

EIR

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Will Europe break the Maastricht stranglehold?

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The quagmire is spreading**



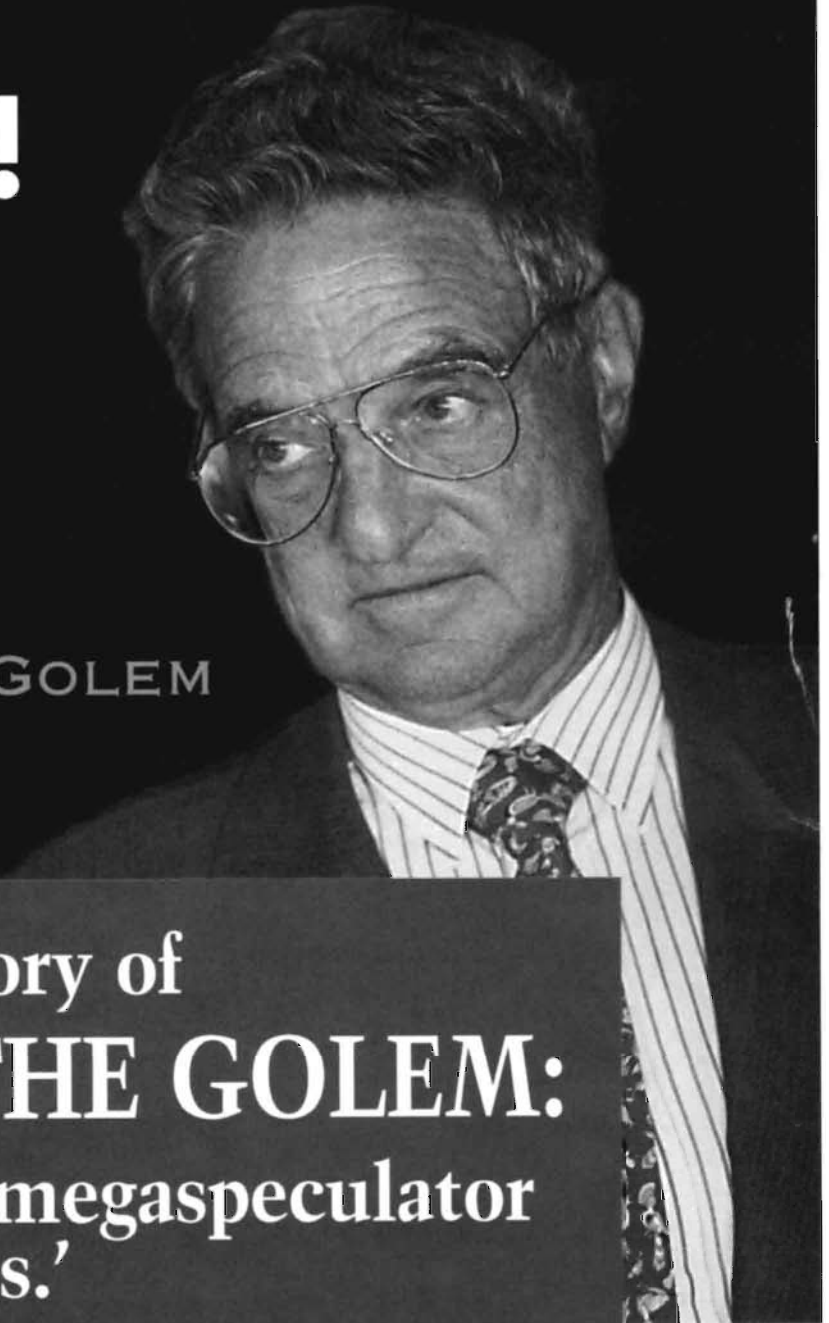
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From the Associate Editor

On June 6, the U.S. Department of Labor announced that the official unemployment level for May was 4.8%, the lowest level in 23 years. All around the country, radio and TV commentators babbled that “the economy has never looked so good.”

Our *Feature* this week, is an historical and scientific dissection of just how it is that people could be so stupid. We take the example, not of America in 1997, but of France in 1814-15, when Augustin Cauchy and his *confrères* smashed the great Ecole Polytechnique, and introduced the virus of positivism.

Some among our readers may complain, “But this is about math. Math is not my specialty! This is over my head!”

Look more closely. As Lyndon LaRouche writes in his introduction to Pierre Beaudry’s report, Cauchy’s perversion of French science has everything to do with the idiotic opinions people hold these days: “Both the putative economics and finance professionals, and generally accepted popular opinion ‘about how economy works,’ supports the delusion, that increasing the number of incidents of paid employment, or the simple financial turnover daily, means economic growth, even if the real income and output per-capita of labor-force has been collapsing, for more than a quarter-century. . . . That defective, but prevailing sort of textbook and classroom economics, is premised, axiomatically, upon precisely the same fallacies which Cauchy introduced to destroy France’s science. Not only that, but U.S. private and governmental policy-shaping, is dominated by the influence of radical positivism in the sundry realms of so-called ‘social sciences,’ and in academic programs generally.”

Just look at France today: The elites are paralyzed by the economic crisis. The Maastricht Treaty is tearing Europe apart, and yet governments swear their fidelity to it. Beaudry underlines that it was precisely because of the destruction of the Ecole Polytechnique by Cauchy et al., that France “lost its soul as a nation-state, and was turned into a Maastricht bureaucratic zombie state at the service of the City of London, and of the European oligarchy.”

The issues of methodology presented in these pages, will determine whether France, and other nations, can summon up the moral and intellectual fitness to survive the crisis now upon us.

Susan Welsh

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BIS admits the financial system is finished

by John Hoefle

While it is not at all unusual for central bankers to rail at nation-states for “interfering” in the regulation of the global financial system, the Bank for International Settlements added a critical new element to the diatribe, in its annual report, released on June 9, admitting that it does “not fully understand” the forces which are controlling the world’s economy today.

Regular readers of *EIR*, who have watched the bankers try to “grow” their way out of bankruptcy by inflating a series of financial bubbles—each less connected to reality than its predecessors—will not be surprised that the bankers are ignorant of the basic precepts of economic science; these are, after all, the folks who have brought the world to the brink of the greatest financial blowout in centuries, at a tremendous cost in human misery and death. But when the BIS, the central bank of the central banks, admits publicly that it has lost control of the situation, it is saying, “The system is finished.”

LaRouche was right

“The significance of the report, coincides with a number of other things which are happening,” Lyndon LaRouche said in a radio interview with “EIR Talks” on June 11. “It’s warning that, in the opinion of these bankers—Remember what the Bank for International Settlements is. It was established in the end of the 1920s, the beginning of the 1930s, to handle the Versailles reparations debt-rollover, and has been a key institution before the IMF [International Monetary Fund] existed. It’s still of that importance. It’s very conservative, in its own way. It simply is saying, ‘Okay, fellas, stop the talk. This system is finished! Let’s talk about the reality of the system’s disintegration. Let’s talk about the doom which awaits it, and let’s pick up our pieces, accordingly.’ ”

To make sure that its insider audience gets the message, the BIS put its new disclaimer right up front, in paragraph two of the report’s introduction. “While plausible explanations can be suggested for many of the economic and financial developments in 1996, they were nevertheless surprising in a number of respects,” the BIS report candidly stated. Asking whether these “surprising developments” were “the products of fundamental economic forces, or, rather, will they be reversed by such forces in the future?” it responded: “One part of an honest answer is that we simply do not know. Rapid technological change and deregulation, which today profoundly affect all aspects of the global economy, increasingly cloud our sense of what is possible and reasonable. . . . They may bring transitional difficulties and unexpected side-effects stemming from the interaction of many shifting forces: real, financial and even social. . . . Moreover, the ability to explain and predict must also be constrained by the limits of our knowledge. There are many economic processes that we do not fully understand.”

Systemic crisis

“When you get through all the language, and all the shadings of meaning,” LaRouche observed, “this is the most frank statement, since I’ve made them, publicly, saying the system, the international financial system, is finished. This is not a problem in France, as such, it’s not a problem in Germany, it’s not a problem in the United States as such, or in Japan, or something like that, the usual explanation: *No!* Nor is it a part of the banking system, or this part, or that part. *It’s the whole, blasted international financial and monetary system is finished!* And the Bank for International Settlements is saying: ‘That’s the way it is. Let’s not pretend otherwise.’ ”

That this is a systemic crisis, was made clear by the BIS's own survey of the financial world. It cited the "bank fragility in Asia," the "restructuring" under way in Ibero-America, and the "downside" that "liberalized financial sectors are prone to more costly misadventures," such as the "risk to 'gamble for resurrection.' . . . When the bubble bursts, banks and their customers will face major difficulties."

These eruptions, which LaRouche has characterized as financial mudslides, are but a precursor to the "big one," a reverse-leverage disintegration of the entire financial system, in a matter of hours or days.

The danger, the BIS admitted, is that a default by a major derivatives player, could trigger a chain-reaction collapse in the \$5 trillion-a-day international payments system. "It has also been recognized for some time that failures in payment and settlement systems for large-value transactions constitute a potential source of systemic fragility," the BIS stated. "While we have not yet experienced the economic losses that might be associated with a major failure in payments systems . . . a few close calls in recent years were wake-up calls." Working through the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, the BIS has feverishly rushed to convert the systems from settling accounts at the end of each day, to settling accounts in real-time, in an attempt to reduce the domino effect of the failure of a major institution, upon the system as a whole.

Still hanging on

Even while admitting that the system is doomed, the BIS continues its efforts to maintain its financial and political control. The report contains a litany of complaints against the nation-states, accusing them of "excessive state interference," "excessive credit generation," and the unforgivable sin of "directed lending," as if it were the nations, rather than the international financial oligarchy, which had created this deadly financial bubble. The truth is, that it is the failure of nations to take those actions — to properly regulate the financial system, to direct credit into the productive sector of the economy — which has allowed the oligarchy to bring us to the brink of destruction.

Calling the world "already overbanked," with "rents from established franchises . . . threatened," the BIS promotes "a world with no barriers to universal banking. . . . Firms must be allowed to respond to competitive pressures by increasing efficiency even if it involves reduced employment. Capital that earns an inadequate rate of return should be withdrawn, and firms must be allowed to merge, even with foreign partners, or to disappear."

The BIS concludes by calling for "international norms and understandings" to be developed by an "international consultative process," and that "national authorities must then bear the responsibility for adopting and implementing the norms."

It is "all the more important to design a framework which

will preserve the stability of the financial system, regardless of the kinds of shocks or the degree of asset price inflation to which it might be subjected," the BIS said. In other words, the system must be modified such that, no matter what the shock, the bankers still run the show.

A new period of history

But, even as the bankers increase their demands, their power to enforce them is being undermined by the destruction they have sown, as governments and peoples rebel against IMF-style austerity.

"France and others are saying, in effect, that this system, that is, the Maastricht system, which is a component of the whole thing, is not going to fly," LaRouche said. "So, the 'euro,' the united European deal on a common European currency, and a common economic system, is essentially, at this time, in jeopardy. It may be finished.

"At the same time, you have indications that the Kohl government in Germany, may be on the rocks. Herr Waigel is already in trouble, and said so. He just went up to see Helmut Schmidt, the Social Democrat, and also close to Kissinger, and close to the British, who was for some time, of course, the chancellor of Germany, whom Kohl toppled in a deal with the liberal [Free Democratic] Party in 1982. So, Waigel went up to Schmidt, for his advice on what might be done about this. And Schmidt said (according to the reports which Waigel made), 'There's nothing you can do about it, except call for new elections, and resign.' 'Just resign,' was the general statement.

"So, what we're into now, is, we are in a general upheaval in the financial system. And the important thing is not just that the financial system is collapsing. I could have told you that any number of weeks past, or a couple of years past, what's going on here. And in recent times, I've been emphasizing: This thing is getting close. It may not go this round, this next upcoming bust. You'll have a small one, I think, or a major one coming up, but it probably won't be the last one; and, then we'll have something bigger after that. But, somewhere very near, in the near future, and one of these next, or the one after that, or the one after that, of these busts that are coming on this year, this whole system's going to *blow*.

"And the important thing is that the political system is blowing. And the other important thing is that the leaders of the banking system, and the financial system are coming out and *saying*, contrary to those nuts, called 'mutual funds managers' on Wall Street, 'Look, we are now operating on the basis that this system is finished.' That means it *is finished*. Because the people who are in the strongest position to run it, are saying, 'the case is hopeless; the patient is dying. We're going to have to get it reincarnated, in some way.'

"This is momentous. A whole period of history has come to an end, and let's hope that a new period of history is about to begin."

Europe at a crossroads: ‘Maastricht Depression’ or economic development

by Rainer Apel

Looking back at the first two weeks of June, one does not have to be a historian, to say that this has been a period with political and economic upheavals of a sort not seen since the spring-autumn period of 1989, when the Iron Curtain came down. In France, voters overwhelmingly rejected the hasty bid by conservative President Jacques Chirac to consolidate his austerity-minded majority and reconfirm his Thatcherite policies, and swept the Socialist Party of Lionel Jospin into the cabinet and the National Assembly. The Socialist landslide on June 1 was a loud, last signal to the 15 governments of the European Union to free themselves from the deadly stranglehold of the 1992 Maastricht Treaty and its timetable to implement the European Monetary Union in 1999. Like a drowning man grabbing for an anchor, instead of a life-vest, one EU member-nation after another has wracked itself with budget-cutting in order to meet the “Maastricht convergence criteria” to join the monetary union. France’s throwing Chirac’s Prime Minister Alain Juppé out on his ear, provides the other 14 EU nations a chance, because the vote that made Jospin the new premier was a mandate, if not a fully articulate one, by the French population for a substantial change in the government’s overall policy (unemployment has soared to 12.8%) and in its European policy.

What changed in Paris on June 1, that is making the other 14 governments of the European Union so nervous? First of all, the timetables of all negotiations about the “single Europe” project have changed. Among the first official statements coming from Prime Minister Jospin’s new government, was that Paris required “a moment to rethink” its policies vis-à-vis the EU. Further, Paris declared, that it did not consider France bound by the previous timetable, which had set the June 16-17 Amsterdam Summit for signing of the full package of the Maastricht agreements. Apart from causing nervous breakdowns in all other 14 governments of the EU, this also sparked a hectic round of emergency diplomacy between the 15 EU capitals and the EU Commission headquarters in Brussels, aimed at saving as much of the original timetable as possible.

The free market is a threat to civilization

It was hoped that Jospin might be persuaded to come back to the European fold at the June 6 conference of the Socialist International, in Malmö, Sweden, after much coax-

ing by his fellow Socialists. Not least among them was Labour’s new British Prime Minister Tony Blair, a committed Thatcherite.

But in Malmö, Jospin declared that if, against the backdrop of globalization, Europe did not return to regulations and alter the Maastricht agreements, “the market forces, if freed of all control, will threaten the very concept of our civilization.” He continued, “Today, in a situation of high unemployment, of weak growth, of increasing poverty, Europe can no longer be built on the backs of people. . . . If Europe were nothing but a space open to the circulation of goods and capital, if it should be left to the market forces alone, it would lose all sense of itself.” Then, Jospin declared, in contrast to the monetarist overlays of the Maastricht agreements, that “employment must be at the center of all policies, whether national or international,” and he came out in strong defense of the role of the public sector: “Throughout Europe, the needs are considerable and offer major perspectives for development and employment. Europe will not find the road to a stronger and more balanced growth, however, unless long-term, non-profitable investments, indispensable to the prosperity of future generations, can be undertaken today.”

Jospin concluded his speech: “I am very attached to the idea that this notion of public services remain a central element of our model of civilization.” In that specific context, called for the revival of the original 1993 plan for European-wide infrastructural development, proposed in a White Paper by Jacques Delors in his capacity as president of the EU Commission. (Delors, a Socialist, was one of Jospin’s top advisers during last month’s election.)

So, in the space of a few minutes, Jospin had uttered every one of those bad words that make economic neoliberals cringe. All of a sudden, the stage of European policies was open to new actors and new scripts. And, Jospin’s reference to the Delors White Paper is particularly interesting: As an economic development program for Europe, Delors’ proposal is second only to Lyndon LaRouche’s 1989-90 proposal for a “Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle.” Both programs were tossed into the waste bins by Europe’s arrogant establishment politicians of Europe, who thought that, because they were in the midst of economic globalization, riding the crest of a monetarist wave, nobody in the world could tell them what they should do. However, some

politicians, though not the most prominent ones, saved their copies, putting them into their bottom drawers—for “better days” and “better constellations” to come. Those better days and constellations are now here.

Counter to the European Central Bank

For example, Jospin’s new budget minister and a key economics adviser, Christian Sautter, told the *Berliner Zeitung* of June 3, that concerning the Maastricht agreements, an “economic board” should be established as a counterweight to the future European Central Bank. This board is to “encourage the Central bank, not to have a monetary and interest policy that stands in the way of jobs creation or of economic growth,” Sautter said, adding that it is most vital for the EU to work out a “Pact for Solidarity and Growth,” which would create new jobs. That “pact” shall be renegotiated into the agreements for the European Monetary Union. What this pact shall do, Sautter said, is to launch state-funded public infrastructure projects, such as highways, railroads, and telecommunications. Detailed projections for such projects already existed in the 1993 Delors White Paper, which the German government (pushing the line of the budget-cutting maniacs in Britain’s Tory government) rejected, on the pretext of wanting to spare the state budgets an additional burden. Now, the government in Bonn is still trying to hold onto this line, with the new

pretext of wanting to avoid “new regulations” and new “costly public sector programs”; now, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has the full backing of Britain’s Labourite Prime Minister, Tony Blair. Bonn is putting pressure on Paris to stick to the agreed paradigms and policy axioms.

So far, Jospin has said “no,” including to the long line EU politicians knocking at his door, hoping for a discussion on the issue, including Dutch Prime Minister Wim Kok on June 10 and EU Commission President Jacques Santer on June 12. On June 11, Blair flew in from London, to meet, not with Jospin, but with the conservative President Chirac, who left Blair with vague explanations as to what the French would do at the June 16-17 Amsterdam Summit. Wim Kok then flew to Bonn on June 11, meeting with Kohl, who was scheduled to go to France to meet with Jospin and Chirac in Poitiers, on June 13.

The 15 EU foreign ministers scheduled an emergency session for June 15, for last-minute discussions before the Amsterdam Summit. But behind the scenes, expectations are for the French to firmly say “no” at Amsterdam, and preparations are already under way for another summit a week later and, if that does not bring Paris around (which is what the 14 non-French governments and the Brussels EU Commission fear will not happen), for yet another emergency summit sometime in July.

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Anti-Maastricht sentiment in Germany

The best thing that can happen to Europe—if the French government does not go beyond its “no” and detail a positive counter-proposal to the Maastricht agreements—is for the timetable to be set back, which will also help to bring sanity to the situation in Germany. There, more and more opposition is being voiced publicly against the spirit and contents of the monetarist Maastricht agreements. For example, Wilhelm Nölling, the former governor of the central bank of the city-state of Hamburg, and in that capacity also a member of the national central bank council, said in a televised talk show on June 8, that what Germany and Europe were headed for, is a “Maastricht Depression.” Nölling wants to take the German government to the federal constitutional court, on the sound grounds that its loyalty to the monetarist principles of the Maastricht agreements violates the government’s constitutional mandate to provide economic and social security to its citizens, and that the German government has surrendered its sovereign power to fight the alarming mass unemployment, to a supranational institution in Brussels (the EU Commission) and to a European Central Bank (in Frankfurt), that do not feel bound to this constitutional mandate.

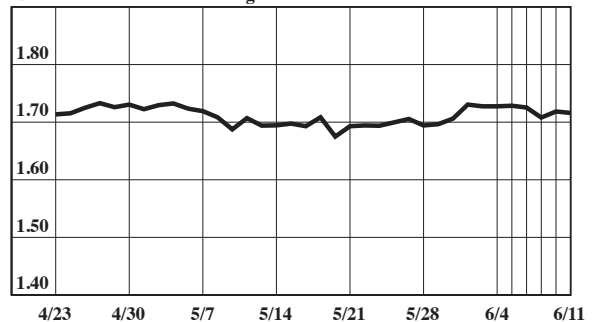
Now, what Nölling has repeatedly said in numerous interviews with the media in recent weeks, will remind many Germans of what the LaRouche movement has been telling them about Maastricht for years. This view is gaining supporters in Germany, these days. It just takes a bit more time, to develop into a political sentiment of the type that provoked France to change its government and policy. Granted, it is possible that the Jospin government will back down and allow itself to get gulled into these EU schemes, in the same way that Jonathan Swift’s Gulliver found himself tied up by the Lilliputians. It is possible, as LaRouche’s leading French associate, Jacques Cheminade, the chairman of the Solidarity and Progress party, warned on June 6, that the new Jospin government is “trying to make an omelette, without breaking the eggs.” But, for the first time in years, it is possible that a substantial change of European policies will take off in Paris. After all, it is no secret among knowledgeable analysts of the French scene, that should Jospin “not break the eggs”—not break with the austerity policy of his ill-fated predecessor, Alain Juppé, he were certain to feel the rage of the population, in a year from now or, more likely, even before.

For those in Europe who have a lot to fear from changes in Paris, the coming weeks will remain turbulent. There is a world depression, after all, that will not allow the “Maastricht Depression” to look like an “upswing,” and the pressure from labor unions, industrial associations, electorates, and societal institutions on all 15 governments of the European Union to change policies, will definitely increase. And, at this moment, the most volatile government of all in Europe, is the three-party coalition of Chancellor Kohl in Bonn—which is in the process of falling apart (see *Report from Bonn*).

Currency Rates

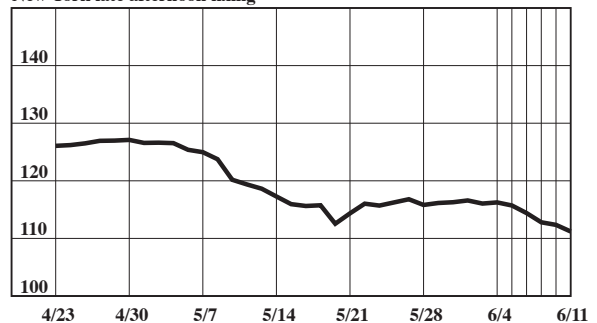
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



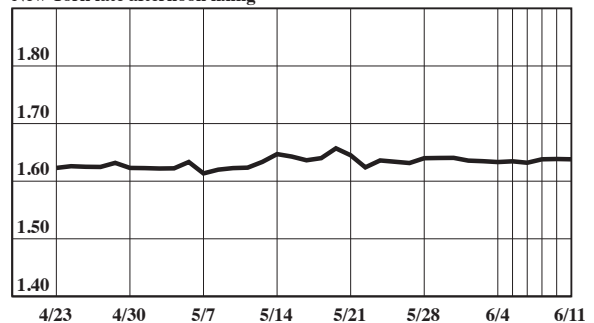
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



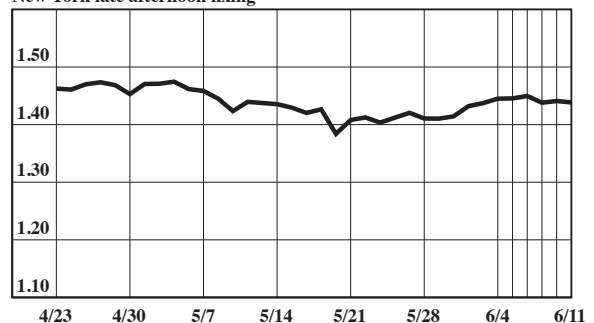
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Bush blockade set to blow up Korea

by Kathy Wolfe

A de facto blockade of North Korea, organized by friends of Baroness Margaret Thatcher, Sir George Bush, and their U.S. Republican Party assets, has pushed that country into economic disintegration. Now that South Korean President Kim Young-sam, Rev. Sun Myung Moon, and their controlled press in Seoul, acting for the Anglo-Bush crowd, have blocked famine relief for the North, South Korea is also blowing up. Seoul has been wracked since the beginning of June by suspiciously violent riots. The whole Korean peninsula, which had been on the brink of peace, could soon go up in flames. It all fits London's plans for chaos on the borders of China, and the destruction of President William Clinton's Asia policy.

North Korea will run out of food supplies by June 20 and "millions face starvation," Catherine Bertini, director of the UN World Food Program (WFP), said on June 4, while introducing the WFP's Annual Report at UN headquarters in New York. Five North Korean government distribution centers already ran out of foodstuffs in May, and the remaining five will do so by June 20, according to the report. Bertini said that North Korea requires immediate foreign assistance of 1.8 million tons of grain to avoid large-scale starvation. The WFP this year has appealed for 200,000 tons of food, or about \$95 million, only 72% of which has been raised, Bertini said.

North Korea is on the verge of "a major humanitarian crisis," Peter McDermott, Unicef's deputy director of emergency programs, said on June 5 after a 10-day trip there. McDermott warned that 2.6 million children under six may die of malnutrition this year. At one orphanage he visited, McDermott said, 60 children out of 270 had died this year. Children's growth is being stunted by chronic hunger, three-year-olds cannot walk, and rickets and scabies are rife, he said.

Beyond the food crisis, North Korea's entire economy is nearing paralysis, as malnutrition grinds work sites to a halt and all available import cash goes to pay for food—cutting off fuel supplies. North and South Korean sources confirmed on June 6 reports from Cargill, Inc. that Pyongyang has been forced to cancel a zinc-for-food swap deal; it would have been the first trade with the United States since the end of the Korean War in 1953. Workers are too weak from malnutrition to work North Korea's rich zinc, coal, and other mines; zinc

output, for example, is down from 8,500 tons a month to under 1,000 tons a month.

North Korea can't run its mines and refineries, or even transport minerals to port, because its electricity and transportation grid are also paralyzed. In addition to the physical collapse of the workforce, the fuel supply has dried up. Coal mines and refineries are at a halt, and there is no cash to import oil—so power plants cannot function. "The health care system is on the verge of collapse, fuel is scarce, and infrastructure is breaking down," McDermott said. "We have reached the critical juncture."

Japan's 2-million-ton strategic rice reserve, and reserves in Thailand and elsewhere that are on the Asian scene, should be immediately mobilized for emergency shipments in excess of 1 million tons—there is no time to ship the food from the West. America and Europe must then commence shipments to reimburse their Asian allies, who need to maintain their strategic food reserves.

WFP director Bertini on June 4 criticized South Korea's Kim Young-sam regime, which has discouraged other nations from donating food. Seoul has spread the false rumor that the North Korean military would steal any food relief. Yet, on June 6, Kim's Unification Ministry repeated earlier statements that there is not even any food crisis at all—in direct rebuke to the UN's call for a famine-relief mobilization. "North Korea is forecast to tide over a food crisis," the ministry said. "We cannot rule out the possibility that the North Korean government deliberately discloses exaggerated data, to attract food aid from the international community."

Lady Thatcher's 'flash point'

The morally challenged Kim government, however, is just the local front for a wider policy to destabilize Asia, which is made in London, Anglo-American policymakers admit. Baroness Thatcher and the "old guard" of the U.S. Republican Party, including Kissinger Associates board members Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger, are pushing the confrontation in Korea to a "flash point," an analyst at *Jane's Intelligence Review*, a British military journal, told a journalist recently. "All through the U.K. elections, and despite the results, Lady Thatcher has been stressing this North Korean threat," he said. "The danger is that Pyongyang's military

regime will become more belligerent. They have nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and they will use them on South Korea, and likely on Japan.”

The line that “there is no famine” in North Korea, is coming straight from London, the *Jane’s* man made clear. “My sources say it’s not nearly so bad, perhaps only 10% of the population are malnourished, rather than 40% as the UN says—but there’s no great famine,” he said. “The UN tends to exaggerate. My South Korean people and I are not convinced about the high numbers of people at risk. . . . And who would get the benefit of large-scale food aid? Just the North Korean military.

“The real alarm should be: Will they do something rash?” the Brit went on. “I was at a U.K. Defense Ministry briefing just last week, where it was said that the number-one Asian flash point has now moved, from the South China Sea or Kashmir, to the Korean peninsula. The problem is that we can’t put sanctions on them and openly say, ‘Starve them into submission,’ or we’re increasing the risk of war.”

Asked who in Washington are proposing to “starve North Korea into submission,” he replied, “You have two types. You have the old Republican Party guard, Scowcroft, Eagleburger, Jesse Helms, the people who wanted a sharp confrontation over the Yongbyon [plutonium] reactor in 1994.” Former U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, with his recent book touting North Korea as a “rogue state,” is part of this grouping, he said.

This argument has been used by the Anglophile current in the U.S. State Department to block anything more than token food shipments from America. “No way are we going to put into North Korea billions of dollars . . . to subsidize a communist system,” as State Department spokesman Nick Burns put it on May 8.

Danger of coup in Seoul

Meanwhile, during the week of June 1-6, South Korea was beset with riots against President Kim Young-sam, by tens of thousands of firebomb-wielding students chanting, “Bring Down Kim Young-sam,” and “Reveal the Election Funds.” Seoul newspapers have been filled with photos of students burnt to death by their own Molotov cocktails, after police picked up several unexploded bombs, thrown by the students, and tossed them back into the crowd.

Indeed, President Kim was about to be ousted in mid-May, by patriotic Koreans who are demanding urgent food shipments to the North. The entire population of South Korea was provoked by Kim’s arrogance when he went on TV on May 30 to apologize for his corruption, since a half-dozen of his ministers and two of his sons have been arrested for taking illicit funds. Instead, however, Kim threatened to reveal the campaign irregularities of the opposition parties, and to send every leader in the country to jail.

Then, just as it seemed Kim would be forced to resign, the left-wing Hanchongryon student group went wild. Yet,

they said not a word about the real issue of genocide in the North, but only whined about campaign finances. The government has now ordered a total crackdown on the students and the arrests of thousands, as a “North Korean-run threat” to democracy.

“This kind of violence could provoke exactly the opposite of what we want to see,” a Korean patriot told *EIR*, speaking of the riots. “The danger is that, with enough violence, it is possible” that the worst anti-communist Thatcher-Bush elements of the South Korean KCIA military might try to seize power, the source said.

There is a long history of the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy, which was run for years by Thatcher’s servant Sir George Bush, having deep penetration into the South Korean student movement. “The military could try to blame North Korea for the violence,” the source said. At that point, tensions between the two Koreas would blow sky-high.

Britain’s ‘ring around China’

Thanks to such “games” played by Bush, *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche said in a June 4 radio interview with “EIR Talks,” President Clinton’s plan for a four-power conference of the U.S., China, and the two Koreas to “co-sponsor a process of unification,” is now, tragically, “pretty much shot . . . as a result of games played by George Bush, and the British, and the International Republican Institute, in Asia, especially Bush and the Moonies. They have disrupted the process of reunification.”

This, LaRouche pointed out, is “part of the greater British operation on their China policy” of creating a ring of wars and genocide around China, to attack the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy, and Clinton’s China rapprochement. “Of course, the Republicans around Bush and Kissinger, and that crowd, are supporting the British fully, against the United States,” he said.

“Obviously the United States should see to it that famine of the proportions now ongoing in North Korea is *stopped*,” LaRouche emphasized. “The deaths, or near-deaths, of million of Koreans would create an instability in the region, which would make it very difficult to conduct policy. We don’t want that, and therefore, the food has to go in, despite George Bush’s friends’ opposition to getting food in there. . . .

“At the same time, there is an element of instability that’s been created in South Korea, which these large demonstrations reflect. . . . There’s a great discontent, together with a big financial collapse, a crisis, in South Korea. This is not to our liking in the United States. . . . We have to bring some stability to this area. And, someone has to get out and describe exactly what George Bush and his friends, including people who are in his secret government operation, during the 1980s, who have a very powerful influence in South Korea, and these guys ought to be *exposed*, and George ought to be slapped down, and slapped around a bit, publicly, in the press, by a few political voices, and that might improve it.”

Emergency food relief for N. Korea

The statement excerpted here was issued by the Schiller Institute on June 12:

Emergency action is required to avert mass starvation in North Korea. International relief agencies warn that at least one-fifth of the 23 millions of people in North Korea are endangered by starvation or malnutrition. This means 4.6 million people, of whom 2.6 million are children. Millions more are living in a near-death condition. As of late May, many of the 2,000 Food Distribution Centers, through which North Korea has been distributing minimal food allocations through a civilian ration-coupon system, are absolutely empty. As of June 20, the national food system will be at the shutdown point.

Two consecutive, poor growing seasons in 1995-96, in conditions of floods (hail and other crop-damaging weather), inadequate infrastructure, and a collapsing agriculture system, along with the lack of international aid, have resulted in famine-scale food shortages.

The 1996 North Korean cereals grains harvest (rice, wheat, and all coarse grains) was barely 3 millions of tons; and 1995, five million tons; in contrast, between 1985 and 1990, annual total grains output was in the range of 6.3 to 8.8 million tons. Food rations have gone down to between 100 and 200 grams per person per day. To bring them up to the minimum level of 450 grams per person daily, the food deficit, until autumn, when this year's harvest will start, is *1 million tons* of grains products, at minimum, according to Miseror, a church aid organization. As of the time of writing of this release, donor-nations have made no commitment to provide this minimum level of aid. . . .

In the short term, the task before us is to supply food aid, in the tonnages required, and to provide logistical support for the delivery of the relief food to all in need. In the medium to longer term, there are certain other humanitarian aid requirements, to prevent any recurrence of famine.

The urgently needed food stocks can be mustered, despite short world food stockpiles, and severe *underproduction* of food internationally. At the same time, mobilizing to meet the famine emergency in North Korea poses the necessity to mobilize also to provide food relief in Central Africa, and any other point of need. It is a matter of political will to feed the hungry. . . .

An essential part of the food relief mobilization required, is to make null and void, the constraints imposed by the World Trade Organization since it went into force on Jan. 1, 1995, on the rights of nation-states to foster increased agricultural output, and to provide for their own national food security by developing their farm and economic output potential. The WTO system fosters scarcity of food and other vital commodities, and functions in the service of the market-rigging practices of the commodities cartels.

Plan of action

The following is a checklist of actions for the relief effort:

1. Designate nearby sources for shipping immediate food relief supplies; and carry out collaborative efforts among nations to continue food flows from other sources, to expand food output, and to build up reserves for food security and future food aid contingencies.

Japan's existing national food-security reserves (rice), can be tapped for the initial aid shipments—with provisions made to make good on re-stocking Japan's reserves. There are other stocks that can potentially be tapped to add to the relief flow needed over the coming weeks, from both elsewhere in Asia and the Pacific, including in Thailand and Australia, and also in the western United States and Canada.

The private, commercial grain "pipelines" run by Cargill, ADM, and the other grain cartel companies that dominate grain flows in North America and worldwide, and operate the storage and shipping in the Pacific grain ports of North America, can be commissioned to provide grain to North Korea. "Open the lid" on the cartel grain bins.

All other export-source food regions—the European Union, South America, etc., can come on line as sources for the flow of grains and other foods required, over the course of the emergency period. . . .

2. Identify the logistics required to deliver the food, and mobilize it. Storage and handling facilities, boats, fuels, trucks, tires, spare parts, motors and generators, mobile kitchens, whatever it takes, as is done for relief in natural weather or earthquake disasters. . . .

3. Mobilize agriculture and other aid to restore agricultural output potential in North Korea as soon as possible. Among the inputs required for this task, are such basics as fuel, earth-moving equipment, polyvinyl chloride pipes, valves, and other water system apparatus; and aid for food handling and storage equipment, transport aid, as well as farm inputs, etc.

4. Mobilize for *increased* output in agricultural regions around the world, including floor-prices for farmers, *not* rigged, free-trade prices, and, including provision of essential inputs—fertilizers, farm chemicals, quality seedstocks, etc.

Lift the restrictions on the amount of land area cultivated, and on making improvements in soils. Nullify all WTO/IMF and World Bank restrictions on farm sectors and food production.

