the Japanese trade union federation, to discuss a wide range of issues, including trade policy, a number of organizing and bargaining campaigns (including a campaign to organize California strawberry workers, as Japan consumes 3% of the U.S. strawberry market), and labor disputes involving Japanese and American multinational companies.

Since last November, JTUC-Rengo and the AFL-CIO have both endorsed the boycott of the New Otani Hotel in Los Angeles. While in Japan, Sweeney will meet with executives of New Otani Company, Ltd. to discuss the company's continued opposition to employee organizing at their Los Angeles hotel, where the AFL-CIO demonstrated during their February Executive Council meeting.

Sweeney was also scheduled to travel to Hongkong, to meet with union representatives to discuss the question of the independence of trade unions after the Chinese takeover of Hongkong in July.

New developments in James Earl Ray case

Appearing on CNN's "Crossfire Sunday" on April 6, Dexter King, the son of slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., said that his father's real killer (a.k.a. "Raoul") had been found. Dexter King met the week before with James Earl Ray, the patsy in the Martin Luther King assassination who had been coerced into a guilty plea and is now seeking a fair trial. Dexter King said that he is now convinced that Ray is innocent.

Dexter King said that "very compelling evidence should be brought before a court of law." He said that "Raoul," whom Ray had long identified as the actual assassin of Martin Luther King, had been located, and that there were at least three witnesses who had corroborated that Ray was not the shooter. Dexter King declined to identify "Raoul" or reveal his location "for fear of his safety . . . [or] that he might leave before being brought to justice." Dexter King said that the proper place for presentation of Raoul's identity and other new evidence was a courtroom.

In related news, the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals has lifted a three-year-old order, which should permit a ballistic test to be conducted, as a step toward a trial for Ray.

A Criminal Court judge in Memphis on Feb. 20 had recommended that tests be conducted to compare the bullet which killed Martin Luther King, Jr., with the rifle on which James Earl Ray's fingerprints were found. That decision has now withstood a review by the Court of Criminal Appeals, which in 1994 had ordered a stay on a previous order for a ballistics test. At the Feb. 20 hearing, Ray's lawyer William Pepper argued that a scanning electron microscope—which was not available in the 1960s and '70s—would show definitively that the bullet that killed King could not have come from Ray's gun.

Virginia's Gov. Allen salutes the Confederacy

Virginia's Gov. George Allen (R) on April 9 signed a proclamation establishing April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the state. The declaration calls the Civil War a "four-year struggle for independence and sovereign rights." It praises Confederate citizens' sacrifices "to the cause of liberty . . . and preserving the self-determination of the bond of States." The document makes no mention of slavery or black people.

Virginia leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) denounced the

proclamation, saying that Allen has offended black Southerners and used language favored by white supremacist groups. Several of them called for Allen to resign.

Apparently, no one has yet publicly protested the act as an offense against the Constitution and the federal union, although NAACP spokeswoman Linda Byrd-Harden came the closest, by saying that the governor's "acts border on treason." This is the third year that Allen has issued the proclamation, which, this year, was mildly criticized by Lt. Gov. Donald Beyer (D).

In response to all the criticism, Allen backed off a bit. "Surely I don't want to upset anyone," he said. "For those who are sincerely offended . . . I apologize."

The state NAACP has scheduled a demonstration at the Richmond state capitol building on April 30, to "bury" Confederate history month, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported on April 12.

Court okays ban on affirmative action

A three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld California's Proposition 209, which seeks to ban affirmative action programs. The measure was approved in a popular referendum in November 1996, by a vote of 54% to 46%.

In December, U.S. District Judge Thelton Henderson granted a preliminary injunction blocking Proposition 209, saying that the measure probably violated the constitutional right to equal protection. "It is not for this or any other court to lightly upset the expectations of the voters," Henderson wrote. "At the same time, our system of democracy teaches that the will of the people, important as it is, does not reign absolute but must be kept in harmony with our Constitution."