Business Briefs

Southeast Asia

Thailand initiates new regional economic group

Thailand is spearheading the formation of a new regional grouping intent on building economic infrastructure to link the Indian subcontinent to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Ministers from Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand held a press conference in Bangkok on June 6, to announce creation of BIST-EC, an acronym representing the four country names and "economic cooperation." The group was initiated by Thailand, Indian Minister of State Saleem Iqbal Shervani told the press. He said, "Thailand started the idea and Thailand has the vision. India is going to play a very important role in making this declaration reality."

Prof. Somchai Phagaphasvivat of Thammasat University said that the role of the group will be to fill the gap not addressed by the ASEAN Free Trade Area. "There is no mention of road linkage, and BIST-EC could help fill this infrastructure gap between its members and other regional countries," he said.

Nuclear Energy

Iran's President says use is a 'natural right'

"It is every country's natural right to use the nuclear industry for peaceful applications, especially in the fields of agriculture, nuclear medicine, and discovering the secrets of nature," Iran's President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said at the inaugural ceremony of the center for research and application of radio processes in Yazd, central Iran. "Through the efforts of Iranian experts at the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, a major portion of the country's requirements in the sensitive field of agriculture and nuclear medicine has been met," he said.

Rafsanjani said that "foreigners, especially the Americans, despite hundreds of scientific achievements gained through this

technical know-how, and taking full benefit of these sources, are accusing Iran of intending to gain access to nuclear armaments." He said that the United States, while maintaining its monopoly on nuclear technical know-how, is making every effort to prevent Iran from gaining access to this useful industry, by making baseless claims. "However, as we have witnessed today, the foundations have been laid in this extremely valuable industry in the nuclear field, which will have an immense impact on the service and industrial sectors," he added.

He said that access to this knowledge has opened wide the door toward prosperity, progress, and further development of the country, and the nation holds dear this valuable endeavor.

Eurasia

Land-Bridge gets boost from transport ministers

The transport ministers of eastern European and Central Asian nations, and China, met in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in early June, and advanced the work on the Eurasian Land-Bridge project, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported on June 6.

In a meeting on June 4 with Iranian Minister of Roads and Transport Akbar Torkan, Uzbek Minister of Railroads Armatov said that his country regarded Iran as the best, surest route for landlocked Central Asian states to reach European and international markets. At a separate meeting during the ministerial session on railway cooperation, Armatov expressed his appreciation for Iranian efforts to link its railways and roads to the Central Asian network in order to serve as a bridge between East and West.

The meeting was also attended by Kazakhstan's Railway Minister Arken Aliyev, who lauded the building of the rail line between Kerman and Zahedan in southeast Iran. Zahedan is already linked to the Pakistani rail network, and, as Aliyev noted, the completion of the Kerman-Zahedan link will connect Central Asia to the subcontinent. Torkan said that in Iran's second five-year plan (1995-2000), the Bafq-Mashhad rail

line will be completed, thereby cutting the distance between Central Asia and Iran's Persian Gulf ports by 1,000 kilometers.

In another meeting with Torkan, the Azeri minister discussed promotion of cooperation with Iran in transportation, and means of transfer of cargo and passengers along the Caspian Sea.

China

Space technology used for economic development

Baosheng Chen, the Washington representative of the China Great Wall Industry Corp., described how China's space program is being called upon to support his country's economic development programs, in a speech to an American Astronautical Society seminar on "Non-U.S. Space Agencies," in Washington, D.C. on June 6. Over 80% of the Chinese people have access to television via satellite, he reported, which is impressive for a nation the size of China. This has allowed more than 2 million people to receive university and technical education through courses transmitted via television, he said.

In a discussion afterwards, he remarked that many times when he says this before a U.S. audience, people laugh, because in the United States, everyone has two televisions, but for a developing country the size of China, this is a significant accomplishment.

China's weather satellite system is used to forecast typhoons and storms, and remote sensing systems are surveying the land and aiding agriculture. China has started to conduct microgravity experiments in materials, life sciences, and fluid dynamics, using the system of recovering small unmanned satellites and their experiments that have been sent into orbit, and has established international satellite communications businesses with over 150 countries.

Chen reported that in the Chinese plan for 2000-2020, it is stated that China shall "keep strengthening the development and research of space power systems, propulsion, telecommunications, and manned space technologies." Before the end of this century, he said, China is committed to develop increased-capacity communications and

COFFEE PRICES are at the highest level in 20 years. In May alone, they rose \$900 per ton, to \$2,470 per ton. Fear of a frost in Brazil is being blamed, but an expert said that the hikes are purely speculative, the German weekly *Welt am Sonntag* reported on May 25. The market became a casino, he said, because everybody suddenly wants to invest in goods.

350 OFFICIALS of big Iranian and Chinese companies met in Shanghai, for the first "Irano-Chinese economic cooperation seminar," the Iranian daily *Ettela'at* reported on June 2. They agreed on joint projects in Central Asia and the Middle East.

GOLD PRODUCTION in Australia in 1996 rose 35 tons, 16% over the year before, "the biggest increase among the major producers," according to the AME Mineral Economics 1997 report, *Gold 1997—Costs Under Pressure*. World production rose 3.8% to 2,349 tons. Declines in output were registered in South Africa (27 tons) and the former Soviet Union.

RUSSIA'S collapse of tax revenues has nothing to do with "tax fraud" and "withholding taxes," but with the collapse of the industrial base, the London *Guardian* commented on June 4. Production, according to official figures, continued to decline by 3%, and "the tax base itself has shrunk to a level where it can no longer support even reduced federal spending."

THE KUNMING to Singapore rail line will be modernized by a joint Italian-Malaysian venture, the Italian daily *La Repubblica* reported on May 28. The Italians beat out a consortium led by the Japanese Mitsui group, partly because they offered to share technology.

AN ITALIAN delegation of industrialists, bankers, and insurance representatives led by government chief Romano Prodi visited China in early June, and was expected to sign numerous deals. The week before, Italy signed a deal to modernize a 200-kilometer rail line.

broadcasting satellites, and next-generation Earth resource and meteorological satellites. They plan to continue to provide launch services to international customers with the Long March rocket, and will work toward "making use of satellite applications by all walks of life."

Chen said that there are four principles for cooperation: "equality and mutual benefit, peaceful use, free competition, and co-development."

Industry

Indian official calls on German 'Mittelstand'

Indian Finance Minister P. Chidambaram called upon Germany's *Mittelstand* (small and medium-sized industry) to become more active in India, "perhaps the world's preeminent development frontier," at the 41st Annual General Meeting of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Bonn on June 5. He offered the group of about 600 German entrepreneurs "five compelling reasons" why they must look at India seriously.

First, he said, there are few countries in the world which, every year, add tens of thousands of megawatts of power, millions of tons of nitrogen, thousands of kilometers of roads and highways, millions of telephones, billions of cubic meters of gas, and so on, to its economy. India is among the handful of countries which have to expand at a furious pace. It is a place where infrastructure has to be built to meet the needs and aspirations of over a billion people, and that is where there is an unprecedented opportunity for German business and industry.

Second, "India is not just a low-wage country," he said. "It is a country that produces scientists, engineers, and technical personnel of world class. Our annual output of scientific and technological manpower is about 200,000." He said, "India has a preponderance of entrepreneurial skills," and "these entrepreneurs are aggressively seeking joint ventures and strategic alliances with foreign companies, particularly from your own *Mittelstand*."

He continued, "I believe, the Indo-German Chamber must now make a determined

effort at wooing investment from the *Mittelstand* companies, which have the technology most relevant to our small and medium industry. I am happy to report that a *Mittelstand* delegation is slated to visit India beginning Jan. 10, 1998. . . . I would also suggest, that the time is ripe for a bold new German initiative in the infrastructure sector in general and the energy sector in particular. This is an area where there is mutuality in interest. There is a perfect match between Indian needs and German strengths."

Shipping

Lancang-Mekong project to open route to China

Authorities in southwest China's Yunnan province are now finishing a major project to dredge the upper reaches of the Lancang River, which becomes the Mekong River outside China's borders, Xinhua news agency reported. "The ongoing project has made it possible to turn the river into an international economic corridor," the *China Daily's Business Weekly* reported on May 25.

"The project, involving 500 million yuan [\$60 million] of investment, will enable 300-ton ships to travel to the South China Sea from Saigon," it said. While the Mekong-Lancang is the eighth longest river in the world, flowing 4,800 kilometers through China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the Lancang is not navigable for much of the year, because of rapids, sharp curves, and shallow water during the dry season.

The Asian Development Bank, the UN Development Program, and firms from Europe, the United States, Hongkong, and Japan are reportedly interested in investing in the project. Cargo trade on the Lancang-Mekong River climbed to 60,000 tons in 1996, up from 10,000 tons in 1993. The outlook for border trade has become more favorable because of the Chinese, Laotian, Myanmar, and Thai governments' eagerness to tap the potential of the river, *China Daily* said. Besides conferences and joint studies, they are negotiating a multilateral cargo transportation agreement to allow direct shipping.

How Cauchy ruined France

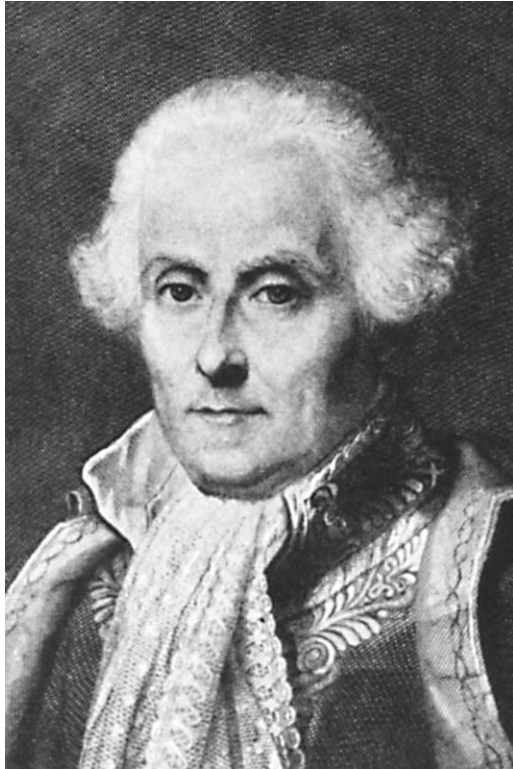
by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

June 2, 1997

The second round of the current elections to France's national assembly ended on Sunday, June 1. As a result, for this moment, at least, the infamous Maastricht agreements, for liquidating the national sovereignties of continental Europe, are, if not doomed, at least in doubt. At the same time, without doubt: Not just Europe and Japan, but the entire financial world, is menaced by a new gathering, global financial storm, darkening the horizon. This new storm is one of a series, potentially the biggest yet, but, probably not yet that final one which will bring the presently doomed international financial system to its inevitable, early end. For those who wish to prepare for what will happen to this world during the remaining few years of this century, many lessons are to be learned from the past and current history of modern France.

To draw the necessary lessons from history, we must understand real history, *not* as history has been taught in the textbooks and classrooms. History is *not* a jungle into which men and women are thrown. History is *not* a record of how ambitious figures succeeded or failed in their personal strivings. History is *not* a chronicle of what has been done to peoples, nations, and personalities. History *is*, the science of what mankind has done to itself. History *is*, therefore, the history of mankind's ideas, the ideas which, ultimately, determine which nation is morally fit to play a leading role, and which cultures will, in the end, prove themselves either, in the extreme, morally unfit to survive, or simply inferior alternatives which the general welfare obliges us to replace.

History is the stage, upon which Othello-France was felled by the corrupting influence of a Venetian Iago, Carlo Pozzo di Borgo. It is the theater, in which a vengeance-gripped, post-Napoleon Hamlet-France brought the bloody slaughters of unnecessary, successive wars upon itself. Unless we learn *that* lesson from history, disasters could overtake all of us soon, even very soon.



The most crucial act of 1814-1815, LaRouche writes, “was the expulsion of the leaders of France’s science, Lazare Carnot and Gaspard Monge, and their replacement by the ‘Biche and Mouche’ of Nineteenth-Century French culture, the Marquis Laplace [left] and his young, mephistophelean protégé, Augustin Cauchy [right].”

Why was it, that, not long after 1814, Germany emerged, to replace France, as the world’s leading nation in science? Why had it been President Lincoln’s United States, later echoed by Germany, rather than France, which led the Nineteenth-Century industrial revolution?¹ The destruction of French science and culture, beginning the reign of the Restoration monarch, Louis XVIII, is the best available choice of clinical case, for understanding how the quality of culture determines the moral fitness for leadership among modern nations. It was the failure of so many, in the U.S.A., as in Europe, to learn the lessons of the moral degeneration of France, under the influence of the culturally degenerate Bourbon Restoration, which has left the door open for the onrushing economic catastrophe gripping, among other nations, the

1. On the rise and character of the strategic machine-tool-design sector, beginning with Sylvanus Thayer’s West Point, continuing under Henry Carey in the later U.S.A., spreading into post-1876 Germany, and in Germany more recently, see Anton Chaitkin, “Leibniz, Gauss Shaped U.S. Science Successes,” *EIR*, Feb. 9, 1996, and “The ‘Land-Bridge’: Henry Carey’s Global Development Program,” *EIR*, May 2, 1997; and Lothar Komp, “The Crucial Role of the ‘Mittelstand’ in the Economy of Postwar Germany,” *EIR*, Jan. 1, 1997, “The Era of Deindustrialization Has Now Reached Its Dead End,” *EIR*, Feb. 7, 1997, and Komp’s references to Freiberg, which are indispensable for understanding the Leibniz influence upon the Monge-Carnot circles, and the personal insight of Alexander von Humboldt into this influence within the work of the *Ecole* (unpublished manuscript). See also, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “Machine-Tool Design: The Brains of Profit,” *EIR*, Jan. 1, 1997, and “Return to the Machine-Tool Principle,” *EIR*, Feb. 7, 1997.

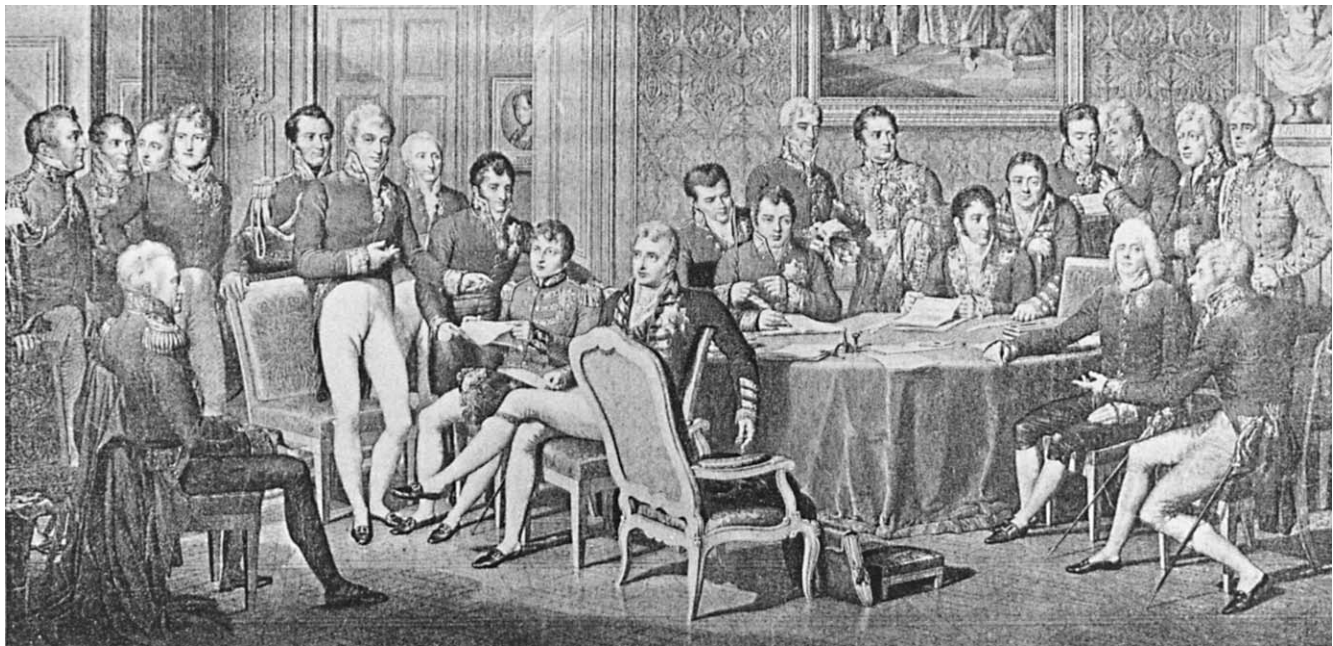
U.S.A. today.

That lesson must be learned, while we have still a little time to save our nation. Indeed, to save this civilization as a whole. Thus, like the Horatio of Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*, let us reflect upon the lessons of that bloody disaster which felled a nation, France, which had been the greatest of Europe. Look at the bloodily continued spectacle, of France’s lost grandeur, as Shakespeare’s Horatio spoke at the bloody ending of *Hamlet*’s Denmark-England, on the occasion of the recent accession of James I:

“ . . . give order that these bodies
High on a stage be placed to the view;
And let me speak to the yet unknowing world
How these things came about; so shall you hear
Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts;
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning and forc’d cause;
And, in this upshot, purposes mistook
Fall’n on the inventors’ heads . . .
But let this same be presently perform’d,
Even while men’s minds are wild: lest more mischance
On plots and errors happen.”²

From its 1461-1483 establishment as the first modern sov-

2. William Shakespeare, “Hamlet,” *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare* (New York: Avenel, 1975); Act V, Scene II, p. 1112.



The Congress of Vienna: Europe's powerbrokers redraw the map of Europe after the fall of Napoleon. Among those pictured are the Duke of Wellington, Lord Castlereagh, Metternich, and Talleyrand. The conditionalities imposed by the Congress of Vienna, allowed the destruction of science by Laplace and Cauchy—a disaster from which France has never recovered.

ereign nation-state, under King Louis XI, until the 1814 Bourbon Restoration, under Louis XVIII, France was the leading nation of western Europe: the largest in population, the most advanced in economy. With Venice's post-1611 ruin of Leonardo da Vinci's Italy, and the impact of the 1618-1648 Thirty Years War on Johannes Kepler's German-speaking world, the France of Gaspard Desargues, Pierre de Fermat, Blaise Pascal, Christian Huyghens, and Gottfried Leibniz, bestrode European civilization as the center of the world's scientific progress.

Beginning 1794, under the influence of Leibniz's followers among those anti-Newton scientists who joined with Gaspard Monge and A.-M. Legendre to found the *Ecole Polytechnique*, France not only resumed its pre-1789 position as the world's leader in science, but also emerged as the world's pioneer in establishing a form of economy driven by what is to be recognized, today, as a strategic machine-tool-design industry driven by scientific "crash programs." Thus, the pre-Vienna Congress *Ecole Polytechnique*, as long as it remained under the direction of Monge and Legendre, prefigured this century's U.S. Manhattan Project and Moon-Landing program. The *Ecole* continued that role during the period of Napoleon Bonaparte's rule, despite the regime's invidious enmity toward France's 1792-1794 "organizer of victory," Bonaparte's former commander, Lazare Carnot.

Then came 1814. The defeated Corsican Emperor Napoleon retired, temporarily, to Elba, and then, in 1815, permanently, as we are told, to St. Helena, while his brothers and sisters entered the service of the British monarchy's projects,

against both continental Europe and the United States of America.³ With the famous Congress of Vienna, came the "legitimist" Restoration of Louis XVIII, himself a puppet of the Holy Alliance's occupying authority, this another Corsican, Russia's Venice-directed Ambassador to France, Carlo Pozzo di Borgo. Looking back to those events of 1814-1815 today, the most crucial act taken then, at behest of the wretched Louis XVIII, was the expulsion of the leaders of France's science, Lazare Carnot and Gaspard Monge, and their replacement by the "Biche and Mouche" of Nineteenth-Century French culture, the Marquis Laplace and his young, mephistophelean *protégé*, Augustin Cauchy.⁴

The entirety of the Monge-Legendre program for educating the world's future leading scientists and engineers, "in battalions-strength," was ripped out of that institution by La-

3. Jacques Cheminade, address on Napoleon Bonaparte to a seminar sponsored by the Schiller Institute, in Oberwesel, Germany on July 27, 1996 (see *EIR*, Oct. 18, 1996). For other references on Pozzo, and the post-1814 Bonaparte family, see also Allen and Rachel Douglas, "The Roots of the Trust" (unpublished *EIR* report, 1987, Chapter 4); and Judy Hodgkiss, "The Bonapartist Disease Infects the United States," *New Federalist*, Oct. 7, 1996.

4. "Biche" and "Mouche" were the popular nicknames of a lying pair of thieving magpies from Italy's Bardi banking house, who played a leading role in the vast financial swindle which plunged mid-Fourteenth-Century Europe into decades of horror known as the "New Dark Age." Without considering here the decades-long Tweedledee-Tweedledum rivalry of Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, few figures of modern history mimic the Fourteenth Century's Biche and Mouche more effectively, than the swindlers Laplace and Cauchy.

place and Cauchy. Under the “limits” doctrine decreed by Cauchy, the former science of the Monge-Legendre *Ecole*, was transformed, thus, into the semblance of a freshly-cropped eunuch.⁵ In place of the science which Cauchy worked to destroy, Restoration France polluted itself, and our world, with the “social” pseudo-sciences concocted by the positivists St. Simon, Madame de Staël, August Comte, and their followers: “political science,” ethnology (anthropology), psychology, sociology, and the fascistic “Lausanne School” of economics, of Leon Walras and Vilfredo Pareto.⁶

With the initial publication of *Crelle's Journal*, in 1826, nearly all of that scientific activity which had been the leading edge of France's science under Carnot and Monge, had either moved, like the later sponsor of Bernhard Riemann, Lejeune Dirichlet, to exile in the Germany of Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Gauss, or was in the process of doing so.⁷

5. This process of feudal reactionary decrees under Prince Metternich's Holy Alliance, was not limited to France. These kinds of repressive measures against science and culture continued to radiate from Metternich and his *Geheimpolizei* apparatus over a number of years. The internal exile of the chief still-living architect of the German Liberation Wars against Napoleon, the statesman Freiherr vom und zu Stein, parallels the actions against Carnot and Monge. Most notable are Metternich's infamous Carlsbad Decrees of August-September 1819, which banned the work of Germany's greatest poet and dramatist, Friedrich Schiller. The popularized myth is, that the Restoration was a reaction against the excesses of the Jacobins and Napoleon; Metternich, echoed by British agent of influence Henry A. Kissinger, expressed contrary views on this subject. Metternich, echoed by Kissinger [*A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822* (Houghton Mifflin Co. Sentry Edition, Boston: 1954), and Chatham House address of May 10, 1982] identified the process leading into the establishment of the U.S. Federal Republic as the ultimate adversary. After all, Maximilian Robespierre was a British asset, while Danton and Marat were outrightly British agents, trained in, and directed from London, by the then head of the British foreign service, Jeremy Bentham.

6. Walras's mechanistic mathematical models formed the basis for the positivist Vienna school in economics, that of Ludwig von Mises, and of Oskar Morgenstern and John von Neumann. The incompetent axiomatic assumptions of all modern “systems analysis” and “information theory,” are derived from the French-Austro-Hungarian positivists who relied upon the assumptions of Walras et al. The present writer has frequently referred to the 1960 *The Production of Commodities by Commodities* of Cambridge's Piero Sraffa, as typifying the fraudulent characteristic of the systems analysis imported into the Soviet Union by way of the Laxenberg, Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). [For typical “Operations Research” by-products of this positivist outlook and genre, see *Activity Analysis of Production and Allocation*, Tjalling Koopmans, ed. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1951).] Nowhere in today's generally accepted varieties of university classroom economics textbooks and classroom, is any provision acknowledged for the, in fact, decisive role of the development of the individual person's cognitive processes, in determining the productivity of human labor, just as the pseudo-scientific “information theory” of Norbert Wiener et al., makes no allowance for the existence of actual human cognitive processes in the definition of “information.” This is what attracted Italian fascists, such as the pre-Frantz Fanon Benito Mussolini, to Pareto's Walrasian positivism.

7. Monge died in 1818, in his native city of Beaune. Carnot died in exile, in Magdeburg, Germany, in 1823. Until 1827, Alexander von Humboldt, the architect of the science and technology policy of Nineteenth-Century Ger-

So, France, which had been the scientifically most advanced and powerful of the world's economies, during the preceding two centuries, was transformed rapidly into an economic, as well as intellectual and moral backwater. Despite the noble efforts of patriots of the early Third Republic, gathered around figures such as President Sadi Carnot, historian-diplomat Gabriel Hanotaux, and the Fifth Republic's President Charles de Gaulle, that nation has never fully recovered from Cauchy. To the present day, it suffers from the nearly mortal blow to its science and morality, dealt by Louis XVI-II's appointment of the Marquis Laplace and Augustin Cauchy. This pair led the destruction of nearly all that had made France the world's leader in science during the preceding two hundred-odd years.⁸

Louis XVIII's July 1815 re-Restoration did not succeed in killing France's science altogether. A few great scientists did appear in France, but only as exceptions. Outstanding among the exceptions, is the great Louis Pasteur, who won his victories against the Paris positivist priesthood's “political correctness.” Pasteur understood how science had been virtually destroyed in Restoration France. Pierre Beaudry's citation from Pasteur's 1883 address to France's *Academie des Sciences*, leaves no reasonable margin for doubt that Pasteur understood exactly the nature of those constipated academic asses who were his enemies.

many, spent approximately half each year in Paris, working with that faction of the *Ecole Polytechnique* which continued the science tradition of Carnot and Monge. With the appearance of *Crelle's Journal* [*Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik*], as an intended successor, in the Freiberg tradition, to Gottfried Leibniz's *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensium*, the transplanting of the leading contributions from the circles of Carnot and Monge to Germany was well under way. Meanwhile, beginning 1814, the influence of the Monge *Ecole Polytechnique* was also transferred to the U.S.A., where it became a central feature of the golden age of West Point Military Academy, under Sylvanus Thayer. It was a graduate of Thayer's West Point, Benjamin Franklin's great-grandson, Alexander Dallas Bache, who became the U.S. patriots' chief liaison to the Göttingen circles of Carl Gauss and to Alexander von Humboldt. It was Bache, who, together with economist Henry Carey, Whig leader Henry Clay, and former President and Senator John Quincy Adams, established thus the scientific foundations for President Lincoln's industrial revolution, the revolution which, for that time, made the U.S.A. the world's most advanced economy. It was these U.S.-Germany science-channels which established the basis for the great strategic machine-tool program which made the U.S. of the 1860s and 1870s the world's most advanced economy, the U.S. model used by post-1876 Germany in its rise to unmatched economic achievements on the continent of Europe.

8. In the history of France since this 1814-1827 transformation, there have been but two relatively bright periods. The first, the early period of the Third Republic, until the 1898 Fashoda incident, under the leadership of such as Adolphe Thiers, President Sadi Carnot, and Gabriel Hanotaux, following the flight of the defeated Napoleon III, when the patriotic faction in France had returned to a relatively hegemonic position, to the temporary disadvantage of the discredited, but still yapping packs of leftists, legitimists, and Bonapartists. The second, the approximate decade under President Charles de Gaulle as President of the Fifth Republic, especially the period of collaboration with Germany's Konrad Adenauer. Otherwise, post-1814 French history to date, has rarely risen above the memories of dead flowers pressed between the pages of a little-read book.

The lessons to be learned

To understand the person and role of Augustin Cauchy, two leading facts about his personal character are indispensable. First, he was of low personal character, an unprincipled opportunist and compulsive plagiarist. Otherwise, in his approach to matters of science, he was a fanatical Aristotelian in the tradition of anti-Renaissance, Padua *mortalist*, Pietro Pomponazzi.⁹

It is said that Cauchy was nominally a French Jesuit. The evidence of his scientific and related work, is that he may have been, nominally, at least, as Christian as a philosophical *mortalist* might be. It is that perversity, Cauchy's fanatical, pro-feudalist misconception of both man and nature, which directs attention to the crucial issue of his role in the destruction of France's scientific tradition.

In modern French history, still today, there is a continuing, pro-feudalist tradition, inherited from London-allied, wealthy, anti-Richelieu, anti-Mazarin, anti-Colbert French Aristocratic serf-owners of the Seventeenth Century: the *Fronde*. This tradition, as expressed by François Quesnay's anti-science doctrine of *laissez-faire*, is the native root of Cauchy's perverse pretensions to Christianity, and the root of French Nineteenth-Century positivism. This tradition expressed its influence upon Louis XIV, whose corruption by these Venice- and London-tied *Fronde* and other circles, prompted him to adopt for himself the "Sun King" role of a Byzantine Pontifex Maximus, the role of pagan high priest of the pantheon of *Sol Invictus*. This feudalism-rooted form of "Gallican Church," runs from Louis XIV, through another self-avowed Pontifex Maximus, Napoleon I.¹⁰ This heritage of Gallicanism, running through both the most socially reactionary Legitimist circles, and also French Bonapartist traditions, produced the notorious General Boulanger, who missed a revolution because he could not descend from his mistress in time to mount his horse. This same heritage is expressed during the 1890s, as the right-wing, rabidly anti-Semitic, nominally Catholic faction, in the Dreyfuss Affair, and, in the ensuing submission of Théophile Delcassé's France to an *Entente Cordiale* with Lord Kitchener's and King Edward VII's Britain.

This pro-feudalist tradition in France, embodies an anti-Christian conception of both individual human nature and of

9. Pietro Pomponazzi (1462-1525), a leading figure of the Venice-directed, anti-Renaissance movement, which prefigured the later founding of the so-called "Enlightenment" by Paoli Sarpi and his followers. Pomponazzi is otherwise known as the teacher and friend of a key figure of the Reformation, Venice's Gasparo Contarini, later Cardinal Contarini. Pomponazzi was the central figure of the revival of the Aristotelianism of Averroes in western Europe. He was fully consistent with both the Averroes tradition and with Aristotle, in writing his skeptical 1516 *Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul*, which defined the modern form of the Aristotelian "mortalist" dogma, that the human soul either does not exist, or might be a mere epiphenomenon of the mortal flesh.

10. Jacques Cheminade, *op cit*.

man's functional relationship to the universe at large. The heritage of Aristotelian mortalism, and Gallican parade of feudal paganism in clerical robes, is identical with the functional qualities falsely attributed to the individual mind and to man's interaction with nature, in Cauchy's mathematics, as by François Quesnay.¹¹

Christian civilization, which Leibniz served, expresses its conception of the individual person as in the image of God, by means of that notion of *agapē* presented by Plato, as in Book II of his *Republic*. Plato's conception is identical with that of the Apostle Paul's celebrated *I Corinthians* 13. The essence of a Christian character of the individual personality, is this same quality of *agapē* presented by Plato: a passion for truth, and justice predicated upon truth, a passion for the good, the which will not let one free of its relentless grip. This passion, is the essence of all true science, all true human knowledge. This is what the reactionary, Aristotelian bigot, Cauchy, abhorred in Lazare Carnot; it was on this point that the great Pasteur explicitly denounced that pack of pompous, positivist scalawags who had come to dominate the paganist high priesthood of France's official science.

The leading fraud of the modern science classroom, and of popular opinion generally, is the Aristotelian and Ockhamite delusion that "science is objective," the positivist delusion, that "science is statistics," for example. On the contrary, the essence of all scientific progress, and all good teaching of science, is predominantly *subjective*. It is the ability of the developed individual cognitive processes, to generate, and to replicate the original generation of *validatable*, new discoveries of physical principle, which is the essential side of scientific work, its *subjective* side, the quality of cognition which sets mankind apart from the beasts. It is the success of this process of discovery of new principles, which is proven by the greatest of all scientific experiments, the increase of mankind's power over nature through such progress. This power of discovery of *validatable*, new scientific principles, has two distinct, but mutually interdependent facets.

On the one side, valid discoveries of principle occur in the manner depicted implicitly by Riemann's celebrated 1854

11. François Quesnay's work was derived largely from a project set into motion by Abbot Antonio Conti, the key Venetian controller of the network of salons built up in France and elsewhere during the minority of France's Louis XV. Thus, Quesnay was situated, as a physician in the orbit of Madame Pompadour, and of Conti's leading agent in France, Voltaire. The economics thinking of the Conti network finds its roots in the work of the Sixteenth-Century Enlightenment figure, Giovanni Botero, the founder of modern Malthusianism. The key figures behind Quesnay's economics work were chiefly Conti's leading agent, Giammaria Ortes, and a close associate of Voltaire, and collaborator of Ortes', Pierre-Louis Maupertuis, the latter once head of Frederick II's Royal Academy at Berlin. Ortes and Maupertuis committed themselves to launching a new mathematical economics, which they avowed would be modelled upon the calculus of Isaac Newton. This was the point of reference for the writings of Quesnay, and the foundation of the British school of political economy, based upon what Jeremy Bentham and his followers identified, variously, as a "felicific," or "hedonistic" calculus.

habilitation dissertation, *On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry*. Since Riemann, each validated fundamental principle of physics assumes the role of an added dimension of an “n-dimensional” physical-space-time geometry, a species of geometry which eliminates and replaces all earlier notions of space-time geometry employed for physics.¹²

In each case, such a discovery in physical science, is prompted by two contrasting arrays of evidence, each of which one is obliged to believe as one’s best knowledge up to that point. On the one side, there is the formal system of belief, such as a physical science, which rests upon what one has believed to be solid experimental evidence. On the other side, there is a phenomenon, in whose existence one must believe, by the same standard applicable to one’s notions of physical science generally. Yet, if the latter is true, then the former must be in error, since the two beliefs could not cohabit the same universe. The juxtaposition of these two, equally authoritative, but immiscible ideas, forms a metaphor, in the same sense as strict metaphor is the essential content of Classical forms of artistic composition. Thus, the mind is confronted with the duty to discover a higher system of belief, freed from the obvious flaws which the new evidence shows to be pervading the previously established ideas about physical science in general.

The tension of this metaphor is that provocation of the creative cognitive processes of the individual mind, from which validatable discoveries of new physical principles are produced. Once the new principle is validated, the entirety of one’s old belief (scientific hypothesis) must be reconstructed, to correspond to the interaction of the added new dimension with the surviving old dimensions (a new, superior hypothesis). Thus, we have a series, of the type describable as progress from a physical-space-time geometry of “n dimensions,” to a superior geometry of “n+1 dimensions.” Thus, fundamental scientific progress, and the technological progress which it subsumes, correspond to a Riemannian succession of hypotheses.

On the other side, the success of the cognitive processes underlying such a Riemannian series of hypotheses, requires an “energizing” principle. Every person who has repeatedly experienced the process of generating, or reenacting (as students, for example) an original, validatable discovery of principle, is familiar with this “energizing” principle. Pierre Beaudry references Lazare Carnot’s emphasis on the function of this quality of passion (“enthusiasm”) in generating validatable scientific discoveries of principle. Beaudry concludes his report, appropriately, with Pasteur’s 1882 denunciation of the positivists, a denunciation in which this principle of

12. *Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen*, Bernhard Riemann’s *gesammelte mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed. (New York: Dover Publications Reprint, 1953), pp. 272-287. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “The Essential Role of ‘Time-Reversal’ in Mathematical Economics,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 11, 1996.



Francisco Goya: “The Sleep of Reason Begets Monsters” (*Los Caprichos*, 1799).

passion for truth, which Plato and the Apostle Paul name *agapē*, is the cause which is to be defended against the positivism of Cauchy et al.

Whenever one is confronted with a true metaphor, such as the type of experimental-scientific paradox identified above, one’s ability to sustain concentration up to the point of actual breakthrough to discovery, depends upon the special kind of mental energy properly associated with *agapē*. Failure occurs, usually, because the mind seems “to fall asleep,” even in the case that, moments later, the sleepy student from the classroom is fully alert—not apagically, of course, but erotically—in the playing field, outside. The student who fails, habitually, to summon *agapē* when faced with a soluble paradox of that sort, is distinguished, from the students fighting to break through to solution, by the fact that he “feels drowsy,” perhaps slightly “stupid.”¹³

13. Although the process of cognition is distinguishable, within the domain of *Analysis Situs*, from living processes as such, cognitive processes are

In a related case, professional musical performance, the same syndrome presents itself in such expressions as Romanticism. For example, the effort to present a fraudulent (e.g., “Romantic”) performance of a work by Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, or Brahms. All Classical composition, especially the motivic thorough-compositional method of Wolfgang Mozart, the later Haydn compositions, Beethoven, et al., is premised on the principle of metaphor. Thus, all aspects of the performance in progress, must anticipate that subsuming notion, underlying the composition’s transitions, which is the single idea of the composition’s identity as a whole unit. The challenge of recognizing that unifying identity, presents the prospective performer with a paradox, akin, on principle, to the ontological paradox which Plato presents by means of his *Parmenides*. The inability of a performer to summon the agapic passion needed to evoke recognition of that unifying conception, frequently tempts that performer to descend, like Mozart’s self-doomed Don Giovanni, into such perversions in performance as the eroticism of an arbitrary coloration, a “Romantic interpretation.”

Focus upon Plato’s notion of *agapē*. The passion which accounts for the ability of some persons to effect Riemannian breakthroughs, in solving paradoxes of the indicated type, is the same as that described as passion for justice, by Plato’s Socrates in the *Republic*, as the Apostle Paul invokes the same notion of *agapē* in *I Corinthians* 13. Look at this matter, first, from the vantage-point of physical science and technological progress, and, thereafter, for its bearing upon the moral quality of a society’s culture.

The first lesson to be learned from Cauchy’s ruin of France, is the issue of the special, anti-Aristotelian form of passion, the devotion to truth, even in defiance of generally accepted belief, the passion known as *agapē*, which is associated with the Riemannian form of discovery of principle. The second lesson, which we summarize next, is another principle central to Riemannian series: the Leibnizian principle of *discontinuity*. The third lesson, next, is the proof of the subjectivity of all scientific knowledge. The fourth, and concluding lesson, is the indispensable role of an anti-Aristotelian view of knowledge, in fostering development of the moral character of the future citizen, scientist, artist, and statesman.

The principle of discontinuity

As stressed by Gottfried Leibniz, the central issue in the development of the kind of calculus specified by Johannes Kepler, is the problem of “tangency,” the determination of

nonetheless supported by appropriate types of living processes. With that qualification supplied, the passion of cognitive concentration does require “biological energy.” Using the term “anti-entropy” in the sense implied by a Riemannian series of hypotheses, of the “n” to “n+1” ordering, the crucial issue in cognition, is not the caloric quantity of biological energy consumed, but the relative “anti-entropy” of the cognitive action so supported. With that qualification, it is sometimes biologically unavoidable, that even the greatest thinkers must sometimes rest, or enjoy a brief change of pace.

the orbital pathway of an action from inside the orbit itself. The Classical prototype of a solution for this, is the manner in which a leading figure of Plato’s Academy of Athens, Eratosthenes, estimated the length of the Earth’s meridian, during the latter decades of the Third Century B.C. There is a clear continuity in method, traced through this and related work of Eratosthenes and Archimedes, through Nicolaus of Cusa’s first proof of the existence of transcendental magnitudes, through Kepler’s work, through Leibniz’s first development of such a calculus, and through Gauss’s applications of bi-quadratic residues for derivation of general notions of curved surfaces, into the first establishment of a true non-Euclidean physical-space-time geometry, by Bernhard Riemann.

As this bears upon the fraud of the Euler-Lagrange-Cauchy hoax, known as the “limit theorem,” the kernel of the modern battle between the Platonists, such as Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, Carnot, Gauss, and Riemann, against the Aristotelian mystifiers, such as Cauchy, is the latter’s rejection of the issue of method already implicit in Eratosthenes’ estimate for the meridian, and Cusa’s demonstration that the increase of the number of sides of a regular polygon never converges upon the actuality of the circle within which such a polygon might be inscribed.¹⁴ Riemann’s referenced revolution in geometry makes the issues fully transparent.

In Eratosthenes’ indicated experiment, the experiment was designed to measure the angle of the noonday shadow, cast by the pin on the interior hemisphere of a sundial. The design of the experiment was structured to the effect, that it was required to determine whether or not the surface of the Earth was implicitly underlain, throughout, by a plane. The evidence compels the modern student reliving that experiment, to conclude that a third dimension, everywhere normal to the Earth’s mean surface, must be introduced. The relatively small, ordered variability of the angle of the shadow reveals such an added dimensionality. Once that were done, the ordering of the successive angles defines an underlying curved surface, rather than a plane one. In other words, what might have been imagined to be simple, perfectly continuous linear extension in two senses of direction, turned out to be very discontinuous, on account of the presence of an efficient third dimension at any smallest interval of linear extension of the two initially assumed dimensions.

All discoveries of validatable principle in physical science, have a similar relationship to an experimental stand-

14. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “On The Subject of Metaphor,” *Fidelio*, Fall 1992. The argument of Felix Klein, et al., that the discovery of the transcendental quality of *pi*, was obtained through the successive work of Euler, Lambert, Hermite, and Lindemann, is unabashed sophistry. The fact that “infinite division” could never produce a polygon congruent with the circle, establishes beyond doubt the fact that the discovery of the existence of transcendental qualities of “infinitesimals” is due to Nicolaus of Cusa (1440); whereas, Euler’s argument, on which his successors relied hereditarily, was pure tautological fraud, deriving a theorem from a method which had that theorem embedded within it, axiomatically.

point. Each time we validate a new principle, we add a required dimension to the physical-space-time domain in which physical events must be situated. Each such addition, represents a manifest break in the continuity of what might be assumed to be the perfect extension of all preestablished dimensions. Hence, the importance of respect for the efficient existence lurking behind infinitesimals; these are not to be brushed aside with a wave of the Aristotelian hand.

So, in mathematics, all issues of principle, have an experimental-physical solution, which is elementary, if rarely simple. The presumption of "linearity in the very small," upon which the Newtonian standpoint of Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Grassmann, Kelvin, Clausius, Helmholtz, Maxwell, Hermite, Lindemann, et al. depends, is exposed in an elementary way, to have been a sophistry, a hoax, from the outset.

Compare this to the most elementary issue in economics, the elementary sophistry, and delusion, underlying each and all varieties of usually taught classroom and textbook economics today. Any original discovery of a validated new principle of science, or related mental action associated with increase of the productive powers of labor, is generated as a thought. What, pray, is the size, mass, and so forth, of that thought? Yet, precisely such thoughts are the sole source of mankind's increased dominion in the universe, the source of the increase of mankind's potential relative population-density, from a maximum of several millions living individuals, for the more primitive cultures, to more than five billions presently. The sole source of an accompanying improvement in demographic characteristics of households, until a change to a "post-industrial" utopian policy, about thirty years ago, has the same source, in infinitesimals.

In the case of discoveries of physical principle, or related expositions of a principle of strategic-machine-tool design, each thought associated with the discovery, is prompted by a paradox of the type we described earlier here. That paradox, which is of the same type as the ontological paradox embedded in Plato's *Parmenides*, leads toward a solution, a discovery of principle. Each such paradox, is of the type represented by the Eratosthenes experiment we cited above. The paradox itself, to the extent it meets the requirements we specified earlier here, is, itself, a discontinuity. The discovery which resolves this paradox, is an anti-entropic discontinuity, a mathematical-physical singularity.

"Please, Mr. Butcher, weigh me out ten grams of love, and spice it with six milligrams of genius."

The principle of knowledge

Once we have conceded the evidence, that the increase of the potential relative population-density of the human species, is the expression of a series of validatable discoveries of scientific and artistic principle, cumulatively of the type of a Riemannian series, we must restrict the use of the term "knowledge," to refer to the process defined by the individual

mind's reenactment of discovery of each of the "dimensions" cumulatively embedded in that Riemannian portrait of transmission of culture.

From this vantage-point, the acquired wisdom of relying upon the experimental (Platonic), rather than hesychastic (Aristotelian) method, obliges us to generalize the notion of such a Riemannian series in the terms of a "great experiment," an experiment upon which the rational notion of knowledge in general depends. The crucial fact is, that the increase of the universe's submission to the social-reproductive power represented by the work of a typical individual, is the only available source, a "great experimental" source, from which the proper meaning of the term "knowledge" might be adduced. The design of our "great experiment" focuses upon the cognitive process, by means of which validated discoveries of principle are originally generated, those generations replicated, and assimilated for practice. The subject, therefore, is the "correlation" between the increased cardinality of the Riemannian series so determined, and the manifestly increased submissiveness of the universe to that increase of cardinality. The experimental design compares change, as represented by Riemannian cognitive anti-entropy, with change, as represented by the anti-entropy of increased social-reproductive powers of labor.

The outcome of this "great experiment," each time it is repeated, is that the name of "laws of the universe," references those discernible features of the process of cognition, by means of which anti-entropic changes in the Riemannian series of knowledge result in mankind's increased power to command obedience from the universe. No other definition of "laws of the universe" is rational; any different definition, is merely arbitrary assertion, lacking proof.

This epistemological view of the matter, underlies the rational definition of the term "science." This also defines a proper view of the notion of culture. That is to say, that cultures which generate increase of mankind's power in the universe are moral, whereas those which inhibit such progress, are intrinsically immoral. Those which tend to reverse such progress, are cultures which are rightly recognized as lacking the "moral fitness to survive." Cultures which are deemed "conservative," on account of their resistance to changes essential to progress of the human condition, are cultures waiting early replacement, as soon as something suited to this use is available.

Thus, often, the essential feature of a culture, may be more the way in which it is changing, than the absolute level of development it has achieved. Thus, less developed economies, which are committed efficiently to development, are intrinsically far more morally suited to prevail, than relatively more developed economies which are acting as a brake to general progress in the condition of mankind as a whole. The most desirable case, of course, is to have the most developed economies dedicated to fostering rapid changes for the better in the condition of mankind as a whole, especially those econ-

omies which are relatively less developed: “Good Samaritan” economies, one might say.

The principle of knowledge defines personal morality in the same way. As the Riemannian series defines an efficient passion for truthfulness in the developmental characteristics of cultures, so the same principle of truthfulness defines personal morality, as the Apostle Paul addresses the same issue, with the same result, in *I Corinthians* 13, or Socrates in Book II of Plato’s *Republic*. A society is moral, which not only educates its young, but which educates them to acquire knowledge from the past, by reenacting discoveries of principle, rather than merely learning approved glosses on those principles.¹⁵ A society is moral, which organizes its productive, and other general social practice to employ the same principle of knowledge there, as in education. A culture which does not foster discovery through that sort of education and general social practice, is morally inferior to one which does.

This cultivation of the practical development of knowledge, can not be limited to matters of science and technology. It must include similar education in those Classical works and forms of art which we compose according to the same Riemannian principle of knowledge: according to the principle of metaphor. In Classical art, as distinct from, for example, the immorality intrinsic to Romanticism and modernism, the subjects are chiefly two. Foremost, the creative principle of metaphor itself, which is the same quality represented by validated discoveries of principles of nature. In art, although the subject is always metaphor itself, the metaphor is expressed in terms of truth-seeking respecting the way in which human relations are to be situated, according to the nature of man (i.e., “in the image of God”), and mankind’s dominion over nature.

Thus, Wilhelm von Humboldt, and his mentor, Friedrich Schiller, defined the general purpose of such a Classical-humanist form of combined scientific and Classical-artistic education, as that of producing a graduate of strengthened moral character. It is when persons locate their knowledge, and their sense of individual human identity, in respect to the fruitfulness of those individual powers of creative cognition by which man is defined as “made in the image of God,” that the moral character is developed. Whereas, the poor fellows who merely learn to do as their parents and other forebears did, according to traditional precepts, are the morally hollow creatures against whose immoral condition the Apostle Paul warns in *I Corinthians* 13.¹⁶

The neo-feudalist ideology of Quesnay, like his kindred reactionary Cauchy, is not merely alien to such morality; such creatures hate it, and seek to eradicate it. These neo-feudalists, like those degenerates, the followers of John Locke, who

15. Friedrich Schiller’s word of contempt for those students who merely learn approved glosses, rather than reenacting the discovery of conceptions, is *Brotgelehrte*, e.g., people who sing for their supper, not for the music.

16. “. . . and have not charity [*agapē*], I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal . . . and have not charity, I am nothing.”

formed the slave-owning class of the short-lived Confederate States of America, see “excessive” education of the slave, or other person of low social rank, as a cause for the downtrodden to become discontented with their menial condition, and to seek escape from the degraded life to which oligarchical rule prefers to condemn ninety-five percent, or more, of the population as a whole.

Such ideologues wish each helot, hod-carrier, serf, and bureaucrat, to do his assigned duty, and, to that end, the oligarchs, like wagoners, are wont to install blinders on the poor beasts who pull their carts, and tote their hods. They encourage the oppressed to remain ignorant, and take pride in the “culture” represented by those poor pleasures and bad habits which match their servile condition. For the edification of the downtrodden, the oligarchs recommend popular ignorance and bad taste to the downtrodden, as “your traditional culture.” Unquestioning obedience to the monotony of such custom, is the preferred order in which the barbarian and feudal oligarchs, and their game-keepers, the cultural relativists, encourage those bred to live as Yahoos.¹⁷

Such reactionary forms of society, are not merely disgusting. There is no possible, fixed technological condition, in which humanity as a whole could continue to exist. The choices are anti-entropy or doom; cultures which do not progress, degenerate, and, in that way, come to display the symptoms of a species, such as the giant panda, which has lost its fitness to survive. As the Celts say, there is a “fey” look about it. Like poisonous weeds, such degenerate culture must be culled from our garden. If we do not do that willingly, we shall suffer the natural punishment for failing to do so.

So, the cult of positivism, introduced through instruments such as Cauchy, not only removed the most vital organ, cognition, from the science-culture of France. Like the disgusting habits of cultural pessimism which later gripped Europe and the American “flappers,” following useless, bloody World War I, the war-weary cynicism which overtook the French people after a quarter-century of Robespierre, Barras, and Napoleon Bonaparte, fostered toleration for the return to power of reactionary neo-feudalism. So, as the conditions of the Versailles occupation, compounded by the 1931 regimes of Ramsay MacDonald in London and Heinrich Brüning in Berlin, made a fascist victory for Adolf Hitler possible in Germany; so, the conditionalities imposed by the Congress of Vienna, allowed the destruction of science by Louis XVIII’s Laplace and Cauchy. With that concession to oligarchical reaction, France polluted its mind and morals, to the present day, with the neo-Cartesian, positivist outlook.

That is the object-lesson to be adduced from the case of Cauchy. The object is: What other nations, cultures, today,

17. *Yahoo*: n. an illiterate creature of low, servile habits (Jonathan Swift, *Gulliver’s Travels*); v. the characteristic mating-call of a member of the Confederacy species.

are committing the same kind of error which France's toleration of Cauchy prefigures? Our own, perhaps? To conclude this argument, look at the present population of the U.S.A. (and some other nations, too) from the vantage-point of the present writer's expertise as an extraordinarily successful economic forecaster.

On a personal note

By the close of 1952, the present writer had completed his initial set of original scientific discoveries, in the field of physical economy. While that study had been provoked, in 1948, by a reaction against the fraud of Professor Norbert Wiener's construction of so-called "information theory," the larger context for this writer's exertion was the sense that the post-war economic policy of the administration of President Harry Truman had betrayed President Roosevelt, and the U.S.A. itself, plunging us into an unnecessary, 1946-1948 return of Depression-like conditions, instead of retooling our magnificent war-industry for what Roosevelt had intended should become a post-war "American Century" of freedom and economic justice for all peoples of the world. By 1952, the initial discoveries, which the writer had just then completed, afforded him an insight into the underlying axioms of those Truman follies, and a sense of the danger to the republic, should that folly not be corrected.

It was about that time, 1952-1954, that the transition to the Eisenhower administration—sometimes called the "Eisenhowever" administration—unfolded. The take-down of the U.S. economy at the close of active warfare in Korea, was an embittering echo of the Truman take-down at the close of World War II. At first, the writer's impulse was, that the lessons of war-economy revival from the 1930s Depression, must be applied to achieve the sustained growth of peacetime economy.

By 1956, he had ceased to believe that that happy change in national policy-orientation could be expected to occur in any gradual way. A study of his, in progress during that year, showed him that the U.S. was hovering near the brink of a deep economic recession, to be expected during early 1957. The arrival of that recession on schedule, during the first sixty days of 1957, not only confirmed his forecast, but indicated that the problems of the U.S. economy were axiomatic to the existing structure of the system.

During 1957-1958, it was apparent, that the recession in progress was temporary. It was a deep recession, but no depression in the customary use of the latter term. One should shift focus from the immediate situation, to the longer-term perspective, a series of ebbs and flows, leading toward something extraordinarily nasty down the road, unless radical axiomatic changes intervened to prevent that something. So, he continued his work.

By the close of 1959, he had prepared his first long-range forecast, focussed upon the second half of the 1960s. The axiomatic trends underlying U.S. policy-shaping during the

1946-1959 interval, showed that we must expect a series of monetary crisis to erupt during the second half of the 1960s, leading toward a breakup of the present Bretton Woods agreements. It showed, that, were the same trends in policy-shaping continued beyond such a break-up of existing monetary agreements, there was the prospect of a devastating breakdown-crisis down the road, somewhere after such a breakup of those Bretton Woods agreements.

As this writer had forecast at the close of the 1950s, the monetary crises of 1967, 1968, and 1970, led into the breakup of the Bretton Woods agreements, in mid-August 1971. As he had feared, the U.S.A., and other powers reacted to the break-up of the old Bretton Woods agreements with fascist-echoing austerity measures, applying to the new, post-1971 economic conditions, the same mind-set which had governed the 1946-1971 slide into the breakup of the old monetary system. Instead of profits derived from net physical-economic growth, which had been characteristic of the U.S. economy under Eisenhower, and Kennedy more emphatically, from 1971 on, the trend in profit-making practices was the looting of built-up, past capital improvements in basic economic infrastructure, in manufacturing, in agriculture, and in the development of the productive powers of labor. A trend converging upon 2-3% nominal growth in the U.S. economy, was sustained by a net shrinkage of real national productive output, per-capita of labor-force, by more than 2% each and every year.

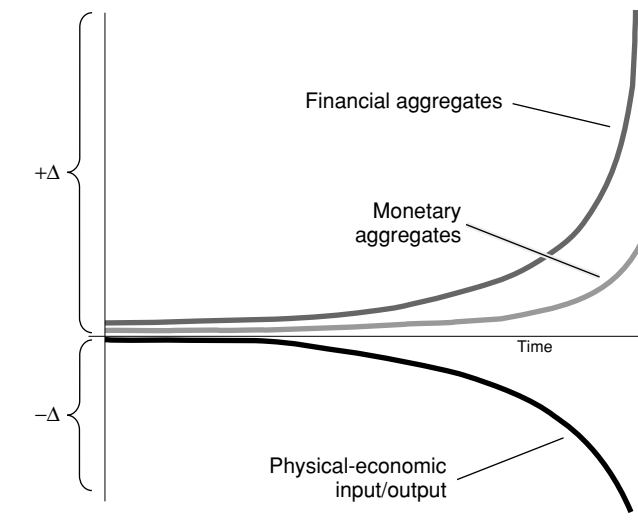
The globally ruinous effects of the post-August 1971 "floating exchange-rate monetary system," were combined with the London petroleum-marketing cartel's mid-1970s oil-price hoax. This was followed by the lunacy of the 1979 introduction of the so-called "Volcker measures,"¹⁸ the 1982 Garn-St Germain madness, the "Junk Bond" craze of the 1980s, the mid-1980s lunacy of Gramm-Rudman, the "Plaza Accords" swindle, and the "derivatives bubble" of the 1990s.

Over the course of the 1970s and 1980s, through about two dozen, half-hour nationwide television broadcasts, and many millions of copies of relevant printed books, periodicals, and pamphlets circulated, the writer's economic forecasts have been superior to any competing materials in circulation by an known governmental or notable private agency. Indeed, in the concluding, October, nationwide TV address of the 1988 campaign, he forecast the immediate, economically

18. The original name for these measures was "controlled disintegration of the economy." That policy had been designed, by that name, for the Carter Administration by a 1975-1976 New York Council on Foreign Relations project-team, headed by Secretary-of-State-to-be Cyrus Vance, National-Security-Advisor-to-be Zbigniew Brzezinski, et al. During a Spring 1979 public address in England, where he was campaigning for his subsequent, October, Carter appointment as chairman of the Federal Reserve System, Volcker used that precise formulation, "controlled disintegration of the economy," as a policy he would support. Later, the same policy, renamed "shock therapy," was used to loot Poland, and then to loot the region of the former Soviet Union down to the ground, and perhaps below.

FIGURE 1

A typical collapse function



Left: LaRouche’s “triple-curve” function, a schematic diagram showing the hyperbolic growth of financial and monetary aggregates, and the corresponding collapse of physical production. This function characterizes the U.S. economy today; yet, scarcely any economic policy-shapers understand it. Right: a case in point, former U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, whose high interest rates in 1979 accelerated the plunge into global economic insanity.

driven breakup of the Soviet bloc, and made several other remarks which seemed prophetic to many who remembered that broadcast a year or so later.

During 1992 and 1996 campaigns, nationwide TV broadcasts of his campaigns supplied accurate forecasts of the trends which have been in progress since.

Moreover, not only were the writer’s forecasts the most accurate available, but they were never of the “tea-leaf prediction” quality of typical Wall Street forecasters; every forecast was premised on a published analytical argument, and thus readily susceptible to verification by any competent agency. Thus, if our society were a rational one, then, on the basis of such evidence, the writer’s views would have determined the hegemonic economic opinion in the U.S. government, and other relevant places, long before the present day. Everyone who proposed a contrary view of the economic process, has been shown to be wrong. Any professed economist, or economic policy-shaper, who does not grasp this writer’s exposition of a “triple-curve” function (see **Figure 1**), as key to the state of the world economy today, lacks the most elementary degree of competence respecting any leading issues of the world today.

The manifest, persistent irrationality of the relevant U.S. institutions, including mass media, on this account, expresses two leading influences. First, pure and simple wishful thinking; most people do not wish to believe that a deep depression—let alone something much worse than that—is possible. Their “scientific” opinion on this subject is usually of the nature of the assumption, that “they,” who are so big, so

powerful, so all-knowing, “would never let it happen.” “You will see”; it is often said, “they are going to come up with something.” The second irrational premise, bears more directly on Cauchy’s perversion of France’s science. Both the putative economics and finance professionals, and generally accepted popular opinion “about how economy works,” supports the delusion, that increasing the number of incidents of paid employment, or the simple financial turnover daily, means economic growth, even if the real income and output per-capita of labor-force has been collapsing, for more than a quarter-century, at a rate always greater than two percent per year. The commonly taught varieties of classroom and textbook economics lead to expressed opinions of approximately the same nature.

That defective, but prevailing sort of textbook and classroom economics, is premised, axiomatically, upon precisely the same fallacies which Cauchy introduced to destroy France’s science. Not only that, but U.S. private and governmental policy-shaping, is dominated by the influence of radical positivism in the sundry realms of so-called “social sciences,” and in academic programs generally. This latter influence is premised, axiomatically, upon the same false presumptions underlying the varieties of generally taught textbook and classroom economics.

The rest which might be said on this connection, you should try to work through for yourself. The paradox is stated; if you work out the solution for yourself, you will not only have the answer, you will know the answer, as any truly responsible citizen of our republic should.

The Bourbon conspiracy that wrecked France's Ecole Polytechnique

by Pierre Beaudry

Never, in the history of science, has there been a more blatant example of the evil methods of the Venetian Enlightenment's attempt to completely eradicate the Platonic educational heritage of the Renaissance, than the subversion of the scientific competence of the French Ecole Polytechnique.

It is with the advent of the reductionist way of thinking, of what Lyndon LaRouche has identified as "linear classroom mathematics" — otherwise known as the mother of the empiricist-mechanicist-formalist-positivist world view — that Pierre-Simon de Laplace and Augustin-Louis Cauchy, in the tradition of Leonhard Euler, were deployed to take over the Ecole Polytechnique. This was done in the name of a British-Venetian oligarchical cabal, whose prime objective was to destroy the nation-state of France, by way of eliminating the education system that had been created by the French Platonic humanists such as Gaspard Monge, Lazare Carnot, and Prieur de la Côte d'Or.

Our aim, here, is not so much to give an account of the positive accomplishments of the Ecole Polytechnique, which has been done in other locations.¹ Our goal is to bring to the light of day the true suppressed story of how the Ecole was subverted, what crimes were committed, and who committed them; and to make known the nature of the epistemological conflict that this precedent created in the history of the fight for scientific knowledge, and technological progress. It is as a result of the destruction of the Ecole Polytechnique's national education system, that France lost its soul as a nation-state, and was turned into what it is today: a Maastricht bureaucratic zombie state at the service of the City of London, and of the European oligarchy.

In 1814, the Bourbon royal family was put back on the throne of France by one of the most despicable operations of the Holy Alliance among Britain, Venice, Russia, and Austria. This restoration of the monarchy in France was entirely manipulated and orchestrated by a British-Genoese-Venetian

conspiracy, whose prime agent from Corsica was the childhood friend of Napoleon Bonaparte, Count Charles André Pozzo di Borgo: the Henry Kissinger of France for the period of 1814 to 1835.

It is with the advent of this Bestial Alliance that two *Bourbon légitimistes* were brought in, for the purpose of destroying the most competent scientific institution of the French nation-state. The most noble school ever created in France, the Ecole Polytechnique, started to be destroyed, first physically by Napoleon Bonaparte's oligarchical lust for blood, by sending the Polytechnique students to be slaughtered on the battlefields of Europe, and then culturally and spiritually by Marquis de Laplace, and Baron Cauchy.² Systematic, methodical, and surgical menticide was perpetrated by these two royalists, against numerous generations of *polytechniciens*, from about 1814 on, all in the name of science (see **Figure 1**).

2. Jacques Cheminade, "Time to Destroy the Mythology of Bonapartism," *EIR*, Oct. 18, 1996.

FIGURE 1 The assault against the Ecole Polytechnique

The crimes

- political purges
- plagiarism
- suppression of ideas
- mathematical terrorism
- mental paralysis by limitation
- menticide

The weapons

- political correctness
- Newtonian and Cartesian dogmatism
- continuous extension of space-time
- linearity in the small
- formalism and algebraic analysis
- limits of functions
- secular humanism or positivism

The criminals

- Count Charles André Pozzo di Borgo
- Marquis Pierre Simon de Laplace
- Baron Augustin Louis Cauchy
- Auguste Comte

1. The author wishes to thank Charles Stevens for his precious collaboration, especially for his well-researched section on "Laplace, the Newton of France." For an extensive review of the positive role played by the Ecole Polytechnique, see Jacques Cheminade, *Regard sur la France républicaine* (Paris: Editions Alcuin, 1991); Claude Albert, "The Ecole Polytechnique and the Science of Republican Education," *The Campaigner*, July 1980; Pierre Beaudry, "The Metaphor of Perspective," *Fidelio*, Summer 1995; Dino de Paoli, "Lazare Carnot's Grand Strategy for Political Victory," *EIR*, Sept. 20, 1996.



Lazare Carnot's principle of "enthusiasm," otherwise known as "agapē," was the foundation of the Ecole Polytechnique.

Monge and Carnot: an education policy based on 'enthusiasm' and creativity

From 1794 to 1814, the Ecole Polytechnique had become without any doubt the leading scientific institution in the world. Founded during the French Revolution, during the years of the Terror, by Lazare Carnot (1753-1823), and Gaspard Monge (1746-1818), the Ecole Polytechnique very rapidly became the center of renewal of the Platonic method of scientific discovery established in France by the Brotherhood of the Common Life in the fifteenth century, under Louis XI, pursued through the seventeenth century's Colbertian Royal Academy of Sciences with Christian Huygens, Ole Rømer, Blaise Pascal, Gottfried Leibniz, and the Bernoulli brothers, and continued into the eighteenth century by the Oratorian Order which educated Monge in Beaune and Lyon.

Monge instituted the Oratorian method of the "brigades," which was based on Carnot's principle of "enthusiasm," in having students relive past discoveries. When discoveries were made with the guidance of the sentiment of *agapē*, that is, the emotion associated with the apprehension of higher ideals, such as love of God, love of justice, love of country, and love of mankind, the brigades were virtually guaranteed to transform uneducated peasants and orphans into the best scientists and trained engineers, within only a few years.

The method virtually assured that the students would acquire, in three months, the constructive knowledge that others would take three years to learn. Both Carnot and Monge emphasized the use of synthetic geometry, thus restoring the heritage of Classical Greek geometry, the heritage of Gaspard Désargues, and Pascal, in the continuation of the geometry work of A.-M. Legendre. The Monge method of synthetic, descriptive geometry, became the key to the crash education program which ultimately saved France for a short period of time (1794-1814). Many of the officers of the Ecole became engineers, scientists, and world class geometers and mathematicians, who went on developing science in other countries, such as Germany and the United States. Sadi Carnot, Jean-Victor Poncelet, Jean-Baptiste Fourier, André-Marie Ampère, Louis Poinsot, and Louis Pasteur, were only a few of the great scientists to come out of the Ecole Polytechnique.

The education program of the Ecole Polytechnique was based on universal principles which subsumed and linked together methods applicable to both Arts and Sciences. This is the reason why Prieur de la Côte d'Or (1763-1832), one of the founders of the school, chose the Leibnizian term *polytechnique* ("poly"=many, and "techne"=trades] for the name of the new school. Its principal mission was to give the new Republic, as efficiently and as rapidly as humanly possible, scientists, and engineers to serve in public works, as well as in the military. Also required were architects, manufacturers, artists, physicists, chemists, etc.; and the polytechnique method of descriptive geometry, instituted by Monge, served as the theoretical and practical epistemological basis for that purpose. Note, as an example, how Carnot, himself a student of Monge, viewed the importance of perspective in drawing classes for beginners. This is, for Carnot, the true source of the Machine-Tool Principle of the Ecole Polytechnique.

"Linear perspective . . . is calculated mathematically [but] aerial perspective . . . can only be grasped by the *sentiment*. By comparing these two sciences, where one is sensual, the other ideal, the methodical course of one will help penetrate the mysteries of the other. . . . [Aerial perspective in painting is] the art of generating ideas by means of the senses, of acting on the soul by the organ of vision. It is in this way that it acquires its importance, that it competes with poetry; that it can, like poetry, enlighten the mind, warm the heart, excite and nourish higher emotions. We shall emphasize the contributions that it can bring to morality and to government; and how, in the hands of the skillful legislator, it will be a powerful means of instilling horror of slavery, and love of the fatherland, and will lead man to virtue."³

3. Lazare Carnot, from the "Drawing Section of the Public Works Curriculum," Ecole Polytechnique, 1794. On the notions of "ideal perspective" and "sentiment," see Beaudry, *op. cit.*, *Fidelio*, Summer 1995. The French use of *sentiment* relates to higher emotions, rather than to "feelings" or "sentimental-

For Carnot and Monge, the republican idea of freedom was not an idle, empty conceit, a leftist “gotta do my own thing”; it was the centerpiece, the very heart of the national education policy. Because an appropriate method of discovery truly represents freedom from ignorance, freedom to guarantee that each citizen has the potential of increasing the power of mankind over nature, by means of overthrowing previous axiomatic limitations that prevented scientific and technological progress. And this is why the method of discovery was made accessible to every citizen, especially the poor and the orphans, in order to enlarge the pool of contributions that would be put at the service of the nation-state. Carnot made clear that this principle of education was not just for France, but for the whole world. “Elevate to the dignity of man every individual of the human species,” he wrote.

For the Bourbons, Pozzo, Laplace, and Cauchy, however, such an institutionalization of education had to be prevented at all cost. It was as if they had said: “If you educate the masses, they’ll want more, they’ll never be satisfied, and we won’t be able to control them.” And, since the feudal oligarchy needs only about 5% of an educated population to serve them, in the administration of society, the program of the Ecole Polytechnique had to be destroyed. So, the Restoration Bourbons had to figure out how to subvert the education of freedom through the students’ reliving of important original discoveries of principle. They wished to substitute for that education the Newtonian-Cartesian mechanistic world view.

Cauchy was their prime choice. He was a pro-feudalist type of Jesuit-trained mathematician, and an oligarch. He was stupid, narrow-minded, and fanatical: perfect for the job.

All that Cauchy had to do, was to teach that man’s mind is limited; that all ideas come mechanically from sense perception, and that knowledge is eternally fixed by the algebraic linearity of a mechanical theorem-lattice, the which is guarded by his two main principles: the principle of limits of functions, and the principle of continuity, whereby limits of functions are smoothed out to zero. This was in perfect congruence with the fanatical Cartesian theorem-lattice of continuous space-time. But, for Cauchy to be brought in, the Ecole Polytechnique first had to be rid of Carnot and Monge, and of their policy of “enthusiasm” (*agapē*).

Political purges: unseating Monge from the Academy

After the Treaty of Vienna, essentially written by Pozzo and his fellow Venetian Capodistra, in 1814, Monge and Car-

ity” as the term usually connotes in English. The sentiment of enthusiasm, for Carnot, corresponds to such an emotion as *agapē*, which he will generally associate with Platonic Ideas, like love of justice, love of country, love of mankind, relating to the universal ideals of common good, as opposed to “personal” interests. For “aerial perspective” in Leonardo da Vinci, see also Karel Vereycken, “The Invention of Perspective,” *Fidelio*, Winter 1996. The reader can find a complement of this Carnot Machine-Tool Principle in Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “Return to the Machine-Tool Principle,” *EIR*, Feb. 7, 1997.

not were stripped of all honors and were removed from their posts by the new Bourbon regime. The story of how Monge and Carnot were removed from the Academy of Sciences is the most disgusting act of political subversion of the whole Restoration period.

The full political power of the restored Bourbon monarchy of Louis XVIII, and later Charles X, was behind this coup. Pozzo di Borgo controlled Louis XVIII; Louis XVIII controlled Marquis de Laplace; and Laplace controlled Baron Cauchy. The conspiracy aimed at removing Carnot and Monge from the Academy of Sciences, and rushing into a membership seat, their protégé Cauchy. This was a most unusual political position for a young man of only 27 years, while Carnot was 63, and Monge 70. The seats of the Academy are usually elected by their members, not appointed by court decree. At any rate, with the reactionary regime in place, it was politically correct to eliminate republican opponents and replace them by royalists; so, both Carnot and Monge were expelled, and Cauchy was appointed to sit in Monge’s chair. The very same year, Cauchy was also appointed by Louis XVIII himself to be professor at the Ecole Polytechnique, forcing Louis Poinot out.⁴

Replacing Monge by Cauchy, was the signal that a terrific change was about to occur in the Ecole. And indeed, Cauchy took over the instructional program of the Ecole, and thoroughly subverted the high principles that had been established therein for 20 years. Bruno Belhoste, the biographer of Cauchy, makes it very clear that the operation was totally political: “The forced resignations of Monge, Guyton-Morveau, Hassenfratz, and Lacroix had provided an elegant opportunity to staff the Ecole with politically acceptable scientists. The replacement of Poinot by Cauchy was obviously part of this great purging enterprise, an undertaking that would culminate several months later in the reform of the Ecole Polytechnique. . . . These purges were regarded by the Academy, and by learned society in general, as contemptible affronts. Carnot and especially Monge were respected scientists, first-rate minds. Cauchy nevertheless accepted his appointment without hesitating.”⁵ The political correctness of this oligarchy went as far as renaming the Academy, the “Académie Royale des Sciences,” and the Ecole became the “Ecole Royale Polytechnique.”

Plagiarism and suppression of ideas

Baron Augustin-Louis Cauchy (1789-1857) gained his title of nobility for his services to the Bourbon King, and, in 1816, he was given the opportunity to destroy French science, by literally suppressing and plagiarizing scientific discoveries. A mathematician by profession, Cauchy was put officially in control of proofreading the latest discoveries at the presti-

4. Bruno Belhoste, *Augustin-Louis Cauchy, A Biography* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1991), pp. 45-46.