However, the three-judge appeals panel, made up of two Reagan appointees and one Bush appointee, said that the popular will *should* reign paramount. "A system which permits one judge to block with the stroke of a pen what 4,736,180 residents voted to enact as law tests the integrity of our consti-

Briefly

WAL-MART has replaced General Motors as the largest private employer in America, *Fortune* magazine reports. In 1996, Wal-Mart employed 675,000 workers worldwide, versus 647,000 for General Motors. In terms of sales, Wal-Mart, with \$106.1 billion in sales, is now the fourth largest company in the United States.

LLOYD'S of London insured the Heaven's Gate cult against alien abduction, according to the American Names Association. The Goodfellow Rebecca Ingrams Pearson syndicate at Lloyd's provided a policy insuring up to 50 members of the cult for \$1 million each, against death, abduction, or impregnation by aliens. The syndicate is affiliated with the Pearson family, which controls the *London Financial Times*.

A FEDERAL JUDGE in Washington on April 10 struck down as unconstitutional the line-item veto legislation that was passed by Congress last term. U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson said the Congress cannot delegate away its lawmaking authority. "Never before has Congress attempted to give away the power to shape the content of a statute of the United States," as this law does, he stated.

BARONESS Caroline Cox of Queensbury, the Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords, will descend on Detroit, Michigan on April 24-27, for a memorial service for Paul Manoogian, the billionaire patron of the British-run Ramgavar party of Armenia. Manoogian died last July; the service is being used to plan for a new destabilization of the Caucasus.

THE NEW ATLANTIC Initiative, whose co-chairmen are Lady Margaret Thatcher and Sir Henry Kissinger, will hold its second meeting in Phoenix, Arizona in mid-May. A leader of the NAI confirmed that there will be a panel on the issue of China as the new adversary of the United States. For the real story, see *EIR*, April 11, "The Thatcher Gang Is Out to Wreck Clinton China Policy."

tutional democracy," said the panel.

The U.S. Justice Department, which had entered the case as an *amicus curiae* opposing Proposition 209, said that it was "disappointed" in the appellate ruling.

In December, British Intelligence stringer Ambrose Evans-Pritchard wrote in the *London Sunday Telegraph* that Judge Henderson's ruling "threatens democracy." "The move," he wrote, "has led establishment conservatives in the state to join the far Right in denouncing the U.S. government as an illegitimate 'regime' that no longer has the moral authority to compel obedience."

Los Angeles hit hard by welfare cutbacks

A report from the Southern California Inter-University Consortium on Homelessness and Poverty, which attempted to measure the secondary effects of welfare cutbacks on the Los Angeles County economy, concluded that the county's "economic recovery" could be jeopardized by reduced spending on housing, food, medical services, and consumer goods, as welfare recipients sink deeper into poverty.

The authors estimate that the Los Angeles economy would suffer direct losses ranging from \$127 million to \$1.5 billion per year. Job losses due to cutbacks in consumer spending could approach 50,000, mostly in retail trade and service industry, virtually cancelling out the 55,000 new jobs created in the county in 1996.

Researcher Jennifer Wolch told *EIR* that it would not be inaccurate to liken the effects of the welfare cutbacks to earthquake tremors, which can have a devastating impact at a long distance from the center. "If you have a situation in which a half-million people would lose part or all of their economic resources," she said, "there is not a capacity to prevent widespread social problems. Communities in the county's central region and parts of San Fernando and San Gabriel Valley's will experience the greatest cumulative impact, with the possibility of neighborhood businesses taking a nose dive and some

housing being abandoned."

The authors conclude that the 250,000 welfare recipients who are expected to find work will be competing for 75,000 jobs (including new jobs and openings created by job turnover) alongside 362,900 officially unemployed workers. An additional 125,000 discouraged workers and nearly 100,000 involuntary part-time workers would take full-time jobs, if available, according to the study.

Judge allows doctors to give patients marijuana

San Francisco Federal District Court Judge Fern M. Smith on April 11 issued a restraining order preventing the U.S. government from prosecuting doctors who recommend marijuana to their patients.