5. C.A. Valson, *La vie et les travaux du Baron Cauchy*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1868).



Gaspard Monge, trained by the Oratorian Order, instituted the method of “brigades,” in which students relived the discoveries of the great thinkers of the past.

gious French Academy of Sciences. He is variously described by C.A. Valson, according to N.H. Abel, as “a bigoted, selfish, and narrow-minded fanatic.”

As a Bourbon *légitimiste*, Cauchy had a profound hatred for republican ideas, and especially the idea of having a national education policy of developing the creativity of the citizens, especially the poor and the orphans. He had an elitist approach to education, as the Jesuits advocated, whereby only a privileged few would have access to higher education.

Cauchy’s analytical method, based on and further extending the subversion of Leibniz’s calculus carried out by Leonhard Euler in the century before, was aimed at destroying human emotions as expressed by Lazare Carnot’s “poetic principle” of discovery “guided by sentiment.” For Carnot and Monge, scientific discoveries guided by this sentiment of *agapē* were the foundation of education; for Cauchy, algebra was the means of destroying such passionate emotions.

Among several nasty operations, Cauchy is notoriously responsible for two of the most famous scandals in the history of mathematics, when he suppressed the works of Niels Henrik Abel (1802-29) and a young republican activist Evariste Galois (1811-32). As detailed by Felix Klein and E.T. Bell

in their historical works,⁶ Cauchy, acting as the responsible authority for the French Academy, was given, for review, Abel’s original papers in 1826. Cauchy reported that he had lost the papers. But, when C.G.J. Jacobi, who had been apprised of the content of these papers, learned from Legendre what Cauchy had done, he wrote him a letter of protest, dated March 14, 1829: “What a discovery is this of Mr. Abel’s. . . ? Did anyone ever see the like? But how comes it that this discovery, perhaps the most important mathematical discovery that has ever been made in our century, having been communicated to your Academy two years ago, has escaped the attention of your colleagues?”

The Norwegian government was informed and intervened, but the Abel manuscript was nowhere to be found among Cauchy’s papers until the Bourbons were overthrown, in 1830, and Cauchy was banished from France with the King.

In matters of scientific honesty, it is normally unacceptable, at least in civilized countries, that a scientist use someone else’s discoveries for his own aggrandizement. But this did not restrain Cauchy from indulging in borrowing other people’s ideas. Indeed, Cauchy had the bad habit of “adding” to his own discoveries innumerable ideas that were taken from papers which were submitted to the Academy. In Cauchy’s reports to the Academy, some authors were quoted, some were not. Commentators or Cauchy’s biographers considered this “discreet overlapping,” or “deepening” the understanding of other people’s theories, “broadening or generalizing” other authors, without recognizing their merits. If only Cauchy had improved upon them!

Similarly, Galois had submitted his paper to Cauchy in 1828, and again, Cauchy “lost” the manuscript. Abel’s work was not published until 1841, with strong insistence from the Norwegian government. Galois’s work did not appear until 1846 through the efforts of Ampère’s protégé, Liouville. During the intervening years, Cauchy made free use of these “lost papers.” Incredible as it may seem, Cauchy published, as his personal discovery, the proof of a theorem that will later be found to correspond precisely to the “Galois theory.”⁷

Breaking with the concept of continuous extension

Another case of sheer intellectual terrorism, was Cauchy’s conflict with Jean-Victor Poncelet (1788-1867), a stu-

6. See Felix Klein, “Development of Mathematics in the 19th Century” (English translation in *Math Science*, 1979); E.T. Bell, *Men of Mathematics* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1937); Jesper Luetzen, *Joseph Liouville 1809-1882; Master of Pure and Applied Mathematics* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1988); Michael Monastyrsky, *Riemann, Topology, and Pure Physics* (Birkhauser, 1987); John Maynard Keynes, “Newton the Man” read at the Newton Tercentenary Celebrations, Trinity College, Cambridge, on July 17, 1946; Sir David Brewster, “Life and Style of Isaac Newton.”

7. Cauchy did not limit his evil to suppression and plagiarism. Cauchy contributed, at least, to the impoverishment of Abel which led to the latter’s early death, and Galois was probably assassinated by a Bourbon police agent. See

dent of Monge who is recognized, today, as the creator of projective geometry.

In 1820, and also in 1828, Cauchy reported back to the Academy of Sciences on two papers, each of book length, representing the life's work of Poncelet, which were first drafted during his incarceration in the Russian prison of Krasnoi, eight years before, during the Napoleonic retreat from Moscow. The two revolutionary papers, which later became the basis for the *Traité des propriétés projectives des figures* (*Treatise on the Projective Properties of Figures*) were written in the spirit of the descriptive geometry of Monge and of the geometry of position of Lazare Carnot, in such a way as "to free geometry from the hieroglyphics of analysis," as Poncelet put it.

Although Cauchy, who was the *rapporteur*, could not find anything wrong to say about the author's very detailed new revolutionary discoveries in projective geometry, he could not handle the paradoxes represented by Poncelet's crucial function of the "principle of continuity." As Poncelet put it, "These quibblers or sophists had a total horror of the infinite and of all mutations in the signs of positions."⁸

Cauchy had a formalistic, limited scope of what the human mind could do. On the other hand, Poncelet knew that there were no limits to the power of the human mind's capacity to make discoveries. One of his most important discoveries relates to this *principle of continuity*, whose function I will simply identify here for the reader.

Poncelet's principle of continuity relates to the continuation of the geometric properties of projection beyond the finite and the visible into the realm of the "ideal" and of the "infinite." Because Poncelet's concept was never made "exact" for the algebraists, who constantly avoided pushing their own thinking to the limit, Cauchy claimed that Poncelet's principle was mysterious and incomprehensible, and therefore should be entirely discarded. On the other hand, Cauchy's concept of continuity merely indicated "a linear function which constantly takes one finite value between two given bounds."⁹

This shortcoming, however, could have been overcome by simply recognizing that the Poncelet "principle of continuity" implies a paradox, everywhere it applies, and that such paradoxes are crucial discontinuities, mathematical singularities, just like crucial discoveries in music, art, or poetry.

Poncelet believed, that unless each particular discipline is brought to the limit of its axiomatic underlying assumptions, the human mind cannot progress. For him, the sentiment of true geometry implies 1) the mastery of the underlying principle of a given discipline; 2) the application of the same

principle to another discipline; and 3) the generalization of that underlying principle to all human disciplines. The principle of continuity, therefore, is understood as a sort of limiting function that would lead to a sort of *jump function* that permits you to go from one level to the next higher universal. Thus for Poncelet, when a paradox occurs, at the limit of a theorem-lattice, it is like an anomaly which is attached permanently to the geometric relations of that lattice.

What Poncelet is addressing is, for the first time, the introduction into projective geometry of the notions of "ideal" and "infinite" projections, which went beyond the merely visible, such as the paradox of two parallel lines meeting at an "ideal" point at infinity. Of course, there is no such point out there, at infinity, except as an anomaly, a paradox which shows the limitation of the Euclidean plane, and raises the question: What is beyond that apparent limit? What is a non-Euclidean geometry? And we know that the answer to these questions will begin to be answered later by Carl Gauss and Bernhard Riemann.

From the standpoint of Riemann and Gauss, Lyndon LaRouche has, in the last 40 years or so, developed the full epistemological significance of such mathematical discontinuities in economics, that is, with respect to the increased power of mankind over nature. He has shown that the paradoxical "continuous function of discontinuities" has a critical role to play in discoveries as discontinuities in the human creative process, that is, in the power which permits one to go from a lower level of hypothesis to the next level of higher hypothesis, from a lower manifold to a more universal manifold, and from there to hypothesizing the higher hypothesis.¹⁰ Properly understood, such developing powers of new hypothesis mean true freedom. "That if you study mathematics, as it is generally taught in universities today, as most mathematicians will present it to you, then you are not free; you are a slave of a curvature, which is a linearized curvature, called linearization of the small, which you impose upon yourself. You have no freedom. You have no scientific judgment beyond what linearization permits you to adopt."¹¹

The use of such paradoxes by Poncelet had the effect of causing major disruptions in the theorem-lattice of Cauchy, because it had the power to break up the linearity of his algebraic form of thinking. And this, Cauchy was not ready to accept.

Poncelet was the foremost scientist to polemicize so forcefully against Cauchy's abuse of algebraic analysis. Recalling the negative effect that Cauchy's method had on stu-

Leopold Infeld, *Whom the Gods Love: The Story of Evariste Galois* (Reston, Virginia: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics), Alexandre Dumas, *Mes Mémoires*, 1863-65.

8. Jean-Victor Poncelet *Propriétés projectives des figures*, Paris. See also, Poncelet, *Applications d'Analyse et de Géométrie*, vol. 2 (Paris, 1864), p. 564.

9. Belhoste, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

10. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "The Essential Role of 'Time-Reversal' in Mathematical Economics," *EIR*, Oct. 11, 1996.

11. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "The Principle of Curvature in Politics," verbal briefing to *EIR* staff, Leesburg, Virginia, Oct. 19, 1996. See also LaRouche, *The Science of Christian Economy* (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, 1991), Appendix XI, "Euler's Fallacies on the Subject of Infinite Divisibility and Leibniz's Monads," pp. 407-425.

dents, Poncelet wrote: “Such a way of proceeding [algebraic analysis], while it is reminiscent of the Ancients, without being better, gives much too much preponderance to particular facts over general facts; it breaks the link between theory and ideas, substituting a given series of theorems, recipes, so to speak, of the science of the discrete numbers. Obviously, one could not impose such a method as a model without forgetting the true aim of Mathematics, and without taking the chance of bringing us back to the scholasticism of the Middle Ages, whose narrow spirit has been . . . much too propagated in the teaching in our high schools and colleges.”¹² But, by 1826, because of his relentless fight for the truth, Poncelet was so isolated from the scientific community by Cauchy that he had to resort to publishing his works in Germany, in *Crelle’s Journal*. From there, Poncelet will have seminal influence on the future development of geometry, especially in the cases of Jacob Steiner, and his student, Bernhard Riemann.

But Cauchy’s service to the oligarchy was not limited to science. In helping to establish the post-1848, New Holy Alliance Order, Cauchy became the leading continental propagandist for Britain’s Crimean War. According to E.T. Bell, Cauchy attacked both “Muscovite ambition and Mohamedan fanaticism.” “The Jesuit Council, grateful for Cauchy’s expert help, gave him full credit” in preparing “the regeneration of peoples brutalized by the Koran. . . . The net result of the work was the particularly revolting massacre of May 1860. Cauchy did not live to see his labors crowned.”¹³

Laplace, the Newton of France

Cauchy was not the only oligarch guilty of crimes against the Ecole Polytechnique; Laplace was his superior and controller. Marquis Pierre-Simon de Laplace (1749-1827), while apparently adopting an extreme diversity of political persuasion—depending upon who was in power in France—throughout his long career as both a French government official and a mathematician in the French Academy of Sciences, nevertheless remained true to the principles of Cartesian philosophy.

Laplace is known as the “Newton of France,” for having championed Newton’s work on the continent versus that of Johannes Kepler, Huygens, and Leibniz, as seen in his *Celestial Mechanics*. He is also credited with founding modern probability theory.

Together with fellow academician Joseph-Louis Lagrange, Laplace suppressed the work of Jean-Baptiste Fourier on the “wave” theory of heat, from 1807 to 1824. This Fourier work represented a direct attack on the algebraic approach of the Newton-Descartes cabal. The polemic not only threatened to revive the “transcendental curves” approach of Leibniz,

Bernoulli, and Nicolaus of Cusa, but was also directly congruent to the efforts at reviving the traverse wave theory of light of Leonardo da Vinci and Huygens. Only when Fourier became the head of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in 1824, was his work published in the Academy’s *Mémoires*.

Not until the work of Young and Fresnel demonstrated that Huygens was right and Newton was wrong, about the wave nature of light, did Laplace recognize the necessity of reformulating the Newtonian-Cartesian framework. In particular, he was forced to realize that the results of electrodynamics research, as initiated by Benjamin Franklin and his collaborators, could no longer be contained. Laplace promoted his friend Jean-Baptist Biot, whose “simply-connected” Biot-Savart law for the interaction between electrical current elements, was the counter to the “multiply-connected” law of fundamental electrical experimentalism of A.-M. Ampère and Wilhelm Weber. And in fact, what is represented as Ampère’s law in modern mathematical physics texts, is a total, unmitigated fraud. As recently detailed by Laurence Hecht in *21st Century Science & Technology*, and in Jonathan Tennenbaum’s introduction to that article, this continuing fraud represents an essential barrier to any substantial progress in contemporary microphysics.¹⁴ And in fact, it is the electrodynamics of Ampère, Gauss, Weber, and Riemann which leads to the emergence of atomic and nuclear science. The question involved is not one of differing formulas to represent a physical phenomenon, but rather one of method of hypothesis, as Gauss insists in his 1845 letter to Weber.

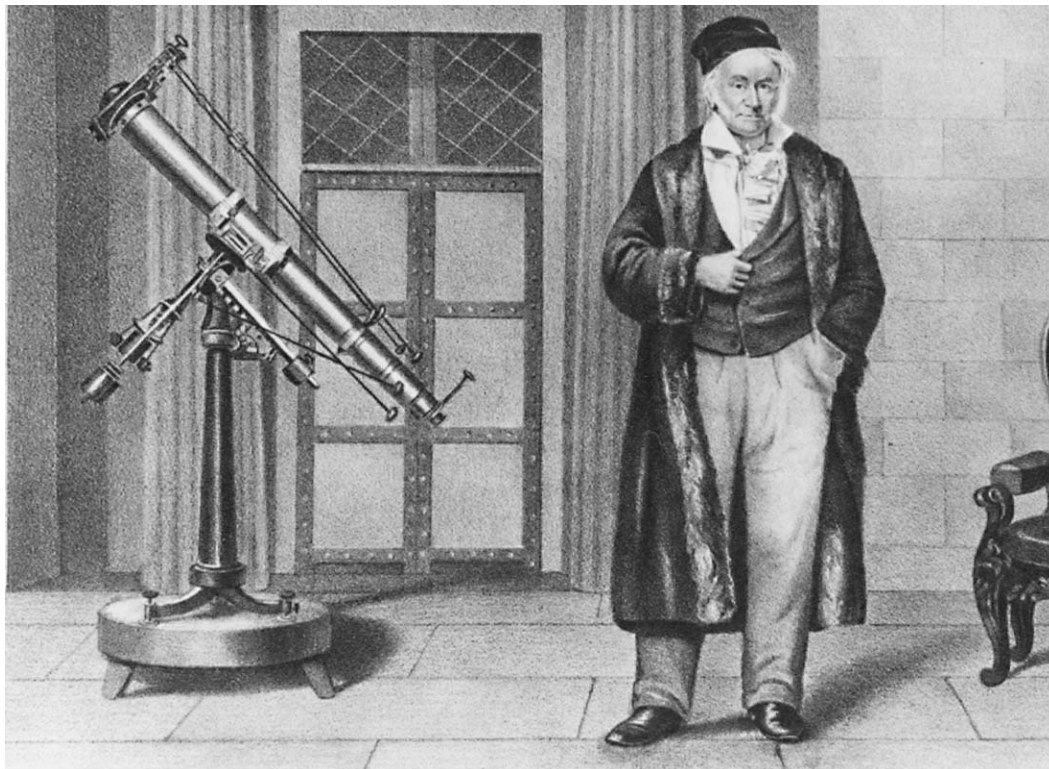
In brief, Benjamin Franklin not only sparked the greatest political revolution in history, but also revived experimental science in the mid-eighteenth century with his electrical investigations.¹⁵ With the demonstration in 1820 by Hans Christian Oersted of the effect of an electric current on a magnet—that is, the experimental demonstration of the effect of electric currents on magnets—it was immediately recognized by many of the remaining scientists of the Ecole Polytechnique that this could provide the means of realizing Franklin’s program for an electric telegraph, a technology that was essential for the defense of the young American Republic. The scientific framework for this was created by Ampère by the mid-1820s, in the face of growing opposition directed by Laplace. This work was then transferred to the United States under the direction of Alexander Dallas Bache, the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, which led to the development of the essential technological means by Joseph Henry. At that point,

14. Laurence Hecht, “The Atomic Science Textbooks Don’t Teach: The Significance of the 1845 Gauss-Weber Correspondence,” *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 1996. See also Dr. Rémi Saumont, “The Battle Over the Laws of Electrodynamics,” *21st Century Science & Technology*, Spring 1997.

15. The general historical background for this is to be found in Anton Chaitkin, “The ‘Land-Bridge’: Henry Carey’s Global Development Program,” *EIR*, May 2, 1997.

12. Jean-Victor Poncelet, *Polémiques et fragments divers*.

13. Belhoste, *op. cit.*, p. 68. Bell, *op. cit.*, p. 292.



Carl Friedrich Gauss challenged the dogma of Cauchy et al., that all questions of science can be reduced to mathematical proofs. As Gauss insists, mathematics is the “queen” of the sciences, but physics is the “king.”

in 1828, Alexander von Humboldt, the close collaborator, and in many ways, the international successor of Benjamin Franklin, brought together in his home in Berlin the world’s then leading scientist Carl Friedrich Gauss and the young experimentalist Wilhelm Weber. By 1833, Gauss and Weber had constructed the world’s first practical electric telegraph.

In 1837 the Holy Alliance’s Metternich ordered that this dangerous work of Gauss and Weber be shut down—just a few days before Bache was scheduled to meet with Gauss. From that point until today, there has been a complete pogrom against the electrodynamics of Ampère, Gauss, Weber, and Riemann. In its place, we have the field theory of James Clerk Maxwell—though, actually, it was Laplace and Cauchy who generated the essential ingredients for this scientific fraud, in their original battles with Ampère.

The issue is the dogma that all questions of science are resolved eventually through mathematical proofs demonstrated upon a blackboard, or, a computer. But as Gauss insists, mathematics is the “queen” of science, while physics is “king.” All mathematical formalisms are, and will always be, incomplete. It is the method of hypothesis only which is substantial. The primary historical fact of mathematical physics practice is that each discovery of new physical principle, demonstrated by properly designed “crucial” experiments, of which Ampère’s are exemplary, presents mathematics with absolute discontinuities. What Gauss insisted upon as the “vital question, for Ampère’s entire theory,” are today referenced as electrons and protons. But really for La-

place, at the time, Ampère’s theory and electrodynamic experiments represented the nightmare of the resurrection of Kepler’s quantum field method of discovery.

Laplace had led the fight against the revival of Huygens’s and Leonardo Da Vinci’s wave theory of light, as seen in his suppression of the work of Fourier. But, by the early 1820s, Laplace recognized that the Newtonian fraud could no longer be maintained. And in fact, in 1824, he had one of his henchmen who had fronted the attack on Ampère, Biot, publish letters demonstrating that Sir Isaac Newton had gone off his rocker in 1692—which also marked the end of Newton’s practice of witchcraft. Instead of Newton, Laplace recommended the work of Cauchy. Cauchy had already “reformed” Leibniz’s calculus through the application of Euler’s series representation of mathematical functions. While series representation of mathematical functions can prove useful for engineering applications, in terms of fundamental science, the idea that adding up a series of terms, even an infinite series, to fully represent a causal relation, has no more substance than the delusion that simply combining the proper number, sequence, and type of dead chemical molecules together in a laboratory flask can in any way lead to the generation of a living being.

The Leibnizian approach of Ampère and Weber was adopted by Gauss and Riemann in their geometric approach to functions of complex variables to electrodynamics, while that of Laplace was imposed later through the fraud of Clerk Maxwell and his artificially preconceived analytic functions

imposed on natural phenomena, as the ultimate explanation for mechanistic causality. “But what is so wrong with a formal, analytical, mathematical physics?” you might ask. Well, you have to go outside of mathematics, into real life, to answer that question, and discover that mathematics cannot be made to be a universal tool applicable to science, because, then, the human mind is destroyed.

Mathematics as epistemological warfare

By 1816, the *polytechnique* method of Monge and Carnot was totally subverted and reorganized by Laplace and Cauchy, who both considered the sublime program of Monge to be chimerical. The method of construction applicable to both arts and sciences was abandoned in the curriculum, and classes of application in fortifications, civil works, machines, and architecture were moved to the Engineering School of Metz; classes in chemistry and physics were submitted to the mathematics shock treatment. Laboratory work and graphic drawing classes were replaced systematically by theoretical classes in algebraic analysis. Thus, the Platonic-Augustinian method of constructive geometry and application that produced real scientists, was replaced by the Aristotelian-Jesuit approach of analytical memorizing, turning graduate students into *singes savants*.

The introduction of systematized mathematical analysis as the new basis for geometry, physics, and chemistry, by Laplace and Cauchy, is much more than an unfortunate mistake. Students are then ill-prepared for the necessary applications in practical fields.

The flaw went much deeper. Mathematical analysis was used, consciously, as an insidious form of virtual menticide, where students were mesmerized by tricksters into virtual reality, treated like morons, who were instilled with the fear of being called stupid, if they didn't understand the formulas. When Cauchy stole Poinso's chair at the Ecole, one of his followers, J. Bertrand, admitted, “Only a few, very gifted students could understand him [Cauchy]. This elite found him praiseworthy.”¹⁶ From this standpoint, every discipline involving human creative knowledge had been subverted by being submitted to the test of linearization. The word was, “If you can't mathematize it, it is not a valid discipline.” So, under the teaching of Cauchy, mathematics became the ultimate instrument of terror in making believe that mathematics could explain physical phenomena. For him, if nature could not fit into the mathematical equations, then nature was wrong, period.

So, at the Ecole, a discipline would be accredited in the hierarchy of sciences, only when mathematicians gave it their imprimatur; and the elitist's choice of qualified students, for the entry examination, became decided, exclusively, on their ability to prove their competence in mathematics. It is from

16. J. Bertrand, “Notice sur Louis Poinso,” in L. Poinso, *Éléments de Statique* (Paris, 1873).

such a virtual reality principle that the artificial division between Arts and Sciences developed in the educational systems around the world. This corresponded to Karl Savigny's separation between natural science (*Naturwissenschaft*) and art (*Geisteswissenschaft*). The remnants of this policy are found everywhere today, in our universities. And in the last ten years, the *summum* of this insanity has been discovered at the center of such acrobatics of the intellect as can be found in the mad financial derivatives bubble which is run by mathematical banking.

So, this whole business is a total fraud; accepted school-book mathematics is a fraud; the so-called “exact sciences” are a fraud; and their fraudulent nature lies in the formalism of underlying assumptions, whereby everything in the universe is educible to the perception of a perfectly continuous manifold, that is, defined by a single law, continuous in all directions, up, down, sideways, forward and backward, absolute, unchangeable, and perfectly objective, and where everything terminates at zero. Cauchy's denial is that there cannot exist any true mathematical singularities. Everything converges smoothly, via infinite series, as well as smooth infinitesimals, while precluding the possibility of any real non-linear discontinuities, in an otherwise objective-mechanistic world view. A good example of this is the case of the epistemological significance of the Cauchy notion of *limit of functions*, which actually represents a continuation and further extension of the attack on Leibniz's calculus initiated by Euler in the eighteenth century.

The fictitious limits of bad infinitesimals

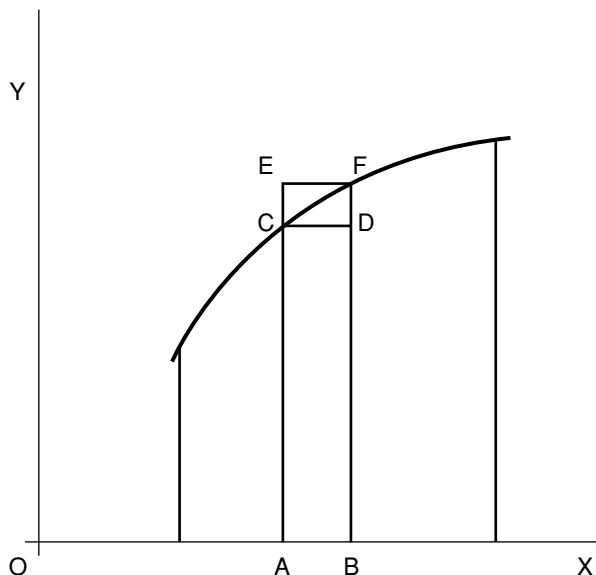
In the process of attempting to define linearly the notion of “limit of a function,” that is, what is, in practice, required for an engineer to calculate some variably decreasing function, or some area under a curve, mathematicians establish a method by which everything that is curvilinear is reduced to linearity. The thinking behind that is: “If you reduce straight lines (or numerical values) to a small enough size, the sum total of the tiny little lines will, sort of magically, become curvilinear, and the difference between straight and curved lines will become so small as to become zero.” This is how Cauchy, following in Euler's footsteps, will define the limit of a variable quantity, or of analytical functions.

“As the successive numerical values of the same variable decrease indefinitely, so as to become less than any preassigned given number, this variable becomes what is called an infinitesimal or an infinitely small quantity. A variable of this type has zero as limit.”¹⁷

What Cauchy has just stated is that mathematical singularities, or discontinuities, do not exist. They can be flattened out and discarded as zeroes. Well, in point of fact, these incommensurable values, no matter how small they are, cannot be simply discarded. The following example should serve as

17. Belhoste, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

FIGURE 2



an example of the case in point.

Consider **Figure 2**, a case of determining the limit of a function that will correspond to the area under this curve.¹⁸

Take the area of rectangle ABCD: It is smaller than the surface ABCF. On the other hand, rectangle ABEF is a little larger. If you could find the perfect mean between the two, you would become the new Archimedes of modern times. But you can determine only some approximation.

However, mathematics teachers don't say that this is only an approximation. They claim that you can invent, out of thin air, a mental construct that will appear to solve the problem, and this is what Cauchy proceeds to do by flattening out the infinitesimals to zero. If you take the mean proportionality between the rectangles and then determine the sum of the mean rectangles as the equivalent for the area under the curve, you have cheated, purely and simply. You have reduced the reality of the human mind to linearity in the small. But, because you can couch this in a fancy formula like the definite integral of the function $Y=f(x)$ between the values $x=A$ and $y=B$, you are made to believe that, by repeating this procedure for each interval, the sum of the mean rectangles will give you the area under the curve.

This is very impressive, and it is made to appear acceptable as a replacement for the *real physical area* in question. In other words, you have been made to accept virtual reality as opposed to reality: You have accepted an approximation whereby you think you have achieved, analytically, the limit of a function when the number of rectangular intervals tends toward the equivalent of the area under the curve, but you

18. E. Kasner and J. Newman, *Les mathématiques et l'imagination* (Paris: Payot), p. 230.

have never actually reached that limit. You can only reach such a limit under very special synthetic conditions, like the case of the slave boy, in the *Meno* dialogue by Plato, where he discovers how to double the area of the square.

Ah! Such a discovery is actually generated through a jump function, a projection into the future, as a form of time reversal of causality which is totally opposite to Cauchy's and Euler's notion of percussive causality determined from the past. Thus, true discoveries are generated through a jump function, which belongs essentially to a time reversal function of man created in the image of God, that is, the very economic function that Lyndon LaRouche speaks of, which permits man to increase his own power of mastery over nature.

So, the difference is *transinfinitesimal* — not zero. Before the discovery, the slave boy is caught in infinitesimals; when he discovers the function of the diagonal, he discovers the discontinuity of the transinfinitesimal. That's the *jump function*.

But, for Cauchy, this approach is unacceptable; therefore, the good Jesuit that he is, he needs a magician's trick, whereby the discrepancies appear to be so small as to be negligible. So, abracadabra! "It is imperceptible; *ergo* it is acceptable." That may satisfy the eyes of Cauchy's students, but what about their minds? This is where a lot of damage has been done. This is a typical Cartesian argument, whereby Descartes concluded that because the movement of light is imperceptible, it must be instantaneous!

This fallacy of the limit of a function is a beautiful example of the fraud of accepted schoolbook mathematics. This is the fraud perpetrated by Newton, Descartes, Euler, Laplace, Lagrange, Cauchy, et al. which Nicolaus of Cusa had exposed 400 years earlier, in developing a method of solving that type of problem. But Cauchy deliberately turned this fraud into a virtue, and by doing so, stopped scientific progress for countless generations. This principle of "virtuous limitation" is the paradigm of the rotten soul of French bureaucracy today.

By accepting this fallacy of composition, the mind is not only putting blinders on itself; it is accepting apparent limitations to its own creative development. On the other hand, if Cauchy had taken into account the breakthroughs of Cusa, he would have realized that the problem posed by the limits of a function is a clear case of the paradox of squaring the circle, and that the more you add to the number of singularities, the less you are approaching the non-linear nature of the curve. This means that straight lines and curved lines are two different species of geometric figures, and that the extension of the sides of a very large polygon, for example, could never make it become a circle.

But, instead of following this synthetic geometrical approach, Cauchy imposes the fallacy of Euler, as seen in their approach to analytical infinite series, convergent series, and power series, the so-called Lagrange series of celestial mechanics, and the like, which will continuously confirm the reductionist principle of so-called "mathematical rigor," ac-

ording to which the human mind is constrained by these fictitious limits of analytical functions.

Cauchy's utilization of the Eulerian series-approach is not an arbitrary choice. Euler represents evil in science; morally, *pure evil*. Euler is the new Aristotle, as Pietro Pomponazzi was in his time: the man who destroys the soul, who denies the existence of creative mentation in the human mind. In this respect, Euler is the cornerstone of Immanuel Kant's life's work. Kant, who generated the chief framework of modern positivism, based his entire effort upon Euler, from his earliest attacks on Leibniz's concept of *Analysis Situs*, to his late diatribes — "Critiques" — against Leibniz's "principle of sufficient reason," or, even the possibility of the human creative mentation being knowable, let alone an efficient ontological cause.

Cauchy is quite conscious of his utilization of Euler, since his chief objective is to expunge all traces of Leibniz from the Ecole. As LaRouche details in his *The Science of Christian Economy*, Euler's attack on Leibniz's *Monadology* is the key to the degeneration of all modern mathematical physics into what is today represented as generally accepted classroom mathematical physics. Formally, Euler attacks Leibniz by simply asserting the primacy of the otherwise purely arbitrary assumption of naive Euclidean imagination: Linear extension is perfectly continuous without limit. But Euler's supposed proof of that assertion depends absolutely upon the assertion of that axiom which it purports to prove. Therefore, Euler's famous tautology proves nothing at all. And in this regard, Euler's folly on this point is the hereditary origin, via Lagrange and Laplace, of Cauchy's bowdlerization of Leibniz's version of a calculus. And, as seen in the above case, with Cauchy's application of Euler's method, these limits are again truly nothing but fallacies of composition, limits of *mathemagics*, which will lead the mind to intellectual sclerosis, creative paralysis and, ultimately, to menticide.

Yet one might still ask: "But why would you want to destroy such a beautiful education program as that of Carnot and Monge?" Well, if we let the defendant speak for himself, we shall have the answer. Let us hear what Cauchy has to say, and see how he expresses, in his own words, the kind of "cultural optimism" that he believed in. The following statement tells to what degree Cauchy believed in the powers of creativity, and what importance he gave to human discovery:

"When we take a quick look at the productions of the human mind, we are tempted to believe that human knowledge can grow and multiply at infinity. . . . However, if we observe that all of our intelligence and our means are enclosed within limits that can never be superseded, we will persuade ourselves that our knowledge is limited . . . that if man has been unable to visit the poles, he remains in an eternal despair of ever reaching these frozen regions. . . . Who will ever be able to dig a well of 1,500 leagues deep? We have managed to elevate ourselves to 1,500 fathoms in the atmosphere, but the rarity of the air . . . will constantly bring back to earth's

surface whoever would want to reach higher. . . . Exact sciences can be considered as completed sciences. . . . By means of sophisms man can come to the point of doubting these truths we teach him, but he will never discover new ones!" (Cauchy, Cherbourg, 1811)

Ultimately, this testament to the state of his own mind reveals his deep-seated hatred for scientific and technological progress, the hatred of what makes a human being creative, in the image of God, and thus makes him the undisputed master of the universe. This is what Cauchy hated the most, that which increases man's power over nature. It is for that reason, because of his mediocrity, that he was chosen by Pozzo, and his masters, to destroy the Ecole Polytechnique. Indeed, the point should be made, that it was not for his qualities of genius that Cauchy was chosen to take control of the Ecole; but exactly for opposite reasons, that is, because of his shortcomings, his closed-mindedness, and his oligarchical fanaticism. By the time Cauchy was expelled from the Ecole Polytechnique, in 1830, and was forced out of France into exile with his Bourbon King, the damage was so extensive, that what was left of the school was but a ghostly shadow of its former greatness.

Auguste Comte: the cult of positivism

But, just as you think that the Ecole has received its lowest blow, in comes Auguste Comte and his positivist perversion. Comte (1798-1857) is an oligarchical lackey of Count Henri de Saint-Simon, a socialist-positivist, Venetian type, who promoted the reorganization of European society based on so-called "human science." As a student, and later, as a teacher at the Ecole Polytechnique, roughly from 1814 to 1844, Comte poses as a redresser of wrongs, and combats the Ecole for the excesses and abuses of algebraic analysis. In doing so, he proposes a more extreme remedy in exchange. The proposed cure, positivism, will be much worse than the disease.

During the 1840 period, Comte proposed to replace the general education system of the Ecole Polytechnique based on the deductive method of algebraic analysis, with a new system based on the inductive method of a so-called "positivist philosophy," which is nothing else but the introduction of a rationalization for an encyclopedic knowledge claiming to "replace the analytical tendency by a synthetic tendency."¹⁹

Auguste Comte was calling for a total reform of the educational system, including the exclusion of particular formations related to applications in trades, exclusion of technical studies, and recruitment of students based on extremely selective criteria, according to the new religion of man without God which was to "form the core of a true contemplative class."²⁰ After a brutal fight at the school between students

19. Belhoste, Dalmedico, and Picon, *La formation polytechnicienne, 1794-1994* (Paris: Dunod, 1994).

20. Auguste Comte, *Système de politique positive*, Vol. 1, Paris, pp. 170-190, quoted by Annie Petit in Belhoste, Dalmedico, and Picon, *op. cit.*, p. 66.



Louis Pasteur: “The positivist conception of the world does not take into account the most important of positive notions—that of the infinite.”

and teachers, the school authorities decided to repudiate Comte, who was removed from his teaching functions, in 1844. Among other foul ideas that Comte introduced at the school, was the proposed replacement of the notion of Christian Trinity of “Father, Son, and Holy Spirit” by the feminist trinity cult of “Mother, Wife, Daughter.”

Thus, the elevated mission of the Ecole Polytechnique was sabotaged, perverted, and destroyed by Laplace, Cauchy, and Comte, and had to be pursued outside of France, particularly at Göttingen University in Germany, where the Humboldt brothers, Gauss, Riemann, Weber, and others would continue the tradition of Carnot and Monge.

Pasteur on reviving enthusiasm: the ‘inner God’

Before the Tribunal of Reason, the Ecole Polytechnique stands as a towering beacon of hope and generosity, a great gift to all of mankind; and it is our task, today, to make sure that such a heritage comes alive again, in the hearts and minds of all young men and women of good will. So many great scientists, like Louis Pasteur, inspired by the enthusiasm of Carnot and Monge, and their Platonic heritage, were passionate lovers of ideas; each and every one of them lived, fought, and died for the sake of communicating such Platonic ideas to future generations. Thus, the following beautiful statement

of Pasteur against the positivisms of Cauchy and Comte, while recalling his commitment to the high purpose of enthusiasm in the Ecole Polytechnique and in the Academy of Sciences, in 1882:

“Positivism sins not only through methodological error. There is a considerable gap in its seemingly tight net of reasoning. . . . The large and obvious flaw in the system consists in that the positivist conception of the world does not take into account the most important of positive notions—that of the infinite.

“What lies beyond the starry vault of the heavens? More starry heavens. So be it! And beyond? Pushed by an invisible force, the human mind will never cease asking itself: What is there beyond? Does it want to stop either in time or space? Since an endpoint would be merely a finite dimension, greater only than those that had preceded it, no sooner does the mind begin to envision it than this implacable question returns, and the mind cannot quell curiosity’s call. . . . Positivism gratuitously brushes aside this positive and fundamental notion, along with its consequences for the life of society. . . .

“Are not the science and passion of understanding nothing else but the effects of the spur of knowledge, put in our souls by the mystery of the universe? Where are the real sources of human dignity, of liberty and of modern democracy, if not in the notion of the infinite before which all men are equal.

“The spiritual bond situated [by the positivists—ed.] within a sort of lower-level religion of Man cannot reside elsewhere than within the higher notion of the infinite, because this spiritual bond must be associated with the mystery of the world. The Religion of Man is one of those superficially obvious and suspect ideas which brought one eminent psychologist to say: ‘I have thought for a long time that the person who has only clear and precise ideas must assuredly be a fool. For the most precious notions harbored by human intelligence are deeply behind-the-scene and in semi-daylight, and it is around these confused ideas, whose interrelations escape us, that the clear ideas gravitate, extending, developing, and germinating themselves.’ If we were cut off from this background, the exact sciences would lose the greatness which they draw from the secret rapport they hold with those infinite truths whose existence we can only suspect.

“The Greeks understood this mysterious power below the surface of things. It is they who bequeathed to us one of the most beautiful words of our language: the word *enthusiasm*, [which means] inner God.

“The greatness of human actions is measured by the inspiration that gives them birth. Joyous is he who carries within him an inner God, an ideal of beauty, which he obeys: an ideal of art, an ideal of science, an ideal of his nation, an ideal of the virtues of the Gospel. These are the living sources of great thoughts and great actions, and all of them are lit by the gleam of the infinite.”²¹

21. Louis Pasteur, speech delivered at the French Academy of Sciences, 1882.

The Venetian agents deployed against France

by Pierre Beaudry and Irene Beaudry

The plan of London and Venice was to smash all remnants of republicanism in France and crush any such new growth everywhere else in the world. Their strategy required a two-pronged attack: Napoleon prepared the battleground, and Pozzo di Borgo delivered the death blow.

Both Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) and Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo (1764-1842) were Corsicans, whose families were centuries-old assets of Venice and Genoa. The two were lifelong friends and first cousins on both the maternal and paternal sides. Both families came from the old Corsican nobility, stretching back to the sixteenth century (the di Buonapartes) and the twelfth century (the Pozzo di Borgos). By the eighteenth century, the two families were intermarried and closely allied in their missions for the oligarchy. In fact, the Genoese Princess Pallavicini reportedly answered, when asked what portion of Napoleon's actions was dictated by her family, "*La buona parte*" ("the best part").

In Corsica, under the regime of Pascal Paoli (1755-1769), the Bonapartes and the Pozzo di Borgos were very closely allied. Not only were they associated by kinship (some Pozzo di Borgos lived on the upper floors of the Bonaparte house), but also politically. Both families supported Paoli's efforts to liberate Corsica. Napoleon's father, Charles, participated in the liberation wars with Paoli and was his secretary, while the Pozzos specialized in supplying intelligence reports and diplomacy. Charles Bonaparte became a great supporter of the French and a friend of the French governor to Corsica, Marbeuf. The Pozzos were more restrained in their support, but nevertheless, both families were among the 74 whose noble status was recognized by the French oligarchy, in 1774.¹

While Pozzo di Borgo was sent to school in Italy, his first cousin, Napoleon Bonaparte, was sent to France to complete his education and military training. Napoleon was sent to France, as were many Corsican nobles, "at state expense as part of the Government's 'francisation' programme."² The two young men met in Corsica during Napoleon's intermittent periods of leave. They discussed books, history, and Corsica's

fate. Indeed, it was at this time that Pozzo taught the young Napoleon Italian, and the Corsican dialect, which Napoleon had forgotten. This, of course, was necessary for Napoleon to embrace the nationalist cause of Corsica, which, together with Pozzo, he did. Pozzo reported in his *Memoires*, "We have read together the works of Montesquieu, and other books on politics and legislation. . . . One day, we were talking together about Italy and of the weakness of the governments that prevailed there. . . ." ³ It reportedly was in one of such discussions that Napoleon told Pozzo that if his information were correct, he could make himself ruler of Italy with ten thousand men.⁴

This "nationalist" cause of the two young men was not in the interest of liberating the people of Corsica, as much as it was balance of power and geopolitics. Much later, during Napoleon's banishment at St. Helena, he told his aide Bertrand, "Corsica is a nuisance to France; but there she is, like a wen on her nose. The port of St. Florent is on the doorstep of Toulon; if France doesn't occupy it, the English will. M. de Choiseul [the French minister under whom Corsica was taken by France from Genoa in 1768] once said that if Corsica could be pushed under the sea with a trident, it should be done. He was quite right; it's nothing but an excrescence."⁵

It was with the same spirit of hatred and ambition that the two cousins viewed France. At this early period, Napoleon had this to say about France:⁶ "French people, not only did you steal from us all that we cherish, you have also corrupted our way of life. The current situation of my country [Corsica], and the incapacity I find in myself to change it, is a new reason to flee from this land [France] where I am residing by necessity, and where I am obliged to praise men, who, by duty, I must despise." And later in his *Mémoires*, Pozzo would write of their common hatred for France:⁷ "The system of violence that we have observed vis-à-vis Corsica after the conquest had excited in his [Napoleon's] heart, a great animosity against the French."

After the French Revolution, Pozzo and Napoleon organized a "Patriotic Committee" to welcome back Paoli from London, where he sought refuge after losing his British-backed liberation war. Paoli handed over Corsica to the British, and, while Pozzo became the great protégé of the English Viceroy to Corsica, Gilbert Elliott (later Lord Minto), Napoleon fled to France, where he was taken under the wing of British agent Paul Barras, one of five members of the Directory who ousted Lazare Carnot from power.⁸ Carnot had a

3. *Idem*, p. 14.

4. *Idem*, p. 29.

5. *Idem*, p. 30.

6. Maurin-Carcopino, *op. cit.*

7. *Idem*, p. 90.

8. Allen and Rachel Douglas, "The Roots of the Trust: From Volpe to Volpi and Beyond—The Venetian Dragomans of the Russian Empire," unpublished manuscript, 1987, p. 112.

1. Paul Maurin-Carcopino, *Pozzo di Borgo et Bonaparte en Corse*, p. 79.

2. John Michael Peter McErlean, *The Formative Years of a Russian Diplomat: Charles André Pozzo di Borgo in Corsica, 1789-96*. Ph.D. thesis, University of Washington, 1967, p. 4.

good sense of who Barras was. He once said to him, “There is not a louse on your body which would not have the right to spit in your face.”⁹

Napoleon’s rise to power

It was under the control of his mentor Barras, that Napoleon’s meteoric career began in 1794, when he was stationed in Italy with the French Army. He was sent on a highly secret mission to Genoa, and then, in 1796, with the sponsorship of Barras, he was made general of the French Army in Italy.

The military campaigns that catapulted Napoleon to glory occurred in Italy in 1796. France was under attack from Austria, and the greatest concentration of French forces was near the Rhine in Germany. Had Venice, which hated everything that France stood for, simply mobilized 20,000 to 30,000 men, Napoleon could have been easily ousted from Italy, and the victory would have gone to Austria. Venice chose not to do so.

The plan to destroy the republican nation-state of France was established in Venice and London in the early 1800s, and the aim was to crush all remnants of republicanism throughout Europe. The strategy was a two-pronged attack: Napoleon was to prepare the battleground, and Pozzo di Borgo, who became Russia’s ambassador to France, was to deliver the death blow.

Count Pozzo di Borgo was the Russian ambassador to France from 1815 to 1834, and was recruited by the Russians in Venice. Educated by Jesuit teachers, he internalized their distorted Aristotelian teachings, and it is to them, as he says, “that I owe a certain regularity of manners and spirit which became second nature to me, and which rarely failed me since.” Pozzo di Borgo was entirely controlled by the Genoese/Venetian/Jesuit oligarchy which had orchestrated the Holy Alliance of Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia against France—the very same alliance that created the Frankenstein monster of Napoleon Bonaparte. Pozzo was groomed to become, very rapidly, one of most influential diplomats in France, as the ambassador of Russia to France. His task: to restore the Bourbon royal family to the throne of France, after Napoleon finished his job of destroying the French people.

While Napoleon devastated France with his conquests, Pozzo was plotting the restoration of the Bourbon kings. Pozzo liked to brag that he restored the Bourbons four times: in France, in 1814 and again in 1815; in Naples, in 1821; in Madrid, in 1823. In 1811, Pozzo was working for the British Foreign Office, negotiating with Russia’s Tsar Alexander I, for an alliance with Britain against Napoleon. Later, Napoleon himself (not that his regime was any better) admitted that it was Pozzo di Borgo “who counseled Tsar Alexander to march on Paris. In so doing, he decided the fate of France, of European civilization, and of the entire world.”¹⁰

Pozzo put Louis XVIII on the throne of France, a man “who



Napoleon Bonaparte devastated France with his conquests; he was later replaced, as the Anglo-Venetian controller of France, by Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo.

had spent most of the years since 1789 in Venice, and whose closest friend was the Marchese Francesco Agdollo, assigned to him as a spy by the Venetian Council of Ten.”¹¹

In fact, Pozzo supplanted Napoleon as controller of France on behalf of the Anglo-Venetian oligarchy, by being appointed Russian ambassador to France “on the day after the Allies’ victory march in celebration of the defeat of Napoleon” in 1815. Only a year earlier, it was at the home of Talleyrand, on March 31, 1814, that Pozzo convinced Alexander I of Russia, and the King of Prussia, Schwartzberg, and Nesselrode, to accept a Bourbon restoration in France. A few months later, Pozzo had a difference of opinion with Talleyrand, and had him replaced as prime minister by his friend and ally, the former governor of Odessa, Ukraine, the Duke of Richelieu. The witticism of the time was that, although the monarchy had been restored, France was still being run by a Corsican.

One of Pozzo’s first actions against republicanism was to get Louis XVIII to declare an edict removing Gaspard Monge from the directorship over the Ecole Polytechnique, and replacing him with the monarchist and fraudulent mathematician, Augustin Cauchy. In recognition for his accepting to

9. S.J. Watson, *op. cit.*, p. 136.

10. Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 118.

11. *Idem*, p.114.

play a subversive role inside the Ecole Polytechnique, Louis XVIII made Cauchy a baron.

Pozzo and his Venetian ally in Russia, Count Giovanni Capodistra, became the authors of the infamous Treaty of Vienna of 1815, which sealed the fate of all of republican Europe, and assured that French republicanism, which had been nurtured for 300 years, since Louis XI, would never again be revived.

'Pillow talk' with Princess Lieven

Everything that Pozzo did, and everything he knew about what others did or intended to do, or did not do, was channelled through the bedroom of Princess Lieven, the wife of Count Christopher Lieven, Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James. Princess Lieven (who lived in Paris at the time) and Pozzo were the top British agents of Lord Palmerston, and more broadly of the historical cabal that formed the Holy Alliance, the grand bestial alliance between the Bourbons and England through this band of ultra-reactionaries, the like of Palmerston, Metternich, Castlereagh, and Talleyrand.

Madame de Lieven's correspondence with Prince Metternich (1820-26), and with Lady Palmerston (1828-56), reads like regular intelligence reports on who's who, and who is doing what to whom, in European politics. For example, on the very first day that she arrived in Paris, on Oct. 2, 1823,

she wrote to Metternich:

"No sooner had I arrived in Paris, than Pozzo arrived to pounce on me. . . . He stayed three hours (Oct. 4). If you could look into the Hotel Dorvilliers, where I am staying, you would see me, from nine o'clock in the morning, in conference now with Pozzo, now with Prince Walkonsky; . . . now receiving news from Rothschild, and itineraries and advice on every side. . . . Pozzo treats me as you used to treat me, when we first knew one another [Princess Lieven was formerly Metternich's mistress—ed.]. He finds me a good listener. That is a trick worth learning. A man who feels that he is understood immediately becomes well disposed toward the person who understands him; and I think I have won Pozzo's heart. In any case, it has all been to my advantage; for I have listened to a great deal of witty conversation."¹²

It is obvious from this, that the princess had Pozzo around her little finger, and was in a position to manipulate him as it pleased the Holy Alliance.

In another letter to Metternich, dated Jan. 28, 1823, Princess Lieven even brags about being the key intelligence link between France (Pozzo), Austria (Metternich), and Russia (Alexander). "I smiled to myself at the thought of being the direct channel of information interesting to my Court and to You."¹³

A few years later, Princess Lieven opened a new intelligence channel with Lady Cowper, soon to become Lady Palmerston. All efforts were made by both Madame de Lieven and Pozzo to secure the alliance of Great Britain with Russia against French republicanism, and personally against the imperialist Napoleon. Lady Cowper, who was Palmerston's adviser, played the role of *agent rapporteur*, as she was the perfect confidante of Princess Lieven who would write to her every other day to keep the intelligence reports uninterrupted. Of course, Lady Palmerston made sure that Palmerston was apprised, on a daily basis, of the activities of Pozzo, and that he would be personally knowledgeable of everything that was reported by the princess about Pozzo's successes or failings in the affairs of the Bourbon restoration.

The height of Pozzo's Freemasonic arrogance of power is exemplified by the symbolic gesture of his building of the Chateau de la Punta near Ajaccio, Corsica. The castle, built from the ruins of the Chateau des Tuileries, the royal residence of King Louis XVI, in Paris, is the symbolic token of Pozzo's successful capture of control of the leadership of France. Even the gates and fence of his castle came from the demolished Chateau Saint Cloud, which had served Napoleon Bonaparte, as well as being the restoration residence for Charles X, and Louis Phillippe.

12. *The Private letters of Princess Lieven to Prince Metternich, 1820-1826* (New York: E.P. Dutton), pp. 291-292.

13. Lord Sudley, ed., *The Lieven-Palmerston Correspondence, 1828-1856* (London).

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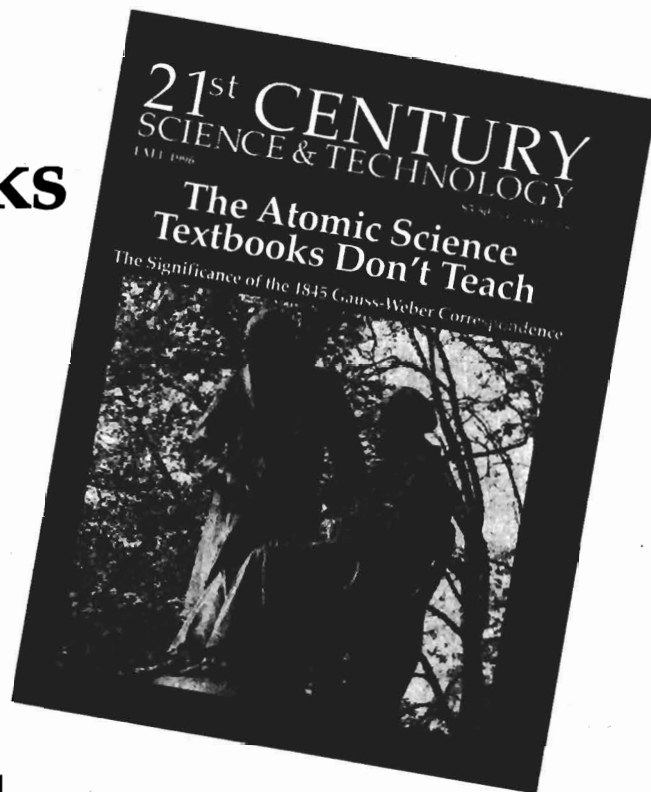
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British pick new targets, as Africa quagmire deepens

by Linda de Hoyos

Under the banner headline “Massacres Were a Weapon in Congo’s Civil War,” the June 11 *Washington Post* reported that the self-appointed President of the new Democratic Republic of Congo, Laurent Désiré Kabila, carried out a systematic campaign to massacre Rwandan Hutu refugees. The *Post* stated that the evidence of atrocities carried out by Kabila’s forces during the entirety of the seven-month march across Zaire “taken together, . . . suggest the massacres were not isolated instances of unruly troops, but rather part of Kabila’s war of liberation. Their goal appears to have been twofold: vengeance and security.”

The *Post* further reported that Kabila’s army is “closely controlled by Rwandan officers who dominate its upper echelons. Kabila relied heavily on the well-trained Rwandan officers who dominate its upper echelons. Kabila relied heavily on the well-trained Rwandan officers, along with Rwandan, Angolan, and Ugandan troops, to push [Zairean President] Mobutu’s army aside.”

The *Post* elaborated: “UN officials and Congolese officers in Kabila’s army say its highest priorities—which have remained prominent—were to remove the Hutus from the border with Rwanda and to crush the radical Hutu movement by killing as many Hutu refugees as possible.”

The *Post* also gave a glimpse of the command structure of Kabila’s forces, which have been a well-kept secret up to now: “In interviews, Congolese soldiers fighting for Kabila indicate that the massacres were ordered by the Rwandan army officers who dominated Kabila’s officer corps. In Mbandaka, for example, [where Kabila forces mercilessly shot and clubbed to death 500 refugees in mid-May], Congolese soldiers said the order to slaughter unarmed refugees came from two men—identified as Colonel Wilson, the head of a brigade of Kabila’s troops, and Colonel Richard, the brigade’s opera-

tions chief. Both were identified as Rwandans. A Congolese, Gen. Gaston Muyango, has the title of military commander in the area but has no real power, they said.”

For readers of *EIR*, the *Washington Post* charges of Kabila’s systematic slaughter of Hutu refugees—including women, children, and elderly—are not a revelation. Nor is the news that Kabila’s forces are in fact led and dominated by officers and troops from Rwanda, Burundi, Angola, and Uganda. Beginning with the October denunciation by the Catholic archbishop of Bukavu of the *invasion* of Zaire by Ugandan, Rwandan, and Burundian forces, *EIR* has consistently covered that *invasion*, while the rest of the U.S. press was insisting upon the existence of a sudden and extremely powerful “Banyamulenge rebellion.” At the same time, the U.S. press has consistently acted to deny the American public the truth about the systematic slaughter of refugees by the forces for which Kabila is the nominal leader.

But this press pattern in the United States began to break with the May 21 report by the Associated Press on the April 22 massacres at Biaro refugee center. This was followed by a series of articles appearing in the *New York Times* on May 22, the *Boston Globe* on June 1, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and the *Washington Post* on June 8 and 11, documenting not only the mass murder of Hutu refugees, but also the massive effort launched to destroy the evidence of this killing—the burning of bodies and placing of ashes in the river (see *Documentation*).

This last, most ignominious phase of the extermination of the Rwandan Hutus is being perpetrated, as Kabila comes under pressure from the United States to permit United Nations and other forensic and human rights investigators into eastern Zaire to probe the charges of mass murder. In mid-May, Roberto Garretón, the primary investigator of the

FIGURE 1

Battleground Africa: London’s marcher-lords, and their intended victims



United Nations human rights office, was denied this access — since at that very time, Kabila and his men were killing hundreds of refugees, including women and children.

Raising questions

The coverage of the atrocities has cast a definite pall over celebrations that might otherwise occur over the downfall of

the “corrupt dictator” Mobutu Sese Seko. More to the point, the acknowledgment of the mass murder perpetrated by the new regime of the Democratic Republic of the Congo raises major questions: Has Mobutu been replaced by something far worse? What is the actual character of the regimes of Uganda, Burundi, Angola, and Rwanda, if their governments deploy their troops for such an enterprise? Is there any guarantee that



Rwandan strongman Paul Kagame (left) at the cathedral in Mainz, Germany, in May, with Kurt Beck (right), the governor of the state of Rhineland-Pfalz.

the Hutu refugees who were repatriated to Rwanda forcibly in November 1996, when Kabila stormed the giant Mugunga refugee camp, are any less in danger than the refugees, now dead, who remained in Zaire? Is there any guarantee that the up to 35,000 Hutu refugees who managed to walk across the entire country and now face forced repatriation, are not being sent directly to their deaths?

Additional questions beg to be raised, that go beyond the events on the ground in East and Central Africa. What are the implications of the fact that throughout Kabila's drive, he has enjoyed the support and confidence of the major British Commonwealth mining companies, including DeBeers, which forked over large sums of money to Kabila in early May, and the Lubumbashi conference of "investors" on May 9, which handed Kabila his cash requirements for the final march to Kinshasa? Such backers also include Barrick Gold Corp., the crown jewel company affiliated with Sir George Bush.

Furthermore, the British press has hailed Kabila and his most immediate mentor, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, along with Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki, Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, and Angolan President Dos Santos, as the leadership of a "new Africa." As Sam Kiley of the *Times* of London heralded Kabila's entry into Kinshasa on May 20: "The fall of Zaire to the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire completes a network of friends and allies stretching from Angola to Eritrea who are expected to reshape the continent in an image of their own, and scrub out the colonial map of Africa drawn up at Bismark's Berlin conference of European powers in 1884." What are the guarantees that an Africa "in the image of" the killers of eastern Zaire—in the image of Kabila, Museveni, and Kagame—will not be a nightmare of death and destruction, in which mercenary troops, not national armies, are de-

ployed against entire populations, as British Commonwealth mining companies, many of them directly attached to the Monarchy's Privy Council, reap the profit?

The questions raised by the murderous activities of Kabila et al. may be one reason why a hold has been placed on funds to Kabila's new regime from the United States. On June 7, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Bill Richardson met with Kabila, along with a delegation of representatives from various sections of the U.S. administration. The U.S. press reported that Richardson had handed over \$50 million to Kabila, as a show of good faith.

But on June 9, State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns angrily denied that there had been any channeling of funds to Kabila. He said that Secretary of State Madeleine Albright had made no such decision; that any flow of money to Kabila's government was contingent upon the meeting of certain requirements. This includes that full access be granted to human rights investigators in eastern Zaire. Kabila has agreed to this in principle, but by the time the investigators arrive on July 7, the evidence may already have been disposed of. Money to Kabila is also contingent on economic reform, and moves toward democracy, Burns said. Exonerating the press for the false story, Burns instead blamed "bad backgrounding," implying efforts to stampede a decision on the issue.

The Africa quagmire

In an editorial in *EIR* on Feb. 7, entitled "Africa: Today's 'Indo-China Quagmire,'" American statesman Lyndon LaRouche warned that the "danger is that President Clinton's second term could be virtually sunk in an Africa quagmire that is shaping up fast to become even worse than the Johnson administration's Vietnam debacle." LaRouche noted that the Clinton administration "did not launch these ongoing crimes against humanity, the British Commonwealth did: but, unless

President Clinton intervenes against 'our ever-loving British imperialist ally,' soon, to force a halt in the British Privy Council's invasions of Zaire and Sudan, the Clinton administration, not the British Commonwealth, will be set up to take the blame for what will become within months, or even weeks, the worst genocide of the Twentieth Century, raging throughout sub-Saharan Africa."

LaRouche's prognostication has been borne out completely. The United States told Ugandan President Museveni not to invade Zaire; the State Department publicly told Museveni during the Ugandan President's visit to Washington in February that Ugandan and Rwandan troops must get out of Zaire. However, with the backing of the British Empire behind them, Museveni et al. did not listen.

Now, Zaire has been gobbled up into the British Privy Council's holdings, its people mercilessly attacked, the refugees on its soil slaughtered. And not even one month since Kabila's inauguration, the British marcherlord force of Museveni, Kabila, Kagame, Dos Santos, Afwerki, Zenawi, and Mkapa of Tanzania is on the march again:

To the west: As *EIR* had warned, Congo-Brazzaville now faces "early ingestion," by Kabila forces. A bloody civil war has broken out in this neighbor to Kinshasa, with provocations coming from the "cobra" militias of former Marxist and President Denis Sassou Nguesso. Since the Congo-Brazzaville armed forces surrounded Nguesso's house in an attempt to coral his "cobra militias," the country has been torn by civil war, and reportedly Nguesso's forces are in control of major sections of the capital.

Nguesso, of the same Maoist breed as Kabila et al., is reportedly being funded and aided in other ways by Kabila. In an indication that Rwandan-Ugandan troops might soon be in Congo-Brazzaville itself, Kabila claimed that a shell landed across the river in Kinshasa, which was cited by Kabila et al. as a deliberate provocation against Congo. There are also reports that Angolan troops may enter Congo-Brazzaville on Nguesso's behalf.

France has sent 800 troops to the country, but with little effect so far. The United States and France are calling for a cease-fire between Nguesso and current President Pascal Lissouba.

To the northeast: In the first week of June, the Sudan government declared that it was fully prepared for expected new attacks coming from Eritrea, citing a buildup of Eritrean forces on the border of the two countries. *EIR* has also learned that Ugandan armed forces have cleared out the northern border area of Uganda, in preparation for another Ugandan invasion of southern Sudan, with the aim of capturing the key city of Juba. The ultimate aim is to embroil Sudan in a two-front war that could ignite a far greater conflagration.

The on-the-ground movements suggest that LaRouche was right; and there is not a moment to lose for the Clinton administration to take the steps required to stop the spread of the African quagmire.

Documentation

Nobody can now deny Kabila's genocide

The following are excerpts from articles appearing in the world's press on the genocide of the Rwandan and Hutu refugees and also displaced Zaireans in eastern Zaire. The articles are listed in reverse chronological order.

June 12, Massimo Nava, "Kabila? He Studied Maoism with Me in Albania," *Corriere della Sera*, Italy.

"The end of the Cold War provoked a colossal recycling of a generation grown 'on the other side.' Laurent Désiré Kabila, the conquerer of Zaire . . . today promises democracy and a free market. He gained the support of the U.S., making people forget his revolutionary past. . . .

"Kabila was so taken by the dream of revolution, that he was prepared to implement it in that sanctuary of Marxism-Leninism that was the Albania of the '60s, the beachhead of Maoist China in Europe. A presence almost buried in the archives of the Albanian regime, but brought to the surface by a man who knows many secrets, Abdi Baleta.

"In 1964, Abdi Baleta, the same age as Kabila, was asked by the university 'cell' of the Communist Party to 'accompany a Congo student,' who had arrived in Tirana with a visa from the Albanian embassy in Warsaw. The young Congolese had been previously at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow. . . . He said his name was Paul Kabongo, and confessed his 'disappointment with the "revisionism" of the Kremlin,' and asked to be enrolled in classes on Marxism in Tirana. . . . The relation between the two lasted for six months."

The group of foreign students trained in Albania, Nava writes, included Marxist-Leninists from France, Belgium, and Italy; for their training and expenses was used "the so-called 'Solidarity Fund' financed by Maoist China. . . . After that stay in Albania, Kabongo-Kabila returned to Zaire and began to conceive the dream of conquest that was realized 30 years later. In the meantime, he dedicated himself to trading in gold and diamonds. . . ."

June 11, John Pomfret, "Massacres Were a Weapon in Congo's Civil War—Evidence Mounts of Atrocities by Kabila's Forces," *Washington Post*.

"Taken together, [the reports] suggest the massacres were not isolated instances of unruly troops, but rather part of Kabila's war. . . . In mid-April, urged on by military

officers loyal to Laurent Kabila, the Kasese villagers tore through a camp of mostly Rwandan Hutu refugees, hacking and spearing groups of men, women and children. . . . A day later, Kabila's rebel forces stepped in and, according to survivors and local residents, ravaged the refugee community of 55,000 for seven hours, firing wildly into the encampment. Again local villagers joined in the fray, wielding spears and machetes. . . .

"In interviews Congolese soldiers fighting for Kabila indicated that the massacres were ordered by the Rwandan army officers who dominated Kabila's officer corps. . . .

"On Saturday [June 7], after meeting with Bill Richardson, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Kabila agreed to cooperate with a UN investigation into reported massacres. . . . But the first team is due in the Congo in two weeks and the investigation is scheduled to begin July 6. Already, *Kabila's forces appear to be destroying evidence.* . . . [emphasis added].

"On Monday [June 8] this reporter saw more than 40 men moving through the Kasese camp, picking up spent cartridges and dropped machetes and spears. Two of the men said the team would later go to the mass grave site and begin burning cadavers. Piles of firewood had been collected. . . . This reporter went to the site but was chased away by several soldiers. . . . A similar clean-up operation already has been reported at the Biaro refugee camp. . . . On April 20, Kabila's forces banned UN aid workers from the Kasese and Biaro camps. . . . The next day villagers, clutching knives and spears, attacked the [Kasese] camp, cutting a few refugees and pillaging the camp's infirmary. . . .

"At 4 the next morning, according to one account . . . the rebel [Kabila's] military surrounded the vast camp and began firing on the just-awakening refugees. For seven hours. . . . 'It lasted for hours, tat-tat-tat, tat-tat-tat, the soldiers were just killing and killing,' said a local farmer who spoke on condition of anonymity because Kabila's officers have warned people not to speak. . . . A student, Ndizeye, hid in the bush. . . . Thousands among the camp's population fled into the thick jungle. Hundreds could not move. According to Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner on refugees, 9,000 were considered 'extremely vulnerable,' meaning they could not walk. . . . Near nightfall of April 22, Ndizeye came out. . . . 'I passed over the bodies of many people; some were still crying. There was everyone there—women, children, men, brothers, boys, girls.' She spent the night . . . and she awoke at the sound of a bulldozer pushing a mound of corpses in a large pit. Amid the corpses was her brother Nkerabahizi . . . his head open in five places . . . holes in his left leg. He had been left for dead. . . .

"Nkerabahizi described the pile of corpses as approximately 5 feet high, 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. He said he lay near the bottom of the pile. . . . 'When the bulldozer driver took a break, I moved like a snake into the forest,'

he said. 'I lived there for a week. Then, when I heard UN people calling us with megaphones, I decided to find them'

"In the village of Wenji, Red Cross workers buried 116 people and pushed dozens more bodies into the river, [witnesses said]. . . . About 280 refugees had assembled on a barge at the port. . . . A longshoreman described the scene he saw. . . . 'The army came onto the docks and started spraying the port with bullets. All of the soldiers just loaded their guns and shot at the boat, killing everybody. Bodies fell into the river. Bodies fell onto the quay, into the barge. . . . I was in the warehouse and saw it all. The smell, all the blood, the crying. And the soldiers were so cold. Then *they called the Red Cross, to clean up the mess.* They came and they pushed the rest of the bodies into the river.' . . .

"UN officials worry that thousands more refugees are alive in the Congo's dense jungle and *risk extermination by Kabila's troops.* . . . A UN team found a group of 300 over the weekend in swamps two days by boat from Mbandaka. But Congolese authorities denied the team permission to remove the refugees. [Kabila's men claimed that] the area would be closed because of military operations. 'We are worried that *we are being used by the military to identify where the refugees are. The military will then go in and kill them,*' a UN official said" (emphasis added).

June 1, Colin Nickerson, *Boston Globe*.

"As the world rushes to congratulate Kabila for overthrowing Mobutu, the continent's most spectacularly venal dictator, terrible things are happening in the deep bush of this ruined country of 46 million people and more than 200 tribes." A Red Cross worker who buried women and children with their heads crushed in by rifle butts is quoted saying: "'The alliance fighters told us they only killed former soldiers guilty of murder, but with my own hands I buried small children and women, too.' . . . [A Belgian missionary said]: 'This was like something planned, not a spontaneous spasm. The soldiers acted as if they were just doing their job, following orders. They didn't seem out of control.'

"Meanwhile, Western diplomats, UN officials, and workers for major relief organizations are increasingly fearful that an organized campaign of killings is occurring in hinterlands, where the military has encircled tens of thousands of refugees. Alliance troops have declared many of these zones off-limits to aid workers. 'The situation is ominous and becoming more ominous,' said Kris Janowski, a spokesman for the Geneva-based UN High Commission for Refugees. 'We have no access to huge areas of Zaire. We are very, very alarmed.' "

May 30, editorial, "Order Rules in Kinshasa," *Le Monde*, Paris.

The "order" referred to is, first, that of Kabila, politically,

assigning to himself dictatorial powers, and second, the brutality with which the post-Mobutu military/security forces have cracked down on demonstrations, and bullied foreign journalists and photographers, including confiscating some of their equipment. Hence, the military is making it be understood, that order will reign in Kinshasa.

But there is something much more ghastly going on, *Le Monde* writes, also a sign of “order”: “Another order, the order of death, continues to strike, in the east of the country, against the Rwandan refugees. The only question that the new masters of former Zaire seem to be asking themselves, is a question of frightening simplicity: Will hunger and disease suffice, to decimate a population of pariahs that nobody wants, or will it be necessary to accelerate the process, by carrying out further massacres?”

May 26, statement by the World Food Program, Bonn, Germany.

“There are no longer any refugees in Zaire who could be supported with food and medical aid,” a spokesman of the Bonn office of the World Food Program told *EIR*. “All the camps have been destroyed, and many, if not most, of the refugees have been slain by the Kabila forces,” the source said, adding that it is “entirely unclear how many of them are still alive, after having returned to Rwanda.”

There is no access for the relief organizations to Rwanda, as the government there has not requested any international aid for the refugees after their return. All international aid was linked to the existence of the camps in eastern Zaire, and to the transfer of the refugees—those that survived the massacres and the exhaustion—back to Rwanda. Whether they survived, after their forced return, is entirely unknown.

May 23, John Moore, Associated Press, *Washington Post*.

An Associated Press photographer was led to a scene of mass graves outside the former Biaro refugee camp, 25 miles south of Kisangani, despite the fact that the area has been cordoned off by the Kabila forces. Led by a soldier appalled at the massacres he had witnessed, the AP photographer found seven irregular areas of freshly turned earth, each about 10 feet long by 10 feet wide, about 50 yards from the Biaro camp. The soldier said that 200-600 refugees were buried there, who had been killed by Kabila’s forces. The *Post* reports: “The soldier said the Tutsi soldiers ‘captured the refugees coming out of the woods. Sometime they bound their hands before grouping them for execution.’ He said that as many as 30 refugees were being killed daily, and that he had recently seen 43 people hacked to death one by one, to the horror of refugees waiting their turn. He said he did not participate in the killings, but helped remove the bodies for burning. ‘There is much work to do—digging up bodies and burning them. When the UN eventually comes to investigate, there will be no evidence left.’ ”

What will Italy do to stop African genocide?

by Publio Fiori

On June 9, Publio Fiori, a member of the Italian Parliament, submitted the following parliamentary interrogatory to the Italian external affairs minister. It has been translated from Italian by EIR, which also supplied the headline.

I would like to know, given that:

- in Zaire, a true genocide of the Hutu population and refugees in the Kivu and Shaba provinces is taking place, aimed at disintegrating that state and bringing about an unending series of wars of extermination;
- after the denunciations by American UN Ambassador Bill Richardson, information gathered by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, as it was reported to the EC foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg on June 2, 1997, as well as the denunciations made by European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid Emma Bonino, by former French Cooperation Minister Jacques Godfrain, by Father Giulio Albanese, the revelations which appeared in the main European dailies, including *La Stampa*, *Le Figaro*, and the *Times*, as well as coverage on German television and in the English and American press, there is a well-founded suspicion that the Hutu populations residing in the Great Lakes region are victims of a genocidal depopulation war, fomented by a “world raw materials cartel,” at whose service cruel mercenaries operate;
- that the aim of this depopulation operation is that of dissolving the African nation-states, proceeding, through the recolonization of the African continent, to new forms of control over natural resources and promoting to power new “masters of war,” all of this with the aim of taking over, before the feared collapse of the financial markets happens, a strategically decisive quantity of resources in some among the richest mining areas in the world;
- that Emma Bonino, in particular, in *La Stampa*, accused General Kabila of having exterminated 460,000 Rwandan refugees, and French Minister Godfrain compared Kabila to Pol Pot;
- that Kabila is supported by Uganda’s President Museveni, by the President of Angola, the former Marxist Dos Santos; Kabila’s visit to Luanda, the capital of Angola, seems to reveal a combination of interests within which President Museveni seems to occupy a central position, together with Gen. Paul Kagame in Rwanda, Buyoya’s regime in Burundi, Afwerki in Eritrea, and Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi;



Member of Parliament Publio Fiori: The same people who are destroying Africa, are also destroying Italy.