Authors of California's Proposition 215 referendum, passed last November, had sought to make it possible for doctors to "suggest" the use of marijuana to their patients, without putting the legislation in conflict with federal laws barring the use and distribution of controlled substances. The judge's order comes as attorneys for the federal government said they would not hold off prosecuting doctors who, on Jan. 14, had filed suit (along with the American Civil Liberties Union, patients, and medical associations) arguing that the physicians' right to free speech was being violated.

Legal counsel Patricia A. Seitz of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy countered that the U.S. government respects the right of doctors to discuss the benefits and hazards of treatments with their patients, but opposes any effort by physicians to help them obtain illegal drugs. "It is not protected speech if that speech is used to violate the law. The issue always boils down to what is the doctor's intent."

Judge Smith's order said that the pot-advocating doctors had raised "serious questions" about whether the U.S. government's threats of punishment, which also included losing prescription licenses issued by the Drug Enforcement Administration, are constitutional.

It's the British who are looting Zaire

The April 17 editions of the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, and several leading international newspapers reported that a company called American Mineral Fields (AMF) had signed a \$1 billion deal with Laurent Kabila to lock up copper, zinc, cobalt, and diamond mining rights in southern Zaire. The "American" company, they all took care to note, is based in Hope, Arkansas—President Clinton's birthplace. All the coverage emphasized that "American" interests are moving in behind Kabila's troops to gobble up mining rights formerly held by British and French firms.

EIR's readers know better. We published the real story in our Jan. 3, 1997 feature on "George Bush's Heart of Darkness," which exposed the role of Bush's Barrick Gold Corp., the South African-based Anglo American Corp., and other British Commonwealth companies, in the genocide and looting against Zaire.

AMF is a *British* raw materials cartel firm; its activity in Zaire does not reflect the outlook of President Clinton or the United States, no matter where its executives decide to hang their shingle.

EIR's Richard Freeman wrote about AMF's invasion of Zaire, in a Jan. 3 article, entitled "British-Backed Mining Companies Are Stealing Zaire's Patrimony":

"The second example, is that of American Mineral Fields (AMF), which is based in Hope, Arkansas, but run from Canada. AMF has acquired from Gecamines [Zaire's state company, which owns much of the country's mining operations], the Kipushi copper-zinc mine, one of the world's premier copper-zinc mines, located in Shaba province. . . . The Belgians developed Kipushi and began mining in 1925. At its peak in 1988, the Kipushi mine produced 143,000 tons of zinc, and 43,000 tons of copper. Its total known and probable reserves stand at 22.6 million tons, grading 2.1% copper and 13.8% zinc.

"AMF is the brainchild of its owner, Jean-Raymond Boule, a former executive for DeBeer's Diamonds. In turn, AMF signed an agreement with Anglo American, which allows Anglo American to invest up to \$100 million in any AMF venture in Shaba province, representing up to a 50% equity stake in the venture, including the

Kipushi mine. Once again, ubiquitous Anglo American shows up."

EIR has subsequently learned that Anglo American's 50-50 stake in the Kipushi mines is not limited to a \$100 million investment in this venture, but is virtually unlimited. Anglo American, which is run by the Oppenheimer family, and was started with financing from the Rothschild and Morgan banking interests, also owns DeBeers Diamonds, which controls the world diamond market, and Minorco, the Luxembourg-based raw materials giant. The Anglo American-DeBeers-Minorco complex is the world's largest mining company, and a key cog in the House of Windsor raw materials cartel.

But, Anglo American did not have a large presence in Zaire, because it was blocked by President Mobutu's refusal to privatize most of the holdings of Gecamines. Kabila's military forces, backed by the British, are laying waste to that Mobutu policy.