- that journalist Elisabeth Tsubira reported on the pages of *Shariat* magazine on April 4, shocking statements in which Museveni proposed to put together all African states, “as Hitler put together Germany”;

- that on Jan. 17, 1997 the *Times* published an article concerning a worrisome scenario according to which General Museveni was at the center of a group composed also of Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame, Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki, and Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, all former Marxist guerrilla fighters, who, with the silent approval of England, could lead to a situation in which the civil war in Sudan ends with the toppling of the regime in Khartoum;

- that on Jan. 16, 1997 Uganda’s dictator Museveni went to London in order to meet then-Defense Minister Malcolm Rifkind and Baroness Lynda Chalker, head of the Overseas Development Ministry, who had visited Ethiopia in December ’96, before the invasion;

- that in London, Museveni participated in the conference of the Ditchley Foundation, an organization of the British elite, very close, as it seems, to the Royal Institute for International Affairs;

- that on Jan. 19, 1997, the newspaper *Sunday Telegraph* sent an unmistakable message to Museveni, while he was in London, telling the story of former Ugandan dictator, Kabaga, who ended up in exile and poverty in London, when he was only 45 years old;

- that Zaire is already being dismembered: The richest

provinces, like Shaba and Kivu, are being pushed to become separate micro-states. On Sept. 21, 1996, the Canadian mining company Bauro Resources Corp. got a concession to extract gold near the city of Bukavu, but the extraction operations were hindered by a Rwandan refugee camp containing 1 million people. In October, Uganda’s occupation troops opened fire on the refugees. After the massacre, the Belgian company Mines D’Or du Zaire (MDDZ) and “Rauso Corn” took control of Sominki, the Zairean state-run company which owns six hydroelectric plants, many airports, and thousands of kilometers of streets. Bauro and MDDZ are both controlled by the mining giant “Anglo American Corporation,” which possesses more than 1,600 companies and is the main world producer of gold, platinum, and diamonds;

- that most mining resources in Zaire are the property of the state, and President Mobutu Sese Seko had always refused to sell them to foreign interests, until, after seven years of credit embargo on the side of the IMF and the World Bank, after a currency devaluation and the collapse of mining production, he could not keep from selling them any longer;

- that in August 1996, of the eve of the invasion of Zaire by Uganda, Mobutu conceded to the Canadian multinational **Barrick Gold**, extraction rights for gold in the northeastern provinces of Zaire in an 83,000 square-meter area, and to **Condolidated Eurocan**, the exploitation of copper and cobalt in Shaba province;

- that on May 9, ten days before proclaiming himself to be President, Laurent Kabila met in Lubumbashi with a group of financiers who represented a number of big British and Canadian companies. That meeting was organized by the Canadian mining company **America Mineral Fields (AMF)**, based in Toronto and chaired by Jean-Raymond Bulle. In the ’60s, Bulle had chaired research activities in the diamond fields owned by DeBeers in Zaire. Today he is a partner in Anglo American Corporation, along with Tony Buckingham, head of the Executive Outcomes, a company which manages mercenary groups in Africa. Among the participants in the meeting on May 9 were:

- Bunting Warburg, a division of the Swiss Banking Corporation Warburg of Toronto;

- Wall Street’s Goldman Sachs, for which Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi worked as senior adviser;

- Value Investing Partners, a London investment fund;

- Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, which recently represented a British mining and trade conglomerate, Lonhro, in the negotiations for fusion between Johannesburg Consolidated Investment and Anglo American Corporation;

- Canadian Bank of Commerce Wood Gundy (C[II]BC-Gundy), among whose directors is Conrad Black of the Hollinger Corporation;

- Marathon Securities, a Canadian financial company;

- Yorkton Securities, a Canadian financial company;

- Nile International, from North Carolina;

- Breco International, English;

National Securities, English;
Northern Mining, Canadian.

- that the multinational food cartel Unilever (for whom [Italian] Prime Minister Prodi has been a consultant) is tied to Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ);

- that there is a direct link between Unilever and Rio Tinto Zinc (which is second in the world in the production of primary materials, after Anglo American); in fact, Sir John Berek Birkin, president of RTZ, sits on the advisory board of Unilever, which in Central Africa, by way of its Canadian [sic; actually Dutch—ed.] affiliate, the international brewery Heineken, employs a fifth of the total labor force. In Rwanda and Burundi alone, Heineken produces “beer for blacks” and employs 2,500 people, all Tutsis, naturally;

- that in a study (*Eurotopia*) published in 1992 by Alfred H. Heineken, president of the international brewery which has the concession for Central Africa from Unilever, it was proposed to dissolve nation-states, maintained to be “artificial inventions,” and to divide Europe into 75 mini-states, organized according to ethnic-racial criteria, peopled by 5-10 million inhabitants. Such a plan, *Eurotopia*, coincides, down to the last detail, with those of the “Italian macroregions” today being put forward by the Northern League’s Francesco Speroni;

- that the suspicion appears well-founded that the genocide under way in Zaire, is in some way linked to the world raw materials cartel, controlled by the huge multinationals that intend to destroy the nation-state, so that they might realize a monopoly over fundamental raw materials;

- that such a strategy is accompanied with a plan to acquire privatized public enterprises at bargain basement prices, via the devaluation of national currencies;

- that in the “business” [original in English] of privatization, there stands out for activism and dedication, the London bank NM Rothschild & Son Ltd., which was one of the organizers of the meeting that took place on June 2, 1992 on board the yacht *Britannia*, owned by the British Crown, in the course of which meeting, the exponents of the English financial oligarchy—among them Warburg, present also at the May 9 meeting with Kabila, mentioned above—met with high-level representatives of the [Italian] government, of the bureaucracy, and of state-connected industries;

- that on that occasion, the British Crown most obligingly put the *Britannia* at the disposal of “British Invisibles” (BI), a private entity whose mandate is to look after the interests of the City of London, with respect to privatization, globalization, and financial derivatives. The said entity has had among its most authoritative advisers, Sir Derek Thomas, the former ambassador of Britain to Rome, who left his post in September 1992, when the lira, assaulted by the speculation orchestrated by [George] Soros, was devalued by 30%;

- that Soros is the titular head of the Quantum Fund (QF), registered in the Netherlands Antilles, where Richard Katz is an adviser; Katz has been a director of the NM Rothschilds

London Bank, and, like Sir Derek Thomas, director of Rothschild Italy;

Whether [the external affairs minister] does not believe that the Italian government must get to the bottom of and verify such facts, circumstances, and disquieting coincidences, with the purpose of promoting decisive political action to prevent the interests of the big oligarchical monopolies from, in the end, determining international political choices, decreeing the division and extinction of national states, crises in the productive economies of entire countries, the explosion of terrible ethnic racial wars, and of bloody civil wars, besides the impoverishment of nations, looted of their patrimonies, privatized for the occasion.

Whether [the minister] does not believe it urgent that Italy assume a great initiative for the realization of a program of world development, which should relaunch grand international infrastructural projects, through state-to-state agreements, outside the suicidal logic of the treaty of Maastricht, such as the “Eurasian Continental Land-Bridge” (“the Silk Road”), promoted by the Chinese government, for linking with other “development corridors” of Europe, East and South Asia, North Africa, and by way of the Bering Strait, America. All that, for the purpose of facilitating the development of modern agriculture and industry, to give dignity and progress to the underdeveloped regions, liberating them from the attacks of the multinationals.

Whether he does not believe, likewise, that Italy should put itself at the head, as a guide, of an international consortium to realize the “Transacqua” project (proposed in the 1980s and again in 1993, but never realized), [for building] a hydro-superhighway 2,500 kilometers long, projected by the subgroup of IRI, called “Bonifica,” carrying the water of the Zaire (Congo) River, by way of the Ubangi River system, in the Central African Republic, up to Lake Chad, connecting everything up using artificial canals, in such a way as to create an internal sea, capable of fostering new agricultural and agro-industrial development of the entire eastern Sahel. A great project which would make it possible to irrigate 7 million hectares in the valley of the Niger, and to furnish potable water to 10 million Africans.

Whether he does not believe, finally, that Italy should also participate in those accords for the realization of projects to transport natural gas and petroleum, signed by the countries belonging to the Economic Cooperation Organization [ECO], which recently met in Ashkhabad in Turkmenistan. ENI [the Italian state oil company] has already proposed the so-called “gas pipeline of peace,” to carry Egyptian natural gas from Port Said to Haifa, in Israel; at a later time, that project, called “Levante,” foresees linking up with Caucasian gas pipelines. Likewise for the other ENI project, to build a trans-Mediterranean gas pipeline which would carry Algerian gas to Spain.

Signed,
Publio Fiori

Africa needs economic development as the precondition for lasting peace

by Jerome Ndiho

Mr. Ndiho, from Burundi, is a representative of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD). This speech was given to a conference in Walluf, Germany on April 26-27, sponsored by EIR, the Schiller Institute, and the Forum for Peace and Democracy (based in Bonn). Titled "Peace Through Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region," the conference included some 40 exiled leaders from that region, as well as representatives of the Schiller Institute from Europe and the United States.

For a lengthy report, including the speeches of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, former Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa, and others, see EIR, May 23. The full proceedings of the conference will be published as a forthcoming special report.

Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, Your Excellency, former President Binaisa, distinguished members of the Schiller Institute, brothers and sisters from the Great Lakes region, ladies and gentlemen: It's an honor and a privilege for me, indeed, to present to you the message of our chairman, Myango Malione, the leader of the CNDD, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy in Burundi.

His message is to congratulate and to say thanks to the sponsors of this conference, especially the chairperson of the Schiller Institute, Mme. Helga Zepp LaRouche, and the eminent American statesman and physical economist, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche.

We congratulate also and thank Mr. Uwe Friesecke, in charge of Africa Desk for the *Executive Intelligence Review*, and, of course, also the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany.

We congratulate all the sponsors of this seminar, and, of course, also the Forum For Freedom and Democracy here in Germany.

The situation facing Burundi today

The tactic of the CNDD is to bring back democracy to Burundi, and to hand over power to the electoral-winning political party, the FDBU, the Front for Democracy in Burundi. It is impossible to ensure the welfare of our population,

without the only political framework which can guarantee civil rights and political freedom, as well as the survival and, of course, the interests of the population.

The only way to protect the institutions in which we think the context of the nation-state can be guaranteed, is democracy. This is the only way to ensure social justice, one of the two social conditions for lasting peace. [It comes] more quickly, when sharing national incomes.

The second condition is, of course, development. It's written there [referring to the title of the conference], about the Great Lakes region. Of course, sharing poverty cannot bring peace in the total absence of development. So, development is the second condition of peace, lasting peace.

Given that we agree with the analysis of the Schiller Institute about this talk of development, I would like to express myself about the exhaustion of political and peaceful ways to ensure the welfare of the Burundian people.

The Burundian people has exhausted the last political and peaceful way to ensure the welfare of the Burundian people. The ethnic Tutsi enemy assassinated, once again, democracy, on Oct. 21, 1993, when they assassinated the first elected President, Melchior Ndayaye.

At the same time, they slaughtered members of parliament, and many of the intelligentsia. As Mr. LaRouche said, that on our continent, many intellectuals are *killed*.

In the last slaughter of leaders of the people, the Speaker [of parliament] was also assassinated; the Deputy Speaker, also. May I recall that the Speaker was a Hutu, and the Deputy Speaker was a Tutsi. Why is the international press insisting that Tutsis and Hutus are fighting in Burundi, when, as democrats, they are together, Hutus and Tutsis, in the same group, in the same parties for democracy.

After these mass killings of democratic leaders, the assassinations went on, with the killing of Presidents Cyprien Ntaryamira and Juvenal Habyarimana in 1994. Three Hutu chiefs of state were assassinated, in a period of only six months. We have to remember it.

LaRouche was right

As you see, the Burundian and Rwandese situations are connected, as it has been so well elaborated by Mme. Linda

de Hoyos. I remember when I was in Bukavu, Zaire, in 1994. I was invited by the governor of Kivu, and I took the opportunity to offer him a feature article written by Madame de Hoyos from *EIR*. And I told him, "Mr. Governor, this is a very important feature. Here is a scheduled mass killing, and Zaire will be attacked, in one framework, or a Great British Empire. And, that is reality. You have to read the details."

The governor told me, "Oh, you know, Zaire is so big, small Rwanda is not able to attack the Zaireans!"

But, Madame de Hoyos was right!

This is the reality, my friends, my brothers, my sisters. And later, the process went on in Zaire, as I say now. It is now going on in Uganda and Sudan. All these mass killings are led by George Bush, George Bush and the private system of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, in the framework of neo-colonialism and Great British Empire, using [Ugandan President Yoweri] Museveni and his Hima empire as a tool.

Ladies and gentlemen, all these facts give evidence, that a peaceful solution to resolve the crisis in the Great Lakes region would be imperative, if there were any solution. We think that, for us, a peaceful solution is exhausted.

The 1990s is not the first time democracy has been assassinated, provoking mass killings. The same events happened in 1965, when Hutu members of parliament were slaughtered by the same ethnic Tutsi enemy. Democratic Tutsi members of parliament were put in jail, along with their leaders.

After every assassination of leaders, the Tutsi junta perpetrated genocide, planned in 1962 and denounced in 1968. This plan is called the Simbananiye Plan, implemented in 1965, with up to 50,000 victims; in 1972, with up to 500,000 victims, according to CIA sources and the former general director of security, in his book, called *The Truth in Burundi*.

In 1988, with up to 50,000 victims killed by the junta led by Pierre Buyoya at the time; in 1991, more than 3,000—with the same Buyoya leading. From 1993 to date, more than 200,000 victims, with the same Buyoya. Of course, Buyoya is backed by Museveni and [Rwanda's Paul] Kagame and the international Bush lobby, and so on, and the Queen of Great Britain.

If you add in up to 200,000 Burundian Hutus who have been slaughtered recently in Zaire, by the Ugandans, Rwandans, and the Burundian Hima junta, *the total is up to 1 million* during 30 years.

From the Hutu standpoint, you have to add the 2 million Hutu Rwandis massacred recently. That means during these 30 years, a total of 3 million, since 1965.

You see, Mr. LaRouche is right, the Schiller Institute is right. Many authors here, writing about this, they are right, that there is a plan to destroy humanity, to destroy mankind. Because if they are able to kill so many people in Africa, tomorrow they will be able to do what Hitler did in Europe.

And, after Europe, it can be tomorrow America. So, we have to come together, hand in hand, to find a solution.

The creation of the CNDD

If you add apartheid to the disguised genocide, Burundian democrats had no choice but to take up arms and fight for their own and their people's self-defense. This is the reason why we created the CNDD, the National Council for Defense of Democracy, on the historic date of Sept. 24-25, 1994.

The creation of the CNDD was aimed to accompany and organize the Burundian people in their heroic struggle for their life, their survival, welfare, and their dignity. The CNDD created its military branch to implement the necessary military step, so as to go on the political and economic struggle. The CNDD includes many democratic political parties. Our secretary-general will elaborate further on this topic tomorrow [see *EIR*, May 23, for the speech of William Munyen Babazi].

The National Council for the Defense of Democracy takes this opportunity to express deep concern over the massacres of civilians by the Buyoya junta after it loses a battle, instead of continuing the battle against our forces for defense of democracy, many children, women, and old people are slaughtered. The death toll: up to 200,000 civilians since Oct. 21, 1993, after the assassination of President Ndayaye.

Last, but not least, is the lifting of the economic embargo. We are not discouraged nor frightened by the wrong decision of the heads of state of our region, the Great Lakes, lifting sanctions. Our people, and the forces for the defense of democracy, are now determined to pursue an embargo. And we have had some success in the lake and in roads.

Victory is certain

Our victory is certain, because of the determination of our people. Our deepest concern, is the Nazi-like concentration camps set up by Buyoya, whereby up to 800,000 families are forced into starvation: lack of food, drinking water, exposure to epidemic disease, cholera and dysentery. The figure 800,000 is confirmed by the World Health Organization in its report, given to the UN on March 11, 1997, and published by *EIR*.

So, now it is time to tell you about conditions the Tutsis are fighting. The forces of the defense of democracy will not agree to a cease-fire, and put down their weapons, before, first, restoration of the constitution set by the March 1992 referendum. Second, the security and freedom of members of parliament. Third, the multiparty political system, including public meetings and direct negotiations between the two belligerents, and only the two: the junta and the National Council for the Defense of Democracy.

And how about the negotiations? The negotiations must solve the main step to peace, to build a new national army based on the forces for defense of democracy, and including those military [personnel] who were not involved in the putsch of 1993.

Baroness Cox stokes the flames of war in Africa for British Intelligence

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

The interview which we publish here is with Baroness Caroline Cox, a Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords and the leader of Christian Solidarity International (CSI). If her first institutional affiliation seems self-explanatory, the second requires some clarification. CSI is a Swiss-based operation, known as a non-governmental organization. Its purported aim is to defend Christians, wherever they may be oppressed. Thus, Lady Cox's campaigns for the defense of the Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, and of the Christians and animists in Sudan.

But, just as the Lady is, indeed, no lady, so the CSI is anything but Christian. Beneath the veneer of humanitarian concern for the oppressed, is one of the most important tools of British Intelligence. Its actual function, as the documented record shows, is to implement a policy dubbed the "Clash of Civilizations" by another operative of British Intelligence, Bernard Lewis, and popularized by yet another of their stripe, Samuel Huntington. Through political operations, which often include intelligence and military activities, CSI has been in the forefront of efforts to foment conflict between Christians and non-Christians, most specifically, Muslims. The war in Sudan is a case in point, and perhaps a showcase of CSI methods.

The Sudanese civil war was created over 40 years ago, just prior to the British withdrawal from its former colony, and has continued, except for a respite between 1972 and 1983, to the present. CSI, and Lady Cox in person, have been crucial to maintaining hostilities, even though the Sudanese government signed in April of this year an official peace treaty with military and political leaders representing well over 80% of the southern population which was at war. In fact, it was to sabotage the peace process, begun over a year earlier, that Cox and CSI went into high gear in Sudan.

Cox's organizing for war

The *modus operandi* of Baroness Cox is easily summarized: She personally oversaw the process by which two political opposition parties, the Umma and Democratic Unionist Party, came together and agreed to acknowledge John Garang, the remaining rebel leader of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), as their military arm. The resulting

umbrella grouping is known as the National Democratic Alliance. After Cox created it in the Eritrean capital of Asmara in June 1995, she organized political recognition for it by inviting its leaders to a strategic planning session at the House of Lords. At that meeting, on Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, 1995, the House of Lords endorsed the Asmara declaration, which had called openly for *expanding the war in southern Sudan* to a nationwide effort, and overthrowing the current government of Gen. Omar al Bashir by force. To this end, Cox also negotiated support for the "rebels" from the Ethiopian and Eritrean governments. Her noble colleague, former Minister for Overseas Development, Lady Lynda Chalker, was responsible for Uganda's participation. Now, although the government has signed for peace, the war is being kept going artificially, by military aggression against Sudan, from the three "front-line" states.

Coupled with this political organizing, Cox has led the psychological warfare effort as well. To generate support from circles in the United States, particularly targeting leaders in the African American community who would tend to defend peace in a country like Sudan, she has orchestrated a lobbying and media campaign, charging that the Khartoum government persecutes Christians; specifically, that government-backed Muslim militias raid southern Christian or animist tribes, and enslave their people. To make her case, she has travelled over ten times to Sudan, often in the company of British intelligence-linked media outlets (BBC, NBC, etc.), to stage the purchase of would-be slaves, "buying" them their freedom. In every case, according to testimony she herself has presented on behalf of CSI on various occasions to Congressional hearings, she has entered the country illegally and travelled to those areas held by rebel forces. Whatever she may have "documented," or, better, fabricated, has taken place in areas, by her own admission, not under government control. Yet, her charge is that Khartoum is responsible.

Finally, in the course of her forays into rebel-held territories, she has been involved in providing matériel, supplies, and financial support to the rebels. She reportedly raised £1 million to give to the rebels.

What Cox has been deployed to accomplish in Sudan, is part of the British oligarchy's strategy to break up all the

nation-states of Africa, regroup them into new entities, run by their puppets, such as Uganda dictator Yoweri Museveni, Congo mass murderer Laurent Désiré Kabila, Rwandan strongman Paul Kagame et al., and loot them of their raw materials. Sudan, according to a scenario drafted by Cox's sidekick in the CSI, John Eibner, is to be broken up into six "micro-states" and then reorganized into broader entities encompassing entire regions.

Thus, it is of considerable interest to hear what Lady Cox has to say, when queried on these matters. And, for an American, it is particularly important to find out, who the political personalities are in the United States, with whom the Lady works. They are as guilty as she is, of promoting genocide against Africans.

Interview: Lady Caroline Cox

'Tighten the noose around Sudan's neck'

Lady Cox was interviewed by Scott Thompson on June 9.

Q: Lady Cox, there are three major parts to this interview. First, I'd like to discuss your role in the U.S.-British special relationship, which I've had an ongoing series on, and I am told you have had a considerable influence on through Christian Solidarity International. Second, I would like to discuss how the change of government in your country might affect the work of CSI. And, third, I would like to discuss Sudan and Africa.

Now, in terms of the U.S.-British special relationship, are there any members of the Clinton administration with whom you have worked, either in your capacity with the House of Lords or CSI?

Cox: Not specifically as members of the Clinton administration. CSI is a human rights organization. . . . And, I have given evidence at various caucuses, briefings, and meetings in Washington in a number of areas: one of which relates to the Sudan. In fact, I was in Washington just a few weeks ago giving evidence to a human rights caucus meeting convened by Congressman Tom Lantos. . . . Indeed, and I have worked



with him before. And, I have a great respect for the role both he and his wife play in terms of human rights work in Washington.

I've also been—in a different context, in a different arena of operation—in the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh with Congressman Frank Wolf. Of course he's a Republican from your part of the state, I think. . . . As far as I am aware, my work with Congressman Frank Wolf has been in a number of arenas. As I say, he has actually been in Nagorno-Karabakh with us when the fighting was still fairly intense, and has taken up the issue of the Armenians of Karabakh with a great determination. He's also interested in Sudan, and our work in Sudan. . . .

Q: Has he been to Sudan or sponsored refugees from Sudan?

Cox: Well, I think what he has also done is helped refugees seeking political asylum, and he may well have sought the help of CSI in the United States [which has an office in Front Royal, Virginia, in Wolf's Congressional District] in that context. . . .

Q: Are there key private individuals with whom you've worked in the United States, for example, such as Randall Robinson, or other people?

Cox: Amongst the people who have been very supportive of our work in the United States is Chuck Colson, who, of course, is very well known, and I think he very kindly sponsored me to receive the Wilberforce Award, which I received two years ago, in '95, for humanitarian and human rights work.

There are other people. I'm just trying to think of some of the other well-known people. . . . I just gave the commencement speech at Wheaton College, which is probably the biggest Christian college in the United States.

Q: Have you had anything to do with the Christian Coalition or Pat Robertson?

Cox: Well, I had the privilege of being interviewed by Pat Robertson the last time I was in Washington, on his television program. . . .

Q: On his 700 Club?

Cox: I think that would be it. . . .

Could I just cut back. Some of the media have been very helpful for the human rights advocacy work. Some of your major media networks, and particularly NBC. They came with us into Sudan, and they produced a very powerful program on "Dateline" on the whole issue of slavery in the Sudan. And, I was always grateful to them. The film they did was extremely, as one might expect, professional, powerful, and very revealing of that gross violation of human rights.

Q: Now, how do you expect the change of government in your country, from Prime Minister John Major to Prime Minister Tony Blair, will affect CSI's work?

Cox: Well, I was very encouraged when the new government made a very explicit policy statement regarding its concern for human rights in foreign policy. We have, what you probably are aware of, in our statement of Parliament, the Queen's Speech, when the Queen outlines the new government's priorities, possible policies, and initial legislation. And, I was pleased to see that there was a commitment there to human rights and to addressing the issue of global poverty. And, I spoke in the debate on foreign affairs following the Queen's Speech on those matters. And, we will hope that the government will put that commitment. . . .

Q: Let me ask you about one individual in particular. There are a certain number of Labour Peers who are notable Islam experts, for example, Lord Avebury. . . .

Cox: Well, actually, he's a Liberal Democrat. . . . I have a great respect for Lord Avebury. He's superb.

Q: Why do you say that? I would have thought you would be at odds with him.

Cox: Not at all. I think one of the things that working in the field of human rights and humanitarian aid, is that you often transcend party political divisions and share the same concerns. And, I've traveled with Lord Avebury to visit the Kurds in Iraqi Kurdistan, and have a great respect for him and his concern for human rights and for human well-being. And, he always speaks with enormous experience, and authority, and conviction. I have great respect for him. He's chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Group on Human Rights. . . .

Q: Now before we turn to your issue of the enslavement of Christians and animists in Sudan, I'd like you to give a bit of a *tour d'horizon* of some of the events in Africa, which are going to have a tremendous impact on Sudan. In the first place, South African President Nelson Mandela seems to have failed miserably in the conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region. What other regional leaders might emerge to oversee this problem?

Cox: Well, I'm not sure that one can attribute Great Lakes to Mandela's failing. It might just have been an unresolvable problem. I'm not sure what other leaders may emerge who can cope with what, at the moment, seems to be an insoluble tragedy.

Q: What about President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda? Lady Chalker referred to him as one of the few "semi-democratic," as she put it, leaders in the region.

Cox: Yes, I have a considerable respect and hope that he might be able to use his diplomatic influence and experience outside his own country. But, of course, he has many problems in his own country at the moment.

Q: Are you aware that Museveni wants a greater Tutsi federation, including Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, Eritrea, and

Zaire/Congo?

Cox: I couldn't comment on that. I don't know enough about it. And, I haven't spoken to him about it, so I think it would be inappropriate for me to comment. Lady Chalker might well know more, because I think she's met with him relatively recently. I don't know whether she has or not, but she's much more familiar, I think, with his policy than I would be. I can only speak on the policies where I'm working.

Q: There is an increasing number of U.S. government reports, most recently from U.S. Ambassador to the UN Bill Richardson, of massacres by Laurent Kabila in eastern Zaire/Congo. These are now filtering into the press. There's been a series by National Public Radio. Yesterday, in its Sunday section, the *Washington Post* did a major exposé of the mass graves. It was not just Hutus; it was anyone who was anti-Kabila. And, they were just being burned to the ground. What do you make out of this?

Cox: Well, obviously, you make a tragedy. I think it reflects a very long-standing conflict, and it's very hard to see how conflict resolution will be achieved when there is long-standing hostility—massacre, counter-massacre, and tragedy. And, I think at the moment it looks a bleak prospect.

Q: What is your assessment of Laurent Kabila?

Cox: I wouldn't like to comment on that. I haven't worked in that part, and again, I don't like to comment on areas I haven't worked. I can tell you I am also a trustee for another organization, which is working in that region, that might be willing to comment—I can't say whether they would or not—but, I know we have programs out there. And, that is a British organization called Merlin (Medical Emergency Relief International).

Q: Is that similar to Doctors Without Borders?

Cox: Yes, it is the British equivalent.

Q: Well, they certainly have commented.

Cox: Well, their comment would be my comment, because I am a representative of Merlin.

Q: They've corroborated the massacres.

Cox: Yes, well, they've got people on the ground there. And, they are my colleagues. They can give you first-hand experience, which I can't. And, so, I would refer you to Merlin on that one.

Q: Now, you have had first-hand investigation with the alleged enslavement of Christians and animists in Sudan. What proof do you have that this is occurring?

Cox: All too much proof. See, one of CSI's purposes is to try to reach people who are cut off from other aid and advocacy organizations. And, the reason why people may be cut off is because the big organizations—like the UN organizations:

UNHCR, Unicef, Save the Children, Red Cross (not that the Red Cross is a UN organization)—but, the big organizations can only go to places with the invitation of the sovereign government. And, if the sovereign government is victimizing a minority in its borders, and is denying access to those major aid organizations, they can't go. But, we regard as part of our mandate to reach those who are most cut off, most isolated, most bereft of aid and advocacy.

And, in that context, in Sudan, we've been particularly targeting those areas designated by the regime in Khartoum as "no go" areas to the UN and the Red Cross and so on. And so, therefore, we go to, say, the airstrips, which—every month the regime in Khartoum publishes a list of airstrips that are open to the UN operation in Sudan and those that are prohibited. And, we target the prohibited areas, and going up to some of those prohibited areas, which is on the borderland between North and South, we came across what we were not expecting to come across. I did not go with any preconceptions. And, areas where clearly there had been systematic and frequent raids by militia from the north, who were armed in ways which the southerners are not traditionally armed. And, they descend in large numbers on the townships and villages, and they massacre usually the men. And, the women and children they round up and take as slaves to the north. Old people, they usually just maltreat, beat up, often leave them

for dead. And then, they burn and pillage, take everything, take the livestock, kill what they can't take, burn the crops. . . .

Q: Are these John Garang outposts or are these, as you would say, noncombatants?

Cox: Noncombatants. Definitely. They're just ordinary civilians living their ordinary lives. In this part of Sudan, they tend to be the Dinka tribe. A very tall Sudanese, but they're just ordinary civilians.

Q: Oh, that would be the tribe that Ambrose Evans-Pritchard's anthropologist father studied for the British Colonial Office?

Cox: That's right. . . .

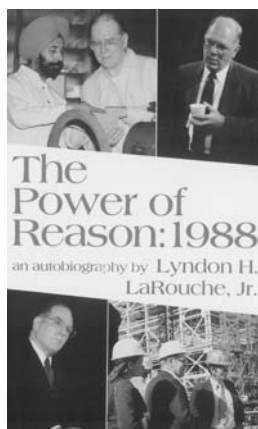
Q: Now, in November 1995, you organized a coalition of opposition parties—it was partly through the agency of the House of Lords. And, the resolution was voted up recognizing the Asama call for war. Do you believe that that's the only solution to the problem?

Cox: Well, I don't think it's for an outsider to advise people on their own internal problems and their own solutions to those problems. What we did was, we hosted a meeting, a symposium in London, to enable the representatives of the various democratic opposition groups which were in exile to come to-

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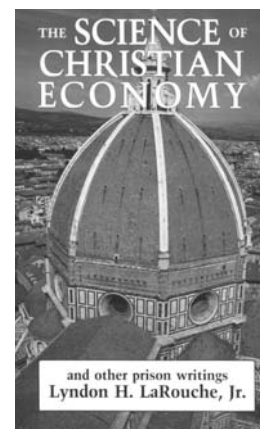


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gether to discuss an agenda for a democratic government and democratic programs at such time as they can regain their rightful places as democratic, elected leaders in their own country. Many of them were legitimately, democratically elected leaders in their democratically elected Parliament in Sudan before the military takeover by the present regime.

Q: During Jan. 7-15, 1996, you and CSI member John Eibner went to Eritrea to bring President Isaias Afwerki into the coalition against Sudan. What did you expect him to do?

Cox: No, that's a gross misunderstanding.

Q: That's a misunderstanding?

Cox: Yes, I mean the Eritrean authorities have for some time decided entirely on their own that they can no longer tolerate the regime in Khartoum, because, although they had originally started being prepared to be cooperative with that regime, that regime infiltrated terrorists and subversives into Eritrea to destabilize Eritrea. And, Eritrea has subsequently decided entirely of its own volition that it cannot tolerate the regime next door. And so, they are committed of their own accord to try to ensure the removal of what they now see as that illegitimate, and subversive, and terrorist regime.

Q: And, I suppose the same is true for Uganda, which has sent tank columns into Sudan?

Cox: Well, it's not for me to say whether they have sent tank columns into Sudan, I don't know. But, certainly President Museveni and Uganda have also expressed a grave displeasure with the regime in Khartoum, as has Ethiopia, because the Khartoum regime has tried to infiltrate and destabilize those neighboring countries. . . .

Q: Is there anything that you would like to add?

Cox: I think you've asked very fair questions. I hope I haven't ducked any of them. I think you've given me a chance to say the most important things. I think the only thing I would add, if I were asked what the international community could and should do, is that I and my colleagues in CSI have advocated, if necessary, the strengthening of sanctions against the regime in Khartoum. In particular, arms and oil embargoes, because that might help to reduce the continuing military offensives against innocent civilians. The regime in Khartoum is bombing innocent civilians. I spent hours in foxholes, sheltering while aircraft have been circling overhead, bombing innocent civilians. And, I would just like to see more constraints put on that regime in Khartoum to prevent further bloodshed.

Q: Well, I believe that they already face about the toughest sanctions of all but about seven nations in the world today. You say you would like to see them toughened?

Cox: Yes, I would, especially oil and arms embargoes. Thank you very much indeed.

Mexican Elections

Narco-terrorists ready 'final offensive'

by Carlos Cota Meza

On May 24, a contingent of some 100 members of the self-proclaimed Popular Revolutionary Army (EPR) ambushed a Mexican Army unit in the southern state of Guerrero, initiating a battle in which two soldiers were killed. The unit was made up of doctors and nurses, plus support personnel, who were returning to their base after carrying out a social service mission for civilians.

Three days after the medical convoy was ambushed, another military unit was attacked, and in the days since, the attacks have continued, after the Armed Forces began searching for the subversives.

Informed sources have told *EIR* that the EPR had been very well-equipped in its first ambush, considered probably the best organized armed attack carried out by Mexican terrorists in many years.

The campaign for Cárdenas

Contrary to those who have affirmed, some ingenuously, and others out of bad faith, that the first confrontation occurred "accidentally," the pattern of political and propaganda activity in support of the EPR attacks, makes clear that the attacks are a critical part of an international campaign to impose the candidate of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, as mayor of Mexico City, in the federal elections scheduled for July 6, as a decisive step toward the destruction of Mexico's national institutions before the year 2000. The British, and their allies in other capitals, are deploying groups such as Laurent Kabila in the Congo, and Cárdenas and the EPR in Mexico, to bring about the decomposition of the nation-state.

The preparations by the terrorist apparatus for a "final offensive" around the elections, are indicated by an activation of every arm of the terrorist apparatus:

Liberation theology's bishop, Samuel Ruiz, the commander of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), Mexico's best-known narco-terrorist group, in his capacity as president of the National Mediation Commission, is putting pressure on Government Secretary Emilio Chuayfet to reach "a peace accord" with the EZLN before the elections. Likewise, the Concord and Pacification Commission of the Congress issued a statement of "concern," claiming that because,

for six months, “we have heard nothing of Subcommander Marcos” of the EZLN, they suppose he has disappeared due “to military harassment.”

Two days after the terrorist attack in Guerrero, in the “autonomous towns in rebellion,” as the EZLN calls the towns they control in the state of Chiapas, there was an outbreak of confrontations between civilian groups, which were immediately blamed, by the terrorist crowd, on the ruling party, the PRI. The removal from power of the PRI, as the fundamental institution whose mere existence provides one of the few factors of stability left in Mexico today, is a central point of the British agenda.

Crowning these events, an International Seminar on Indian Law took place in Mexico City, organized by the Mexican United Nations Association and the National Indigenist Institute. The principal speaker was anthropologist Rodolfo Stavenhagen, who denounced the existence of an alleged “selective repression” against Indians in Mexico. Stavenhagen asserted that the solution to the conflict must be that the national Congress legislate “Indian culture and law,” the euphemism employed for the project to create autonomous indigenous territories—that is, apartheid—within the Mexican state.

Stavenhagen is a “consultant on indigenous matters” for the the World Bank and the United Nations Organization; an adviser to the EZLN on “indigenous law and culture”; president of the Indigenous Peoples Fund at the Inter-American Development Bank, which promotes ethnic separatism; but, above all, he has been, is, and apparently ever will be, ex-President Luis Echeverría’s operative in these matters.

Cable News Network promotes EPR war

Expanding the campaign against Mexico internationally is Ted Turner’s Cable News Network (CNN), which acquired the broadcast rights for an interview conducted by Jean François Boyer, a correspondent for an unspecified “French television channel,” with the self-proclaimed “Commander Antonio” of the EPR. The interview took place on May 23, only 24 hours before the first of the attacks on the Mexican Army in Guerrero. CNN was, of course, the leading international propaganda agency for Peru’s MRTA terrorists, when they seized some 500 hostages at the Japanese Ambassador’s residence in Lima, on Dec. 17, 1996.

“Commander Antonio” used the interview with Boyer to outline the narco-terrorists’ offensive, planned for after the Mexican elections. According to a transcription published by the daily *La Jornada*, the EPR’s spokesman told “French television” and CNN International: “We define the situation thusly: We are in an armed struggle against the government, but we believe that in armed struggle, there exist cards to play, aces, which do not necessarily imply declared war. . . . We conceive of this situation as a watershed, which could last long, or little, depending on the circumstances.”

In speaking of Cárdenas’s PRD party, the terrorist spokes-

man revealed the symbiosis which exists between what they themselves call the differing tactics of struggle. For the EPR, the PRD “is one of the forces which participates in, and could contribute to, the fight for the democratization of the country, [but] we believe that it is necessary not to limit oneself to the electoral or legal struggle; we believe that it is necessary to combine it with the armed struggle.”

The shameless journalist then asked him: “In other words, it is not to be excluded, that within a year, with Cárdenas in the mayor’s office, and many PRD deputies and parliamentarians, war breaks out in this country, even though they hold part of power.” The terrorist answered: “Yes, that is right.”

No dialogue with killers

The governor of the state of Guerrero, Angel Aguirre Rivero, responded to the hypocritical calls by the PRD leadership, and some members of his own PRI party, and stated categorically: “One cannot propose dialogue with the EPR, when, in a systematic manner, it is attacking the Mexican Army. . . . The escalation of violence which afflicts the state is promoted by drug-traffickers, killers, and subversive groups like the EPR.”

Faced with that combined threat, the Secretary of Defense and Government, and the Guerrero state Attorney General’s office, put into action a special security plan, increasing the number of military troops and judicial and highway police deployed to pursue the EPR, and reinforcing security of highways, airports, and public buildings.

To the degree that the Army has tightened the circle around the terrorists, EPR units have ensconced themselves in the opium-growing zone of the region known as *Filo Mayor*. The latest confrontations carry the unmistakable characteristic of the drug-trafficking gangs: long-range weapons, principally the famous AK-47, and abundant ammunition, which has permitted them to engage against Mexican Army units for up to an hour.

Ignoring the evidence of the role of the drug traffickers in these events, the PRD has instead used the EPR’s attacks to charge that government operations to clean out the EPR and traffickers seek to impose a “climate of terror . . . to intimidate the electorate” so they do not vote next July 6. In this, they echo the EPR’s self-serving charge, that the “growing militarization” and pressure on “their units” constitute acts of “state terrorism.”

Two senators from the PRD, Héctor Sánchez from the state of Oaxaca, and Félix Salgado Macedonio of Guerrero, went so far as to raise the EPR to the level of a national army, calling for “dialogue” between the “command of the Mexican Army and the command of the EPR.” The PRD considers Mexico’s Army the enemy, Secretary General Jesús Ortega made clear, when he informed the Secretary of Government that the PRD is demanding that he tell President Ernesto Zedillo: “We want the armored vehicles and the soldiers to return to the barracks.”

Algerian regime stages fraudulent elections

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

How can a military regime, which has been waging war against its population for five years, causing the death of up to 120,000 citizens, convince the world that it has become a peace-loving democracy which respects the rule of law? Simple: Orchestrate elections, whose modalities, organization, and results are controlled, in the minutest detail.

This is what occurred in Algeria on June 5, when the military government of Liamine Zeroual presided over elections for a new parliament. The vote constituted the climax of a long process of deception which the junta has directed over the past year and a half, in an effort to put on a democratic face.

The last legitimate elections had been held in December 1991. The massive victory of the Front Islamique du Salut (Islamic Salvation Front, FIS) in the first round of the elections led the military to annul the second round and seize power in a coup d'état in January 1992. It outlawed opposition parties, especially the FIS, whose members fled abroad, or were imprisoned, or went underground. In 1992, the political confrontation turned into a military clash, as opposition forces mounted an armed resistance to the junta's campaign against them. Very soon, the confrontation was sharpened, as British assets in Afghansi networks were infiltrated into Algeria, to set up a terrorist operation known as the Groupes Armée Islamistes (Armed Islamist Groups, GIA). The GIA was controlled by the wing of Algerian military security known as the "eradicators," those who promoted a campaign to "eradicate" physically the Islamist opposition. This sector of military intelligence then, in 1994, set up civilian militias, and armed them, to wage war against the Islamists.

Thus, for the last three years, the country has been the theater of brutal bloodletting of civilians. GIA atrocities against civilian villagers have led to vendetta actions of the militias against supposed Islamist sympathizers, while the "eradicators" have continued sweeps against supposed Islamist terrorists. The GIA itself has been deployed increasingly against the FIS and its armed resistance movement.

All efforts to end the bloodshed through dialogue with the legitimate opposition, have been rejected by the regime, which refuses any contact with the banned FIS. These efforts

included a very promising initiative backed by a Catholic lay organization, the Community of Saint Egidius, in 1995, which brought together a coalition of opposition parties committed to a platform for a political solution to the crisis.

It was largely in response to the political pressure which the Saint Egidius initiative placed on the junta internationally, that it decided to orchestrate a fraudulent process of democratization. In 1995, Presidential elections were held to clothe Zeroual in the first mantle of legitimacy. In November 1996, he organized a referendum to endorse the constitution, which had been duly altered in the direction of greater powers for the Presidency. The parliament as an institution had been divested of any real power, and only parties accepted by the regime would be allowed to run candidates in elections.

Once these preconditions had been fulfilled, elections could be organized. They were set for June 5. From February, during the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, the manipulated violence between GIA and militias was escalated and, again, just prior to the actual vote. Thus, when citizens went to vote, there were up to 600,000 armed personnel—police, military, and special units—to "ensure" security.

A 'victory of the mathematicians'

The results of the vote were a foregone conclusion. According to a report in the French daily *Libération* on June 7, a group of police officers commented on the results as presented by the interior minister, with the following: "This is a victory of the mathematicians. We have the best in the world."

The official results were indeed worked out with mathematical precision. The 380 seats of the National Assembly were divided up as follows: 155 to the National Democratic Rally (RND), a brand-new party founded by Zeroual himself just a few months prior to the vote; 69 to the Movement for a Peaceful Society (MSP, the former Hamas), which is a moderate Islamist party led by Sheik Mahfoud Nahnah, and accepted by the regime; 64 to the National Liberation Front (FLN), the former ruling party which has aligned politically with the regime; 34 to the Ennahda party, also considered Islamist; 19 each to the secular parties, the Front of Socialist Forces (FFS) led by Hocine Ait Ahmed, and the Rally for Culture and Democracy (RCD) of Said Saadi; 16 to pro-government independents and tiny parties; and, 4 to the leftist Workers Party. Although no forecasting polls had been taken before the vote, government circles had leaked their "predictions" of the outcome, which turned out to be absolutely precise.

The results are such that the only possible coalition government would be made up of Zeroual's RND and the FLN. This, as the Paris daily *Le Figaro* pointed out on June 8, allows the regime to ward off the dual menaces of an Islamist bloc and a secular bloc favorable to a dialogue with the outlawed

FIS. Furthermore, as *Libération* noted, even if the moderate wing of the FLN, which is open to some contact with the opposition, were to prevail inside the party, it would be powerless to change the government policy, with only 64 seats. In the improbable case that the FLN were to ally with the Islamists and the secular parties, still they would not have enough seats to constitute a majority. A victory of the mathematicians, indeed.

Protests organized

As soon as the results were released, opposition party figures announced their intention to organize political protest against the manifest fraud. No one, not even in the French press, could believe that a party just formed by Zeroual, a rather unpopular figure to say the least, could garner a relative majority. Nor is it credible that both the FFS and the RCD should receive significantly lower scores than in 1995. Most blatant is the fraud against the MSP, whose leader Nahnah had been credited with 2.9 million votes in the 1995 Presidential election; here his party was given 1.5 million. Finally, even the numbers of voters taking part in the election were doctored. Official statistics claimed that 65.5% of those eligible went to vote, whereas experts estimate it was less than 50%, and in the capital, Algiers, not the official 43.2% but rather only 30%. If, indeed, fewer than half the eligible voters went to the polls, this means that the real winner was the FIS, which had called for a boycott of the entire electoral farce.

The fraud was organized in quite a straightforward fashion. Citizens voted, often in the presence of monitors, but when their votes were counted, the monitors were not allowed to be present. The security escorts, which the government insisted on providing for the 200 international observers, prevented them from gaining access to the places where the ballots were counted. Not even representatives of the Algerian parties were allowed to attend the tally. Two parties complained that their ballots had been ripped up, so that supporters could not vote for them.

The most spectacular aspect of the fraud was the enormous logistical operation mounted to carry it out. Aside from the half-million gun-toting security personnel, there were mobile polling booths made available, allegedly to reach voters in outlying areas, especially among Bedouin populations in the south. Of the 37,273 polling places, 3,586 were mobile. But, it was reported, the number of mobile polling places for the north was doubled, allegedly to reach remote villagers. The FIS estimates that there were over 5,000 mobile units. In all cases, election observers or monitors were prevented from being anywhere near these mobile booths. In some cases, 100% of the votes cast in a mobile unit, were counted for Zeroual's party!

As for the armed soldiers deployed at every turn, their function seems to have been to protect the fraud. It was re-

ported in the *Washington Post* that observers from the Workers Party "were fired on when they tried to follow a vehicle carrying ballot boxes to outlying areas not served by fixed polling stations." And the London *Financial Times* reported that an MSP observer "was wounded after being shot by a government-armed communal guard in southwestern Algeria."

While some of the international monitoring teams there, from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League, went along with the fraud, the mission sent by the United Nations spoke out. The delegation, which included monitors from 30 countries, pointed a finger at the "special" polling booths, reserved for the military, the police, and other security units, who account for about a million voters. The UN denounced the lack of "neutrality" at these sites, and also complained that they had been denied access to vote-counting procedures.

No one was fooled

Despite the massive effort undertaken to conduct fraud, no one seems to have been fooled. No matter how loudly Zeroual may claim that the vote was a victory for his regime, and a guarantee that the process of democratization has prevailed, Algeria remains in the grip of a brutal dictatorship. The fact that the military perpetrated such outright fraud, even against parties which it rightly considers under its political control, demonstrates the arrogance of its power. Yet, as several of the opposition figures emphasized, the government's rejection of real elections may only feed the spiral of violence, and those who had held out hopes for progress toward the rule of law, are further frustrated.

The lessons of the June 5 vote are many, but the most relevant for Algeria's future, is that the situation in the country cannot be changed from within. There is no hope for Algeria, unless the political forces which truly represent the aspirations of the citizenry are allowed to participate in the political process. This means, first and foremost, the FIS.

Far from despairing, the FIS leadership in exile has applauded the courage of the Algerian electorate, which manifested its rejection of dictatorship and war, by abstaining in large part, by casting blank ballots, or, by voting for parties which ran on a platform for peace and dialogue with the FIS. In addition, it has circulated a proposal for reviving the process launched with Saint Egidius, toward dialogue. In a paper called "For a Strategy to Overcome the Crisis in Algeria," issued at the end of May, the FIS calls for direct bilateral discussions between it and the "real holders of power, the generals," to be followed by multilateral talks, including all political formations in the country, in a national conference, which would set real elections. This, however, cannot be done, the FIS asserts, unless a third party or parties intervene, not to "interfere" but to "mediate," and offer a venue.

A government collapse-in-progress

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition cabinet is being felled by its own false financial-economic axioms.

There no longer can be any doubt: Germany's Christian-Liberal coalition government under Chancellor Helmut Kohl has its back to the wall. Kohl and his cabinet have maneuvered themselves into a deadly trap, by adhering to a set of false financial-economic policy axioms which make political solutions (for example, to the problem of growing mass unemployment) impossible.

For the remainder of FY 1997 and FY 1998, Germany faces an "unforeseen" budget deficit of about 50 billion marks. "Unforeseen" refers to the inability of the government's experts to notice the reality of deepening depression. The new "budget hole" Bonn is dealing with now, is the result of shrinking tax revenues and expanding social costs, which are the result of record levels of mass unemployment (4.35 million in May).

The strict observance of the Maastricht-European Monetary Union (EMU) convergence criteria, which ban new borrowings above 3% of GNP, and the budget-cutting mania of the government, have depressed the physical economy even further through ever new rounds of budget cuts over the past three years. Close to a half-million jobs were destroyed by this policy in 1996 alone. In its desperate attempts to fill the budget gap and meet the Maastricht-EMU criteria, without altering its basic budget-cutting policy axiom, the government faces these antinomies:

1. New borrowings, i.e., higher public debt, would mean violating the Maastricht-EMU criteria of limiting state debt to 3% of GNP.

2. Tax increases for FY 1997 have

been categorically ruled out by Kohl's liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) minor coalition partner, which fears mass defections in its higher-income voter base.

3. Further in-depth budget and tax cuts, as called for by the FDP, are politically difficult, because after three years of unabated austerity, the social climate in Germany has become rather tense, as the mass strikes of several labor unions last March, which Kohl calmed down only by making budgetary concessions, have illustrated.

Moreover, the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) would probably block further cuts, because it controls the parliament's upper house (Bundesrat), and national elections, scheduled for September 1998, are approaching. Cuts in entitlements necessitate a change of law or a declaration of "fiscal emergency."

4. Extra revenues from accelerated privatizations of big state assets (real estate, airports, telecommunications, airlines, etc.) are difficult to realize on the market, when the government is so obviously dependent on selling as many assets as quickly as possible. Large-scale privatizations also violate the Maastricht criteria.

The virtual impossibility of applying one principle without violating another, or pleasing the Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU) without displeasing the FDP, has rapidly eroded the cohesion of the coalition since the end of May—and the FY 1998 draft budget must be presented to parliament before the summer recess, or the government would fall into the gray zone of a no-budget existence.

This war of nerves over this gov-

ernment's future is reflected in the daily press coverage. On June 3, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported that, at the previous day's otherwise highly depressive meeting of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group, Kohl only once received a round of applause, when he said: "I know quite well, that when you are home among your constituency, they ask you, 'What crap are you guys coming up with in Bonn!'" On June 7, the daily carried an article headlined "Bonn Coalition Is Preparing for the Worst." On June 10, the tabloid *Bildzeitung* leaked four scenarios, spun out by the three government coalition parties, for a change of government:

- A grand coalition between CDU-CSU and SPD, after the FDP pulls out of the cabinet, which would be in power until the next national elections in September 1998. If Kohl opted out, CDU parliamentary group chairman Wolfgang Schäuble would be CDU chancellor, and SPD party chairman Oskar Lafontaine would be vice-chancellor and foreign minister;

- Early elections, called after Kohl should lose a vote of confidence on the FY 1998 budget;

- A temporary CDU-CSU minority government could be formed until the September 1998 elections, after a walk-out of the FDP from the cabinet;

- Or, a cabinet reshuffle: The coalition manages to settle its conflicts over the budget and avoids bad media headlines for the time being; in the autumn, Kohl reshuffles the cabinet.

Analysts in Bonn have admitted, in private discussions with this author, that Kohl may prefer to reshuffle the cabinet, but it would risk tearing the coalition apart, and result in early elections. But, reality is likely to undo all the scenarios: The government may be gone before Bonn-watchers have come to an assessment whether it will stay or not.

Royal Commission pushes drugs

A New South Wales commission has proposed legalized heroin "shooting galleries" to solve "police corruption."

Surveying the sad results of the frequent misleadership of the ancient Israelite nation, King Solomon observed, as recorded in the book of *Proverbs*, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

By that standard, the kindest thing one could say about the state of New South Wales' Justice James Wood, who in mid-May released the long-awaited final report of his two-year-long, \$100 million Royal Commission investigation into police corruption, is that he is as blind as a bat. Because, Wood argued that, since drug money is the chief source of corruption among police, the way to avoid this problem, is to set up legalized heroin shooting galleries, à la the "Swiss model." Wood somehow neglected to notice that, in every country where drugs have been legalized, such as in Switzerland, Britain, or Holland, drug usage, and, concomitantly, the flow of drug money, has soared. But, perhaps Justice Wood had other fish to fry.

In 1996, Lyndon LaRouche's collaborators in the Citizens Electoral Council defeated a lavishly financed attempt by Victoria's Premier Jeff Kennett to decriminalize marijuana. The state of Victoria was to be the first of the falling dominoes, leading to drastic changes in Australia's federal drug laws. One might say (pardon the pun), that the Wood Commission call for legalized heroin has given a shot in the arm to a renewed drive to legalize drugs.

In its wake, prosecutors in five of Australia's eight states and territories have called for a legalized heroin trial-run to be set up in Canberra, the na-

tion's capital. More generally, Australia's ruling establishment is on a headlong drive to legalize dope. The chief vehicle for this drive is the Australian Drug Foundation, which is funded by Australia's major banks, including its Reserve Bank, and by many of the country's elite private family foundations, such as the Queen's Trust (whose patron is Prince Charles).

Another voice braying for legalization is that of billionaire Kerry Packer, whose *Bulletin* magazine recently ran a cover story entitled, "Drugs, Why Fight a War We Can't Win?" In the early 1980s, the Costigan Royal Commission had investigated Packer as an alleged drug kingpin, until that commission was suddenly shut down by the new Labor government of Bob Hawke.

Wood and other establishment figures have claimed that "the war on drugs is a failure and we have to look at other ways of dealing with the problem." This is a shameless lie—there has been no serious war on drugs in Australia since the Costigan Commission was shut down. Victoria's chief commissioner of police, Neil Comrie, for instance, in remarks to *The Age* of May 17, excoriated the lack of federal funding for drug interdiction efforts, which, he said, was causing the "explosion" of Melbourne's heroin trade in recent months, where children as young as nine have become heroin addicts.

A serious war on drugs would mean that one would "follow the money trail," as called for by Victorian state Member of Parliament Peter McLellan, in early June: "We need to

get the big boys. . . . To bring in 20 kilograms of heroin you need big money. Surely these laundering organizations can be tackled. There has to be a way they're moving black money and cleaning it through the system. How is it being legitimized through the normal banking system?"

Besides pushing drugs, Wood's "anti-corruption" efforts against the 13,000-man N.S.W. police force, the nation's largest, bear a curious resemblance to the drive by the FBI, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and private family foundations to break local police forces in the United States in the 1970s, to replace them with a national gestapo. Wood's investigation was responsible for the recent appointment of British cop Peter Ryan as N.S.W. Commissioner of Police. Ryan is not exactly your small-town cop: He was the national director of the Police Training College, and previously the chief constable of the Norfolk Constabulary, which, as the June 2, 1996 *Sun-Herald* noted, is "an area that includes Sandringham, the Queen's country retreat, and would have meant that Mr. Ryan would have been in contact with senior intelligence officers, the Royal Protection Squad, and the Home Office in London." As a result of Wood's report, Ryan has handed out dismissal notices to over 200 N.S.W. police, and is advertising in the U.K. for British police to fill many of the top leadership jobs; N.S.W. Opposition Leader Peter Collins charged in parliament that his state would once again become a "colonial outpost."

As the bestseller *Dope, Inc.* established, Britain has been the center of the world's drug trade since at least the time the Brits ran the Opium Wars against China in the 19th century. Coincidentally, perhaps, Commissioner Ryan also just happens to be an ardent advocate of the legalization of heroin.

International Intelligence

China burns dope to mark Britain's Opium Wars

On June 4, Chinese officials in Humen City, Guangdong province publicly burned a huge haul of illegal drugs, to commemorate the 158th anniversary of the Chinese anti-opium campaign, against which Britain retaliated by starting the infamous Opium Wars. Humen officials torched 1,100 pounds of heroin and methamphetamine at a rally in honor of an 1839 anti-opium action in Humen by Lin Zexu, an official of the imperial Qing dynasty.

Lin Zexu, in one anti-drug action, destroyed 3 million pounds of opium by having 500 workers dissolve the raw drug with lime and salt water, and then flush it into the sea. Lin's action so infuriated the British Empire, that it launched the Opium War, and seized Hongkong—which was ultimately ceded to Britain—leading to a century and a half of colonial humiliation for China. Lin, who is now a national hero, believed his action would shame British opium traders, little realizing that they were so shameless, that they would use the destruction of their opium as an excuse for imperial expansion in Asia.

Films, television programs, and even an "Opium War" computer game, are being released in honor of the return of Hongkong at midnight on June 30. A major film has been released, dramatizing the entire history of Britain's Opium Wars.

African rights movement opens in Canada

Dr. Godfrey Binaisa, former President of Uganda, requested the audience at a Schiller Institute conference in Montreal "to spend one minute in silence to mourn for those people who have nobody to mourn for them: And those are the 2 million people, up to date, who have died in this terrible homicide in Congo, in Uganda, in Rwanda, in Burundi. . . . Just one minute, to mourn for these people . . . who have no voice to speak for themselves, but who have perished in this genocide." The conference, which brought together 70 people, many of them from

French-speaking Africa, inaugurated the Canadian branch of the African Civil Rights Movement, which President Binaisa had founded in 1995.

Dr. Binaisa continued: "What we are seeing today in Africa, is what the Europeans saw in Europe in 1938 and 1939. These things were happening in broad daylight. . . . Today, after the Europeans had conquered Hitler, they said, 'Never, never again. This kind of genocide will never happen again in our lifetime.' Now it is happening again, in our midst, in Africa. And none of the civilized countries, none of the educated nations, none of the industrialized nations, is raising a finger to stop this genocide."

Forty years ago, he said, we fought for independence, but even still today, the British deny Africa technology and education. "So, if that is the game," he concluded, "let us also beat them at their own game. Let us unite in a civil rights movement, for the whole of Africa. That is what I am here for."

Baghdad daily calls for Iraq-Iran-Syria alliance

The Iraqi daily *Babel*, which is owned by President Saddam Hussein's son Uday, published an editorial on May 31, calling for the creation of a three-way alliance with Iran and Syria, even though Iraq has yet to resume full ties with its two neighbors. "A normalization between Iraq, Iran, and Syria and the establishment of cooperation among these three countries is capable of changing the balance of power in favor of Arabs and Iranians and bringing peace and security to the region," wrote *Babel*.

In 1982, Syria closed its border with Iraq, along with the Kirkuk-Banias oil pipeline, depriving Baghdad of its only Mediterranean outlet. However, in late May 1997, following the visit to Baghdad of a Syrian business delegation, an Iraqi official said that Syria could decide soon to reopen the border.

The Syrian diplomatic initiative toward Baghdad began after Turkey started its military offensive within northern Iraq against the Syrian-protected, Kurdish Workers Party terrorists. By contrast, Turkish Prime

Minister Necmettin Erbakan's idea has been to establish a four-way alliance comprising Iran, Turkey, Syria, and Iraq, in order to solve the Kurdish problem, address the issue of water distribution, and promote economic cooperation among all the states of the region.

Chrétien squeaks by in Canada's elections

The Liberal government of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien was reelected with a narrow majority in the June 2 polling, in which the regional-interest parties made broad gains in the national Parliament. As a result, the danger of a partitioned Canada is greater than ever, because the country now finds itself without any true political party with Canada-wide representation.

The biggest winner was the Reform Party, based in Western Canada, headed by Preston Manning (known as the "Newt of the North"), becoming Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition (Queen Elizabeth is Canada's head of state), replacing the Bloc Québécois. The Reform Party's hard-line stance toward the separatist Quebec provincial government is designed to isolate moderate Quebecois from the Ottawa government, thereby reactivating the scenarios for the French-speaking province to separate from Canada before the end of the century. That, in turn, is meant to spark the balkanization of North America as envisioned in scenario printouts such as Joel Gareau's *The Nine Nations of North America*.

Ukrainians march against Kiev's pro-IMF policies

The Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine, led by Natalya Vitrenko, a member of Ukraine's Supreme Rada (parliament), issued a statement on June 4, announcing a protest campaign against the Kiev government's knuckling under to austerity dictates by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). "June 6-10, the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine will conduct a march from the regions of Ukraine, to Kiev and the Supreme

'THE DALAI LAMA'S camp is riven by factional struggles that have turned violent, according to the May 22 issue of *Far Eastern Economic Review*. Three of the Tibetan British agent's followers were brutally murdered in their beds by a rival sect, at the headquarters in exile in Dharmasala, India.

THE CLINTON White House announced on June 3 that it would vote in the UN Security Council in favor of allowing Iraq to continue selling oil in order to generate revenues to purchase food, medicine, and other vital goods. On June 1, the UN released a report, based on a fact-finding trip in April, indicating that more than 750,000 Iraqi children are suffering from malnutrition, due to the embargo.

JIANG ZEMIN, China's President, declared his country's opposition to "any sanctions that are imposed on Sudan and are not based on proof or logic," during a meeting in Beijing with Sudan's First Vice President, Lt. Gen. Zubayr Muhammad Salih, on May 31. Jiang expressed China's support for the Khartoum peace accord to end the fighting in southern Sudan.

ISRAELI "Temple Mount" fanatics may revive the provocative effort to rebuild Solomon's Temple on the Jewish and Islamic holy site, using the excuse that, for the first time in two millennia, a red heifer was born in the Holy Land. According to the *London Times*, "some Israelis claim it is the harbinger of the Messiah." One such crazy is quoted: "The red heifer is one of the most important signs that we are living in a special time."

GERMAN GREENS in the state of Hesse are considering giving Britain's environmentalist Crown Prince Charles a consolation prize. After a visit by Charles and his genocidalist dad, Prince Philip, a Green member of the state parliament told the press: "If he [Charles] can't become King of England, because of his all-too-human failings, we will offer him a regency in Hessen."

Rada, under the slogan, 'No to famine! No to genocide!' " it read.

"The march is starting with rallies and marches in the regions, organized by the local units of the PSPU.

"Starting June 7, a united column of PSPU members will march from the city of Yagotin, through the towns of Zhovtnevoeye, Berezan, Borshchev, Bziv, Ivankov, Borispol, and Hora, ending with picketing of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine on June 10, 1997." Earlier this year, on March 18, the PSPU co-sponsored demonstrations against the regime's pro-IMF policy, in which over 2 million people took part in various Ukrainian cities.

Issue No. 7 of the PSPU's newspaper, *Dosvitni Ogni*, covered those rallies on the front page, while inside, the newspaper ran a six-page feature on "Lethal IMF Poison," consisting of interviews and documentation from *EIR* and Schiller Institute experts, and other participants in the February Schiller Institute conference in Washington, among them Dennis Small, Tatyana Koryagina, Maravilia Carrasco, Gabrielle Peutt, Maria Elena Milton, Gail Billington, Max Londoño, and Richard Freeman. *Dosvitni Ogni* also printed the "New Bretton Woods" appeal to President Clinton, co-authored by Dr. Vitrenko and Helga Zepp LaRouche, with the endorsements of 53 Ukrainian parliamentarians.

Angelli refutes 'clash of civilizations' trash

Speaking to a June 4 awards ceremony in Turin, where he presented an award to Tunisian writer Mohammed Talbi, Fiat auto magnate Giovanni Agnelli rejected the notion of a post-Cold War "clash of civilizations" between the West and, variously, Islam or China, that has been popularized by Samuel Huntington. Countering the Harvard geopolitical guru's thesis, Agnelli called for a constructive dialogue with Islam and with China. Addressing the "problematic issue" of China, Agnelli said, "The surprising conjunction of party and market, and the existence of deep contradictions inside the country, push the world to raise questions on the

future of the Chinese regime and society. Especially after Deng's death, equally pressing questions are raised on China's strategy in international politics and, in particular, opinions diverge on the behavior that the other countries must maintain towards it.

"On one side there are the supporters of 'containment,' according to which China has to be approached with distrust and an orientation to contain the threatening growth of the new power. On the other side, there is the party of the so-called 'engagement,' favoring the progressive involvement of China in the world system, confident that strengthening economic and trade ties will reduce political tensions . . . even help develop democracy and the state of law. Personally, I believe that this second option is largely preferable."

Agnelli's company, Fiat, is one of the main partners in the Italian consortium bidding for participation in the various "Silk Road" rail projects.

German doctors turn down 'soft' euthanasia

A majority of delegates to the 100th conference of the German Physicians Association voted the draft guidelines for "death accompaniment" (as "assisted suicide" euthanasia is called in Germany) off the agenda, and sent it back to the association's special ethics commission, to be reworked. Although motions by several delegates for the congress to reject euthanasia outright fell short of a majority, the rebuff to "death accompaniment" represented a victory for the Club of Life, founded in 1981 by Helga Zepp LaRouche, which had led a months-long campaign against the new guidelines.

At the same time, the vote marked a defeat for German President Roman Herzog whose keynote to the physicians endorsed the draft guidelines. Herzog proffered the utilitarian prescription that medical treatment should be based on "what is feasible, rather than what is desirable," outrageously comparing advances in prenatal medicine to "a late triumph of the absurd Nazi idea, to breed the Aryan superman in their *lebensborn* project."

Labor urges Clinton to put Africa on Denver G-8 agenda

by William Jones

In a meeting with President William Clinton on June 9, representatives of the international labor movement led by AFL-CIO President John Sweeney urged Clinton to put the issue of development aid to Africa on the agenda of the “Summit of the Eight” (G-7 plus Russia), in Denver, Colorado on June 20-21. Cuts in such aid over the years has led to the African continent getting what one labor leader called “the worst of all worlds.” The primary focus of the meeting with President Clinton was an attempt by the labor leaders to reverse the major austerity cuts, in wages and social services, planned by the governments of the industrial world, in their head-long rush to bring “budget deficits” into line with the demands of “globalization.” Such budget hysteria has led to major cuts in social services and welfare programs in all of the industrialized countries, and starvation and death in the countries of the developing world.

Encouraged by the general disillusionment with the “Maastricht austerity,” the specific form this insanity has taken in western Europe—as manifested in the election upset in France, and the rapid dissolution of the Maastricht system—the labor leaders took the opportunity to add their voices to the growing outcry against the murderous austerity. They characterized the cuts in wages and social services as the “social deficit,” and the labor leaders made clear that they want it reversed.

“The objectives of central banks must be widened to include policies for growth, employment, and balanced trade, instead of their narrow fixation on price stability,” reads the statement issued by the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and presented to President Clinton. “Workers have suffered sacrifices while global financial markets have contributed to the deflationary overkill of real interest rates

and unwarranted currency speculation.” The meeting was also attended by Vice President Al Gore, Labor Secretary Alexis Herman, and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin.

The trade union statement also referred to the earlier proposals of the European Union’s “Delors Plan” for infrastructure development, which reflected in turn a 1989 proposal by Lyndon LaRouche for building a rapid mass-transit transportation system to bring the nations of Europe into a “productive triangle” of global economic development.

These are the issues the trade union leaders want to bring to the fore in Denver, where the leading industrial nations and Russia will discuss the major economic and political questions facing the world. This year, the meeting is hosted by President Clinton, and the labor leaders turned to him to put their concerns on the agenda. “First of all, it’s getting [these issues] on the agenda,” AFL-CIO President Sweeney told the press outside the Oval Office immediately following the meeting with President Clinton. “It has not been on the agenda up till now. All that’s been on the agenda is, ‘Let the markets take their course, it will all work out very well, folks.’ We want to say that governments have a role.”

Labor’s ‘new internationalism’

The discussion with President Clinton also reflected what Sweeney called the “new internationalism” of the trade union movement, concern about the condition of the developing countries, particularly the disastrous situation in Africa.

“We also brought to the President’s attention the fact that the world investment regime is really failing,” said Bill Jordan, president of the OECD Trade Union Advisory Committee, speaking to reporters outside the Oval Office on June 9, “as too many people—by that, millions of people—certain parts of the world are the lucky ones, while continents like

Africa are bypassed. And, therein lies our serious problems of poverty and deaths of millions of people.”

EIR asked the labor leaders if their proposals had any relation to the program envisioned by the late Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown. “On Africa, we were given an example of the failure of the investment regime,” Jordan replied. “Yes, there was an increase in world investment to developing countries. Marvelous! But then we see China getting \$38 billion while the whole continent of Africa got a mere \$5 billion. And even within that, of that \$5 billion, we saw that go into, perhaps, oil-producing nations in Africa. So we asked the President, ‘Bring this to the attention—let’s see a fairer investment regime.’”

“The austerity in the Western world in the last few years—the first pockets to be hit, unfortunately, were those in the developing world,” Jordan continued, “as they cut back on development aid, you get a place like Africa that actually got the worst of all worlds—and translate that into the real poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

“There is now a new development aid initiative and a debt initiative for the world,” Jordan said. “We want that backed. We want it publicized. We want a commitment. That’s what you’ve heard. We want a commitment off Denver that will ring in the corridors of power of every country in this world. The politicians better start addressing the issues that are not necessarily high on their lists. But if they don’t address them, they damn soon will be. . . I don’t accept that Denver cannot make a difference. We believe that it can. And if people like President Clinton and other world leaders talk about these issues—because they’re now the most important things in the world, that the system is going wrong—then they will make a difference.”

“We had a cordial and very helpful exchange of ideas,” Sweeney added, “and we are sure that the President will be supportive of our joint statement, and that he will be joined by the other representatives in that support.”

The White House has concerns

The growing chaos in central Africa, fomented and fed by Hitler-lover Yoweri Museveni and his mad plans for a federated ethnic Tutsi state, has become a major matter of concern for the United States. UN Ambassador Bill Richardson is conducting virtual non-stop diplomacy to get an accounting of the genocide carried out by the forces led by Laurent Kabila, now head of Congo/Zaire. Already on June 2, White House spokesman Mike McCurry indicated that the situation in Africa would be on the Denver agenda. In response to a question as to whether the multinational financial institutions would have as prominent a role as they did at last year’s G-7 summit in Lyons, hosted by France’s President Jacques Chirac, McCurry said, “There was in Lyons a very specific discussion about global institutions that exist and the architecture of those global institutions. . . . That followed up on a conversation that began in Halifax [Canada] the year

before. I think that we’ve gone from that general discussion about the architecture of the post-Cold War era down to more specific issues. And some of those same groups may be there or be present for a discussion that I anticipate about Africa and about sustaining economic development in Africa.”

On June 5, in a commencement address at Harvard University, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright also touched upon the question of Africa. “In Africa, poverty, disease, disorder, and misrule have cut off millions from the international system,” she warned. “But Africa is a continent, rich both in human and natural resources. And today, its best new leaders are pursuing reforms that are helping private enterprise and democratic institutions to gain a foothold. Working with others, we must lend momentum by maintaining our assistance, encouraging investment, lowering the burden of debt, and striving to create successful models for others to follow.”

The deteriorating economic situation in sub-Saharan Africa and the British-led destabilizations in the francophone countries of Central Africa, however, are demanding that such rhetoric be transformed into action—and that quickly. Attempts to deal with the disastrous economic situation were earlier formulated under the leadership of Commerce Secretary Brown, who died in a plane crash last year on a mission to Croatia with a planeload of CEOs whom he hoped to encourage to invest in the war-torn areas of Bosnia and Croatia. Since Brown’s death, however, little has been done to follow up on the Africa economic initiatives. The genocide conducted by the forces of Kabila, and the growing instability in neighboring countries, have forced the question of Africa back on the front burner—with a vengeance.

Also of significance in the trade union intervention into the Denver summit, was their clear warnings about the danger of financial collapse. “The uncontrolled spread of new financial products such as derivatives, have increased systemic risk,” the TUAC statement read. While TUAC merely limits itself to calling for a reform of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and an alleviation of the more “stringent” measures imposed by these entities on their “clients,” it falls far short of what is required—a complete scrapping of the bankrupt IMF system and the establishment of a new Bretton Woods system, as outlined by LaRouche, and supported by many political leaders around the world.

The statement, however, puts added pressure to place these issues directly on the agenda of the leaders of the industrialized world, and on that of the U.S. President. The issues that were first broached by the G-7 leaders at the Halifax summit two years ago, where Chirac referred to derivatives as the equivalent of “financial AIDS,” have become evermore urgent. And, the ultimate solution to the crying problems of Africa is the launching of a new “development decade,” similar to the one supported by President John Kennedy in the 1960s. This, however, requires new thinking and new institutions, not burdened by the weight of the wrong thinking of the last 30 years.