Further investigation reveals AMF and its chairman and chief stockholder, Jean-Raymond Boule, to be active in the milieu of the mercenary hit squads that are used by British mining interests to eliminate competition. Boule developed a nickel property in Canada, the Voyseys Bay project, in partnership with Robert Friedland, a Vancouver-based wheeler-dealer. Friedland, in turn, jointly runs a company, Diamond Works, with Tony Buckingham, a former British Special Air Services (SAS) special forces officer, who is one of the controllers of the South Africa-based Executive Outcomes. EO runs a mercenary army that conducts military operations on behalf of raw materials and other companies, in Africa and elsewhere. It was recently active in "cleaning up" Sierra Leone and Angola. (In fact, Executive Outcomes was started up by DeBeers Diamonds.) AMF's Boule also sits on the board of the Bronfman family's giant nickel company, Inco.

Much of *EIR's* information came from the public domain, and yet the "prestigious" international media, with all their resources, did not report it. Thus, *EIR's* indispensable role is to tell the truth, and months ahead of the competition.

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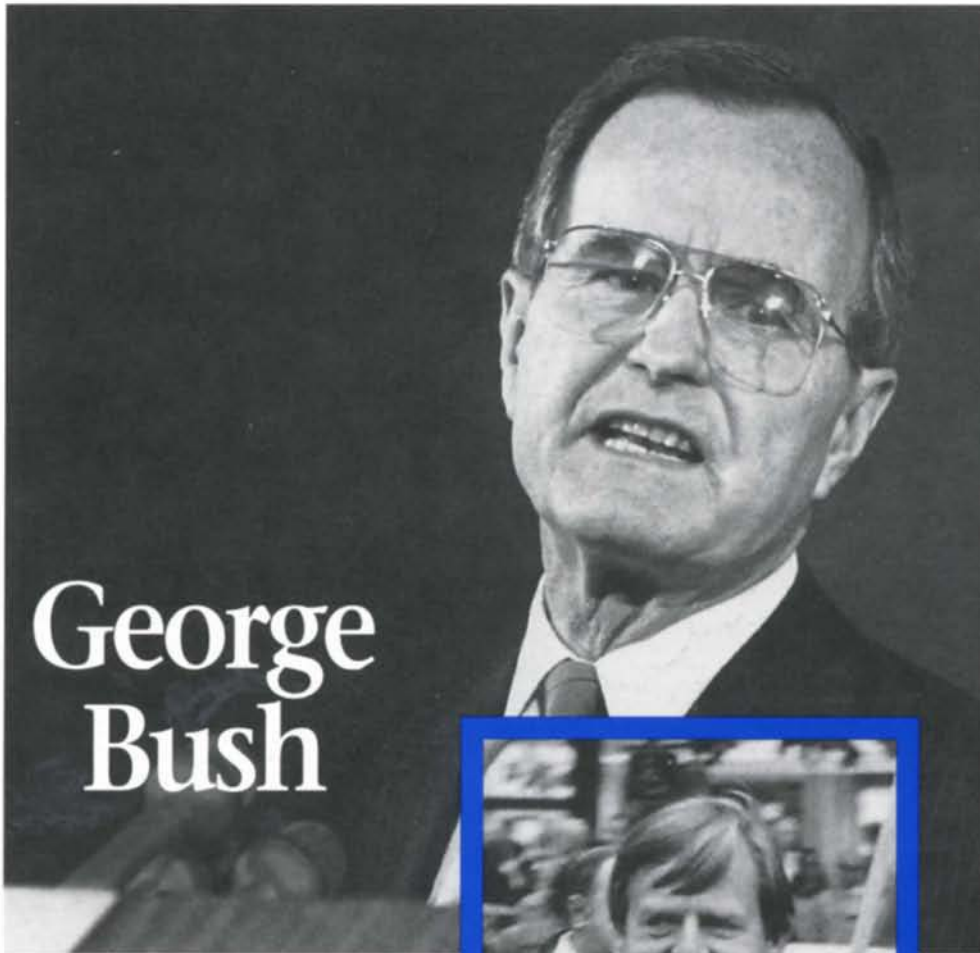
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