FDR-PAC seminar in Seattle maps out necessity for Eurasian Land-Bridge

by Patrick Ruckert

Seattle, Washington is often described as the U.S. gateway to Asia, because more than 25% of all jobs in the state depend on international trade. On June 5, FDR-PAC—a political action committee whose advisory board is chaired by Lyndon LaRouche—sponsored a seminar on “The New Bretton Woods System and the Eurasian Land-Bridge,” bringing together a remarkable panel of speakers from several nations, for over seven hours of dialogue with 70 guests. The Seattle seminar was part of a series around the country, to build public support for LaRouche’s policies, with the first in the series being keynoted by LaRouche on May 10, in Washington, D.C.

The keynote speech for the Seattle event was given by Harley Schlanger, the Houston coordinator for the Schiller Institute. Schlanger established the theme for the day-long event, situating the current battle to replace the bankrupt International Monetary Fund-dominated financial system with a new Bretton Woods agreement, and to use the Eurasian Land-Bridge as a driver for global economic development, within the history of 500 years of war between the builders of the sovereign nation-state and the British-led oligarchy.

Schlanger contrasted the economic, financial, and political disintegration of most of the world to the exciting drive, led by China, to build railroads, ports, dams, and other infrastructure along the “new Silk Road” (as the Land-Bridge is also known). He confronted the audience with the fact that, unless Americans organize a groundswell of support for LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods proposal and the Land-Bridge, upon which President Clinton can rapidly act, the United States will make the same inexorable descent into Hell now threatening Russia and Europe. The case of Africa, already entering a new dark age, Schlanger said, demonstrates the determination of the British oligarchy to retain control of the British Empire. Through the British and Canadian mining companies and banks, they have installed a new Hitler in power in Zaire. Two million Africans have already died in the worst genocide of the 20th century, he said. Unless we are able to move the American people to stop this, then our civilization is finished.

Schlanger throughout stressed that Lyndon LaRouche’s

“Ninth Forecast” on the coming financial disintegration, issued in July 1994, is now accepted as having been absolutely right, even by the oligarchy itself. Using LaRouche’s “Triple Curve Function,” which demonstrates the growing divergence between the real physical economy, the growth of monetary aggregates, and the ballooning speculative financial markets, Schlanger traced how the policies of the New Bretton Woods and the Land-Bridge were created by LaRouche along with his wife Helga, beginning with his proposal for “European Productive Triangle,” encompassing Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, at the time of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Ending colonialism in Africa

The second presentation, “Developing Africa: The True End of Colonialism,” was given by the Hon. Girma Yilma Bulbula, former Ethiopian ambassador to the Soviet Union. (The full text of his speech follows.) “Africa,” he said, “is fragmenting more and more. Africa is abandoned by its intelligentsia; forgotten by the world; characterized by genocide and ethnic strife; has lost its strategic value since the collapse of the Soviet Union; and, is blacked out by the media, except when some warlord takes power and some Western nationals have to be evacuated.”

Bulbula said that the only hope for Africa and the whole human family is that provided by Lyndon LaRouche and his associates in the Schiller Institute.

Concluding the afternoon session, were presentations from Prof. Werner Behrman of the University of Washington School of Engineering, and Hal Cooper. Cooper, a railroad engineering consultant, using dozens of overhead projections, took the audience on an exciting tour of all the great infrastructure projects of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

The evening session began with a summary presentation by this author of the researches by LaRouche’s associates Michael Billington and Anton Chaitkin. Billington’s work on Chinese history and philosophy, and Chaitkin’s on the leadership role of American nationalists to build an international alliance for the Land-Bridge in the 19th century, have been covered in *EIR* and elsewhere.

Crossroads of the 'New Silk Road'

The next three presentations emphasized the role of the Central Asian republics, Iran, and the Middle East as the connecting link between East and West, and how the British attempts to destroy the Land-Bridge today are here most violently demonstrated.

Dr. Hadi Qurraie, professor of Near East Languages at the University of Washington, provided an exciting report on the tremendous changes taking place in Iran. He held up copies of an Iranian daily he receives, saying, "Day after day, there are reports of projects, new factories, mines, dams, roadways, and railroads being built or being completed."

Abdul Tarshi, from Afghanistan, spoke next. Tarshi gave the audience an exercise in geography and demographics: He began by explaining the necessary elements required for economic development and the Land-Bridge—water, electricity, transportation, communications, and, most important, educated manpower. Then, one by one, Tarshi located each of the Central Asian republics on overhead maps and presented the figures on their population size, land area, resources, major products, and how each "fits into the Land-Bridge."

The last part of his presentation focussed on Afghanistan. He said Afghanistan has been for more than 160 years the plaything of a "Great Game" between the British Empire and Russia. Eliciting smiles in his audience, he recounted how, in response to British colonialist oppression, the people of Afghanistan decided to fight the Empire's invaders, and defeated them three times, in 1842, then again in 1880, and again in 1919. Yet, he said, British influence remained, by means of bought-and-paid for puppet-kings.

The final speaker for the evening session was Dr. Mohamad Said, from Palestine. Dr. Said is a family physician who practices in eastern Washington. "I must tell you why I admire this organization," he declared. The Schiller Institute "is a global organization, it gives solutions to global problems. It stresses that economic cooperation is the basis for political agreements between nations. Second, it attacks the British Empire, which is an evil empire. It was the British who created the problems in the Middle East through divide-and-conquer methods. Third, Lyndon LaRouche is a visionary. That is why he is attacked. I fully support the exoneration of Mr. LaRouche. He is seen as a hero in many countries."

Dr. Said then discussed his activities over the past 20 years in attempting to create a dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis, including his fights and political battles with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He said that there must be justice for the Palestinians, if there is to be peace in the Middle East. But peace, he said, can only be kept through economic development. Dr. Said then described the irrigation and energy development projects of the "Oasis Plan for Middle East Development" developed by LaRouche and his associates.

Ethnicism hinders Africa's development

by Hon. Girma Yilma Bulbula

The Hon. Girma Yilma Bulbula is formerly Ethiopia's ambassador to the Soviet Union. What follows is from the written text of his presentation to a conference on "The New Bretton Woods System and the Eurasian Land-Bridge," sponsored by the FDR-PAC in Seattle on June 5. In his oral remarks, the ambassador described his country as an old, and proud nation, which has many tribes and languages, but is united by the use of one language for government and education. Subheads have been added.

Tribalism is even more criminal than imperialism.

— Ahmed Sekou Toure, 1979

British colonialist domination imposed an artificial backwardness on many nations and their people. It caused both an abnormal stagnation and cultural development and even cultural retrogression.

— Lyndon LaRouche, "A Theory of Development for African Labor," 1979

Today Africa is abandoned and betrayed by its intellectuals, marginalized and forgotten by the world. The peoples and the continent are subjected to genocide, degradation and ethnic strife. Africa is no more newsworthy. It has lost its strategic value after the collapse of the socialist world. There seems a near total blackout by the western electronic and print media. They become active whenever ethnic warlords take power by force and western governments are obliged to evacuate their nationals from a certain African country.

As an African and a member of the human family, I sincerely thank the LaRouche movement and the Schiller Institute for their special interest in the plight of Africa and its immense problems. Their fact-finders travel to trouble spots and appeal to the conscience of the world through conferences and various publications. The *New Federalist* and the *Executive Intelligence Review* are the only sources to know about present-day Africa. Africans are indeed grateful for this noble deed. . . .

The development of infrastructure and a viable financial system are possible only in a stable, democratic, open and legal society. The current situation in Africa is very alarming.

There is no rule of law, no visionary and intellectual leadership. Some “intellectuals” even accepted the divide-and-rule policy of the British Empire as a panacea to African problems.

Rev. John S. Mbiti is a professor of Theology and Comparative Religion at Makerere University in Uganda. He wrote the following about African progress: “Each African people has its own history. This history goes backwards, from a moment of intense experience back to a period beyond which nothing happens. In traditional African thought, there is no concept of history moving forward, towards a future climax or towards the end of the world. Since the future is concerned only in terms of a couple of months, the future can open neither a golden age nor a state of radically different affairs. The notion of a messianic hope or the final destruction has no place in the traditional concept of history. Therefore, Africans do not believe in ‘progress,’ in the idea that the development and activities and human achievements move from a lower to a higher degree.”

Here the professor is echoing what the colonial powers imposed on their colonized subjects. The problem with many Africans, including Professor Mbiti, is that we have accepted and internalized this colonialist notion that ethnicism, in one or another form, gives us our identity as citizens, or Africans. It is this self-conception which has nothing to do with the real African history, which constitutes the main hindrance to meaningful national economic, political, and social development.

To understand how an ethnic self-conception tends to block development, we must take into consideration the kind of personal identity necessary for industrial development and, from that standpoint, identify the problem specific to ethnicism. A coherent and universal economic policy for Africa must take as its focal point the development of the African labor force exposed to modern technology.

The ethnic identity is bestial

Ethnicism identifies the individual as anti-human, narrow and a parochial creature. The ethnic person, instead of being judged on the basis of his contribution to universal human knowledge, is defined first and foremost only as a member of an ethnic group, as a Tutsi, a Hutu, a Kiuku, a Gurage, etc. He is made to believe that his ethnic origin, geographical location, language and religion are particulars opposed to the interests of all other groups. Then, hatred and rivalry for “limited resources” begin.

The ethnic identity and its limits affect the loyalty and personal choices of the individual. These are fixed along the lines of ethnicity and clans. He is to die as he was born, carrying his hate and prejudices. It is this identity, fiercely defended, that has allowed colonial forces to set up one ethnic group against another, creating totally artificial ethnic warfare.

The fatal disease of disintegration is nearly everywhere

in Africa. It is the responsibility of the nation-state to take care of all the territory and the people, to provide education and overall development. It is the responsibility of the nation-state to rule over the economy and protect it, not to privatize it. Without railroads, without roads, without power, without water management, without protecting the population, there will be no balanced development and . . . creation of wealth. If we destroy the nation-state and replace it by various ethnic groups, there will be endless civil strife and confusion. . . .

European corporations, with the silent support of their governments are encouraging their agents and willing fools to destroy the borders of the nation-states they created in 1884 to plunder Africa. Africa has become a toy to be manipulated at the will of its former colonial masters. We are being told that borders and nation-states are no more important for Africans. As Dr. Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda reported to a recent conference in Germany on the development of Africa, “Most Americans consider Africa as a huge village or one huge country. They don’t even know that there are 50 nation-states in Africa.”

Learn the lessons Dante taught

Africa must create a humanist culture like the one Dante Alighieri created in Italy 600 years ago. Dante faced problems very similar to those of present-day Africa. Italy was divided into thousands of tiny local entities or “tribes,” each one believing firmly in the existence of its own special interests and prejudices, each spoke only its dialect, none of these entities was able to communicate important universal ideas to any others.

Dante understood that his country would fall into ruin if it were not able to shake off its chauvinist and ethnic mentality. Therefore, he took on himself the task of creating a national identity for Italy. This is the reason he wrote the *Divine Comedy*, a poem written in the new Italian language that he had created. Dante used this poem to lead the population to grasp the depth of degradation into which it had fallen. He described a voyage into Hell, where he showed how human beings degraded themselves to the level of mere beasts and, through poetic images explicating the process, he achieved a magnificent polemic against the mentality that accepted such degradation and ethnicism.

To throw off the yoke of ethnicism, Africa needs new Dantes, poets, artists and musicians capable of using typically African references, characters and situations, to shape works of art that polemicize ironically against tribal culture.

I conclude my presentation by quoting Lyndon LaRouche’s statement to the April 26, 1997 conference in Walluf, Germany: “We must rise to the mountaintop from which we can see the past and the breadth of humanity, and to use the very horror of what has been done, the crimes that are being committed in Africa, to use that lever, to force people to discover within themselves the passion to do what is necessary to save all humanity.”

DOJ hit squad goes against White House

by Edward Spannaus

The permanent bureaucracy in the Department of Justice's Criminal Division is at it again. This corrupt group—which Lyndon LaRouche has described as a “political hit squad”—is the real power in the DOJ, and it runs the task force which is currently trying to trump up a fraudulent criminal case on the “Chinagate”/“donorgate” allegations against the White House and the Democratic National Committee.

It has now been reported that there has been a split within the Justice Department between the Criminal Division and the Civil Division, as to whether to back the White House, or Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr, in the Supreme Court case involving the assertion of attorney-client privilege for notes of discussions involving White House lawyers and the First Lady.

The treacherous Criminal Division was urging that the DOJ support Starr's position, for the reason that the attorney-client privilege makes it more difficult for prosecutors to investigate public officials and bring public corruption cases—“public corruption” being a euphemism for cases targeting elected politicians, such as the Abscam and Operation Frühmenschen cases (framing up black elected officials).

The DOJ Civil Division, on the other hand, argued that this would erode the attorney-client privilege in civil cases in which the government is either suing or being sued, and also that it would make it more difficult for Justice Department lawyers to provide candid legal advice to the White House and other Federal agencies.

The final brief filed by the DOJ on June 6 represented somewhat of a compromise: While it generally supported the White House's assertion of the privilege, it did not contend that the privilege is automatic and absolute, but that it should be decided by the Federal judge overseeing the Whitewater grand jury. The DOJ brief was submitted by Acting Solicitor General Seth Waxman, and—in an unusual procedure—was signed by both the acting head of the Criminal Division (John Keeney) and that of the Civil Division (Frank Hunger). Keeney has been in the Justice Department since 1951; his number two is Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard, who is overseeing the task force investigating “donorgate” at the present time (see *EIR*, April 25, 1997).

Bush hid behind privilege

One of the ironies of the current attacks by Bush-linked circles on the Clinton White House for invoking the attorney-

client privilege, is that the real abuse of the privilege took place during the Bush administration, when George Bush's own White House counsel misused the privilege to protect Bush and Bush's national security adviser, Donald Gregg, during the Iran-Contra investigation.

As *EIR*'s 1996 *Special Report* “Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?” documented, Bush was in charge of the Contra gun-running and drug-smuggling operation. Operating under the powers of Executive Order 12333 and National Security Decision Directives 2 and 3, Bush controlled the “secret government” apparatus which ran all the clandestine operations in the 1980s, including those in Iran, Central America, and Afghanistan.

Yet, Bush narrowly managed to escape indictment in the Iran-Contra investigation conducted by independent counsel Lawrence Walsh. The mis-use of the attorney-client privilege by Bush's aides was part of a much broader campaign of stonewalling by Bush, which resulted in Bush slipping away, while many lower-ranking figures were prosecuted.

“The criminal investigation of Bush was regrettably incomplete,” Walsh said in his Final Report.

Bush did not hand over his diary notes to Walsh until *after* the 1992 elections, although Walsh says he had made “early and repeated requests for such documents.”

Bush's White House counsel C. Boyden Gray, as well as Gray's own lawyer, improperly invoked the attorney-client privilege in 1991 in order to avoid answering Walsh's questions about a number of issues, including a polygraph test failed by Donald Gregg, and Gray's interviews of Office of the Vice President staff members when he was an attorney for then-Vice President Bush. Walsh told *EIR* recently that that one of the documents at issue was a memorandum pertaining to setting up a meeting for Felix Rodriguez with Bush's office. (Rodriguez was deployed by Gregg to Ilopango military air base in El Salvador, from where they ran a large-scale guns-for-drugs operation.)

When Walsh's office attempted to question C. Boyden Gray about the Rodriguez memorandum in 1991, Gray refused to answer, claiming “attorney-client privilege.” Yet, Walsh points out, Gregg was not claiming that Gray was his lawyer, so Gray instead claimed the privilege on behalf of Bush.

Walsh said that he believes it was wrong for Gray to use the privilege to protect information about other staff members. However, Walsh does *not* agree with what Whitewater independent counsel Starr is doing today, in attempting to override the White House's claim of attorney-client privilege with respect to the notes taken by White House lawyers in a discussion involving Hillary Clinton. Walsh said that he believes that the attorney-client privilege should be upheld for White House and all government lawyers. Just because someone holds government office, Walsh said, shouldn't mean that when he talks to his client, it isn't privileged.

Disaster aid dies over unrelated provisions

President Clinton vetoed an emergency supplemental appropriations bill which contained funds for disaster relief, including for the flood-stricken Plains states, on June 9, because of unrelated provisions Republicans had added to the bill. The veto followed a week of contentious debate, especially in the House, which passed it by a party-line vote of 220-201 on June 5.

The partisan tensions centered on a proposed permanent continuing resolution, which would keep government agencies functioning absent agreement on the budget between the White House and Congress, and a provision dictating how the 2000 census should be carried out. Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) brought in the mayors of Grand Forks, North Dakota and Watertown, South Dakota to appeal to Congress to pass the bill without adding partisan agendas, so that disaster aid could start flowing to stricken areas.

On the census issue, Daschle referred to Republican fears about losing House seats if the Census Bureau is allowed to use sampling methods. "We shouldn't be worried about House seats at a time when people don't have houses, when people don't have businesses, when they don't have farms," he said. He added that the Census Bureau's proposal was developed by the National Academy of Sciences in an attempt to overcome the flaws in the 1990 census.

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) accused Democrats and the administration of "nitpicking." "They think they're going to write the bill," he said, but "that's not the way it works. We write the bills." He added, "Now the solution to all this is to quit staring each other down and find agreement."

Lott also claimed that Federal disaster aid money was already flowing to areas in need. His claim was disputed by Watertown Mayor Brenda Barger, who said, in a June 5 press conference with Daschle, that while the Federal Emergency Management Agency came in immediately when disaster struck, no money for medium- to long-term recovery from the floods has yet been made available.

Archer releases Republican tax plan

On June 9, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer (R-Tex.) released the Republican tax plan, which, he said, is intended to implement the tax cut portion of the Clinton-Republican budget agreement. The plan provides \$85 billion in tax cuts, including a \$500 per child tax credit; \$35 billion in education tax credits, "consistent with the objectives of President Clinton"; a two-tiered reduction in the capital gains tax; and reform of the Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) and estate taxes.

The capital gains tax cut is intended to feed the stock market bubble. Archer pointed to the "recent stock market boom" and the "stake" that a growing number of middle-income Americans, at whom the reduction to 10% is aimed, have in it.

Democratic response to Archer's plan has been less than friendly. Charles Rangel (N.Y.) called on President Clinton to reject Archer's plan, calling it "unacceptable." He compared it to the Reagan tax cuts of the 1980s, because it "gives instant gratification and leaves our kids and grandkids to pay the bill." Rangel's harshest criticism was that "this bill challenges the premises on which the President went into this agreement in

the first place."

On June 10, President Clinton said that the plan is not "faithful" to the budget agreement and that the tax cuts don't meet his standards.

Reorganization of State Dept. becomes muddled

On June 4 and 5, the House took up the 1998-99 State Department authorization bill. However, the bill that was marked up in the International Relations Committee was dropped by the Rules Committee and replaced with a Republican substitute that rewrote sections of it, including a provision that would reorganize the State Department.

Republicans claimed that their substitute was essentially the same bill, incorporating President Clinton's proposals to merge the U.S. Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency into the State Department. However, Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) argued that the Republican version "dictates" and "micro-manages" how that reorganization is to take place, making the bill "veto bait" to the administration. In addition, the bill mandates policy provisions, including the appointment of a special envoy for Tibet, which Hamilton said "could significantly complicate management of the vitally important United States-China relationship." It also would move the U.S. Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, which "prejudices the United States position on the final status of Jerusalem," Hamilton said.

While some of these provisions were in the original bill, many Democrats were angry at the process that was used to bring the new version of the bill to the floor. Sam Gejdenson (Conn.) called it "a process that the Politburo would have envied." Joe

Moakley (Mass.) said that the result of that process was that “what was once a bill that had both Republican and Democratic support, not to mention the support of our President, has been chopped up and changed so that it no longer resembles” the original bill.

A number of amendments to the bill were taken up. On June 4, Joe Scarborough (R-Fla.) sponsored an amendment to apply financial transaction restrictions against Sudan under existing law. During his floor speech, Scarborough, joined by Chris Smith (R-N.J.), painted a false picture of mass killing in Sudan that makes it appear worse than the genocide in Congo/Zaire—of which not a word was mentioned.

Another amendment, sponsored by Frank Pallone (D-N.J.), calls on the administration to facilitate the construction of an oil pipeline from Azerbaijan, across Armenia, to Turkey. Pallone called his proposal a “tangible way to support regional cooperation.” But Smith attacked the country playing a crucial role in the Eurasian Land-Bridge project. “I do not want,” he said, “to see the energy-exporting countries of the Caucasus and Central Asian regions forced to build pipelines across the territory of Iran,” because of Iran’s alleged role in terrorism.

The vote on these two amendments, as well as final passage, was delayed until the following week.

Grassley attacks FBI for intimidation, arrogance

“I have never known an agency that right now is in need of more oversight, including Congressional oversight, than the FBI,” said Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa) on June 4, at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing. While most Americans have an the image of

the FBI as beyond reproach, and as “the untouchables,” he said, “serious problems with the Crime Lab punctured that image, also Ruby Ridge and Waco have.”

Grassley told FBI Director Louis Freeh, the only witness, that “beyond the veneer is an ugly culture of arrogance that uses disinformation, intimidation, empire building, to get what it wants. . . . And I’ve got some documentation, if you’re interested.”

On the FBI Crime Lab, Grassley contrasted the FBI’s treatment of forensic scientist Frederic Whitehurst, who blew the whistle on the lab’s wrongdoing, with that given FBI agent Michael Malone, who, he said, “was found to have made 27 false statements to the judicial panel in the Alcee Hastings case.” While the FBI was trying to fire Whitehurst, Grassley said, “Agent Malone, with a trail of bad testimony in multiple cases, was honored with a plaque on the wall of honor in a corridor right outside the lab director’s office. . . . Agent Malone developed a reputation for providing testimony on hair and fiber analysis that no one else would, he would overstate analysis, allegedly fabricate evidence, but he, of course, would help get the convictions. . . . Dr. Whitehurst, on the other hand, who merely spoke the truth, had his badge and gun taken away. He’s been suspended, and he’s not allowed in the FBI building or to talk to the FBI.” Grassley was the only senator at the hearing who seriously criticized the FBI.

In the House, Freeh and the FBI came under criticism from freshman Robert Wexler (D-Fla.). Wexler admitted, during a hearing the next day of the Crime Subcommittee, that until two weeks before, when two FBI officials appeared before the subcommittee to respond to the Department of Justice Inspector General’s report on the FBI lab, he would have questioned

the motivation of anyone criticizing the FBI. Wexler said he “sensed a degree of arrogance, and more importantly, either insensitivity or just a complete lack of understanding, with respect to how dangerous it is when a police agency goes beyond that which most Americans would perceive to be the appropriate role of the police and actually become perpetrators, rather than protectors.”

Comp time bill taken up again in Senate

The Senate again took up the compensatory time bill, which would allow employers to replace overtime pay with extra time off, even though Republicans still don’t have enough votes to stop a Democratic filibuster against the bill. A cloture vote on June 4 fell 9 votes short of the 60 needed to cut off debate.

Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) told reporters on June 2 that the debate is “really an extension in many respects of the minimum wage fight that we had last year. Republicans opposed increasing the minimum wage. Now, they’re opposing the advocacy or extension of overtime pay.” Daschle said that what the Democrats want to do is “ensure that the choice [between overtime pay and compensatory time] is every bit as much the employee’s as it is the employer’s,” and on this point Republicans refuse to compromise.

One the day of the cloture vote, Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) vowed that Democrats “are going to get serious in negotiating with us, or I am going to serve this up to them every day until the end of ’98.” In a more friendly tone, he added, “I do think we can work out a lot of their concerns, and I’d like for them to engage us.”

National News

Oregon puts euthanasia up for vote once again

In the November 1994 election, Oregon voters passed Measure 16, the first law in the nation to legalize Nazi euthanasia, more politely known as physician-assisted suicide. Since then, the law has been challenged in the courts, and on June 9 of this year the Oregon legislature voted to repeal Measure 16—but to place the issue of physician-assisted suicide on the ballot again, in a special election in November.

The major challenge to Measure 16 comes not from medical associations, but from a group of patients who say that their lives will be endangered should Measure 16 go into effect. The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule on whether this group of citizens has legal standing to challenge the law. Should the Supreme Court refuse to grant the patients' petition, a lower court order to enforce Measure 16 would stand. Unless there is another legal challenge to Measure 16, the Oregon Attorney General's office says that it is possible that Measure 16, now repealed, would take effect in the interim, until voters again decide the issue in November.

Pentagon: 'Nature parks' should replace borders

The national borders of Central and South America should be replaced by nature parks under armed guards, says Timothy Wirth, the State Department's undersecretary for global affairs. Wirth was the featured speaker at a "Western Hemisphere Environmental Security Conference," held June 3-4 in Miami, co-sponsored by the U.S. Army's Southern Command and the Defense Department's deputy undersecretary for environmental security. It was the third South-Comm conference this year for Ibero-American military officers.

The first brought in George Soros's narco-terrorist activists to lecture the military on "human rights"; the second featured

British academics and Inter-American Dialogue assets speaking on "democracy." This latest conference was perhaps the most lunatic of all. According to Brazil's *O Globo* of June 5, some 300 Ibero-Americans, mostly military officers, were lectured by Pentagon officials on how they should become "ecological warriors."

Wirth used his speech, according to *O Globo*'s account, to announce that the State Department is drawing up a plan for the creation of an international system of parks, for the borders of Central and South America, where soldiers will function as park guards. "Military confrontation between various nations along their borders, has cost us an enormous amount of money. It is very sensible to create a national park in these areas. For this reason, the protection of natural resources is today a legitimately military matter."

Lyndon LaRouche, in his 1995 Presidential campaign document, *The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy*, specifically warned: "If the resolution of a border dispute is taken out of the sovereign hands of the nation-state parties by some supranational or other external agency, the disputed area becomes a region of 'extra-territoriality,' in which terrorist/separatist operations thrive. . . . For most of the areas which the [Department of Defense] report designates for border conflicts, there are well-known terrorist operations in place, ready to exploit the drug-trafficking and other beauties of de facto extra-territoriality."

Robert Reich lashes Maastricht, austerity

Robert Reich, secretary of labor during President Clinton's first term, delivered another blow against Europe's collapsing Maastricht austerity pact, in a June 7 interview with the influential Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*. "If the state budget must reduce the deficit to 3% of the GNP, countries will have not enough money to make investments," Reich declared, and "that is not the solution for sure. The combination of high unemployment levels with a rigid labor market and economic austerity leads nowhere. At

the end, it leads to a situation in which people revolt against politics. We have seen what happened in France."

Reich pointed to the worsening poverty in the United States. What the latest official employment figures "do not say [is] that in the U.S.A., along with a very low unemployment rate, there is a lot of poverty: Forty million Americans have no health care. The economy is growing, but the disparities are growing as well; and the majority of the middle class feel less secure than before. It is not true that average salaries and benefits increased: Forty percent of the workers had a steady decline of real wages."

He added that "the government does not invest as it should, in education, skills, day-care, and public transportation. This is President Clinton's intention, but the Republican Congress is doing everything to prevent it. And then, there is budget balancing, which has become a real obsession for everybody."

TVA budget cuts reach new low in absurdity

At the beginning of this year, Craven Crowell, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority—the largest electricity producer in the United States—announced that the TVA would forgo \$106 million in annual appropriations from the Federal budget. According to the June 6 *Wall Street Journal*, Crowell was attempting to deflect criticism from privately owned electric utilities, with whom the TVA would have to compete under deregulation, that it is government "subsidized." The funds were for non-power-related expenditures, such as land management and flood control.

But, at hearings before the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's Subcommittee on Water Resources on June 5, Crowell was roundly criticized for summarily announcing the TVA would forgo Federal monies, without even consulting with the TVA Caucus, made up of representatives from the seven states served by the TVA. Worse yet, Crowell's proposal did not even stipulate who would run the non-power projects TVA would be dumping. Crowell said he believed the U.S. Army Corps of En-

LAROCHE Democrat Nancy Spannaus, running for Congress against Virginia Hunt Country Republican Frank Wolf, held a rally outside the Virginia headquarters of Baroness Cox's "Christian Solidarity International," on June 12. CSI, whose board includes Wolf, is one of the leading engines of the holocaust in Africa.

GEORGE BUSH has been profiteering in the genocide in Zaire, says *Africa Confidential* magazine. In 1996, Bush's Barrick Gold Company staked out gold concessions in Haut Zaire province; and Bush also helped the Tenke Company obtain a crucial cobalt mine in Zaire. In May of this year, this same Tenke Company made a critical \$50 million payment to Laurent Kabila, which helped secure military victory for the mass-murderer.

NEWT GINGRICH says British Prime Minister Tony Blair is an example of "right-wing leftism." In a *Washington Times* interview on June 9, Gingrich gushed, "Blair . . . may well be a Thatcherite. . . . If you have a Thatcherite Labour leader at a movement level, a man who has written a Christian manifesto, which he has—I'm not sure exactly how you explain this as a defeat for the movement." The manifesto Newt referred to, was in praise of Pontius Pilate.

HALEY BARBOUR, the former Republican National Committee chairman, is now reaping "premium" lobbying fees from some of the biggest contributors of soft money to the Republican Party. Thirteen top-dollar companies—including the big five Anglo-American tobacco giants, telecommunications, and insurance companies—have joined the client roster at Barbour, Rogers & Griffith.

THE CHRISTIAN Coalition, which is still contending for Federal tax-exempt status as a charitable organization, rented one of its mailing lists to Oliver North's 1994 U.S. Senate campaign in Virginia, the June 5 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported.

gineers could do so; but committee members pointed out that this would not obviate the need for federal funds, just shift them around.

Rep. Bob Clement (D-Tenn.), a former TVA board member, in response to Crowell, asked, "Do you realize the significance of what you did?" According to the *Journal*, Clement explained that Congressional opponents of the TVA have used Crowell's proposal, to further their arguments that it should be completely privatized. In response to the criticism, Crowell said that there would have to be some compromise on his proposal, but he was not withdrawing it. Crowell has also implemented manpower and other cuts at the TVA, trying to prove how "efficient" the authority is.

GOP still seeking ways to chisel workfare wages

To circumvent recent rulings by the Clinton administration, House Republicans unveiled a plan on June 4 to change the welfare law, to avoid having to pay workfare recipients a living wage. The proposal, outlined by Rep. E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R-Fla.), the chief author of the so-called Personal Responsibility Act of 1996, would allow states to include the value of Medicaid benefits, child-care, and public housing assistance, when calculating minimum wage payments for public or non-profit jobs.

The Clinton administration, which ruled in May that workfare recipients are entitled to the minimum wage, claims that the law only allows states to use welfare cash payments and food stamps, in calculating how much to pay a beneficiary toward the federal minimum wage of \$4.75 an hour. Shaw argued that his proposal would not be binding on the states, but would give them greater flexibility to meet their welfare needs.

Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), the ranking Democrat on Shaw's Human Resources Subcommittee of Ways and Means, said, "People who are moving off welfare into work shouldn't be receiving a wage closer to a Third World wage than a decent wage." The effect of Shaw's proposal would be to force workfare laborers to work longer hours

to "work off" their checks.

On June 5, the GOP welfare chiselers went ahead and voted to exclude workfare laborers in government or non-profit organizations from the Fair Labor Standards Act—including minimum wage, civil rights, and occupational safety protections.

Judge denies transplant for James Earl Ray

In a June 9 ruling, a Tennessee state judge turned down a request by James Earl Ray, to be allowed to travel to Pittsburgh for tests in order to see if he can receive a liver transplant. Ray's lawyer, William Pepper, said the ruling was tantamount to a death sentence, and suggested that the decision was part of a continuing coverup of the actual conspiracy in the 1968 assassination of Martin Luther King. The King family recently called for a trial for James Earl Ray, who originally pleaded guilty under threat of the death penalty. Ray later withdrew his confession.

With evidence which now points to the involvement of at least two other people in the murder, Ray's lawyer says that the original state and Federal "lone assassin" theory, has now been discredited. In addition, the results of new DNA tests on the alleged murder weapon are still pending. Pepper asked the court, "Why are they afraid to let this man live? What is it they fear? Why do they have to react in lock step this way, when there's nothing the state of Tennessee can lose?"

Without a transplant, says Pepper, Ray will continue to suffer a "lingering death," and will not live until a new trial can take place. Ray has been near death several times in recent months with fatal liver disease. Tennessee officials say the state does not finance extraordinary medical procedures for prisoners, but Pepper claims that the University of Pittsburgh Hospital's Transplant Center is prepared to accept Ray for an evaluation. If his age and condition would warrant such surgery, it would be financed by private funds which Pepper plans to raise. Pepper was seeking a reversal of the court decision within ten days in the Tennessee Court of Civil Appeals.

Exonerate LaRouche

Never, since Lyndon LaRouche was sent to jail as George Bush's political prisoner in January 1989, has the need for LaRouche's full exoneration been more obvious and more pressing. All around the world today, we see government officials paralyzed in the face of the financial and economic crisis, knowing full well that LaRouche offers solutions, but fearful of associating themselves with "a convicted felon."

Recently, *EIR* staff made a round of calls to U.S. government offices, inviting them to a June 18 seminar in Washington, D.C., on the need for decisive action against the British-backed genocide in Africa. One official in the Labor Department expressed himself more bluntly than most: "I'm in agreement with your approach, but let me be frank with you. I can't see how any U.S. government agency can be publicly associated with your organization, although I'm sure that you have considerable input privately."

Why was LaRouche sent to prison? The judicial railroad against him was launched under "national security" cover by George Bush, Henry Kissinger, and the top level of the Anglo-American establishment. It never had anything to do with any alleged crimes, and none were committed. The oligarchy hates and fears LaRouche as a man whose mind they cannot control, whose ideas are a threat to everything they stand for.

Since LaRouche was released on parole in January 1994, there has been a growing international outcry. Approximately 750 current and former U.S. state legislators, and hundreds of parliamentarians from around the world, have signed an open letter to President Clinton and the U.S. Congress, calling for his exoneration. Many dignitaries have called upon the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the Justice Department's outrageous misconduct in the LaRouche case. Yet still, a breakthrough has not been achieved.

Asked to comment on the Judiciary Committee hearings, in an interview with "EIR Talks" on June 10, LaRouche said that unless his case is put on the agenda, nothing serious is going to happen there. The operation against him and his associates, LaRouche said, "is *the biggest and most pervasive operation of*

corruption known in the 20th century. There are many other cases which have similar characteristics, which are victims of the same kind of injustice. *But if you don't take on the LaRouche case, and go after the Justice Department for its role, together with George Bush and Henry Kissinger and so forth and so on, in running this operation, which started with a nice little assassination plot with the Communist Party working for the FBI on this one, back to 1973, you really haven't scratched the surface.*"

Now, look at the situation around the world, as it is documented in this issue of *EIR*. Official Washington knows what the average person is not yet prepared to believe: The entire international financial system is coming down. The Bank for International Settlements has issued a report admitting that the financial system is bankrupt! The bankers concede that they have no idea how Humpty Dumpty can be put back together again.

In western Europe, the political fabric of every nation is being ripped apart by the Maastricht Treaty. The German government is on the brink of collapse, with no viable alternative in sight. The new French regime is sitting atop a social powderkeg. Three hundred and thirty-one economists have called on Europe's governments to scrap the Maastricht Treaty's so-called Stability Plan.

In Africa, the quagmire that LaRouche warned of, is spreading. All of Africa is on the chopping block, as the British and their cohorts seek to grab up the raw materials, while murdering the human beings.

LaRouche's solutions to these crises are at hand. We need a New Bretton Woods Conference to reorganize the world financial system for productive investment, and we need the Eurasian Land-Bridge program. But without LaRouche's direct, personal involvement in implementing these policies, governments have made it painfully clear that they will *not* act.

That means that the controversy over LaRouche's personal authority as an economist, and the clearing of his name, is *the central practical political issue in the world today.* Achieving his exoneration is the personal responsibility of every individual reading these words.

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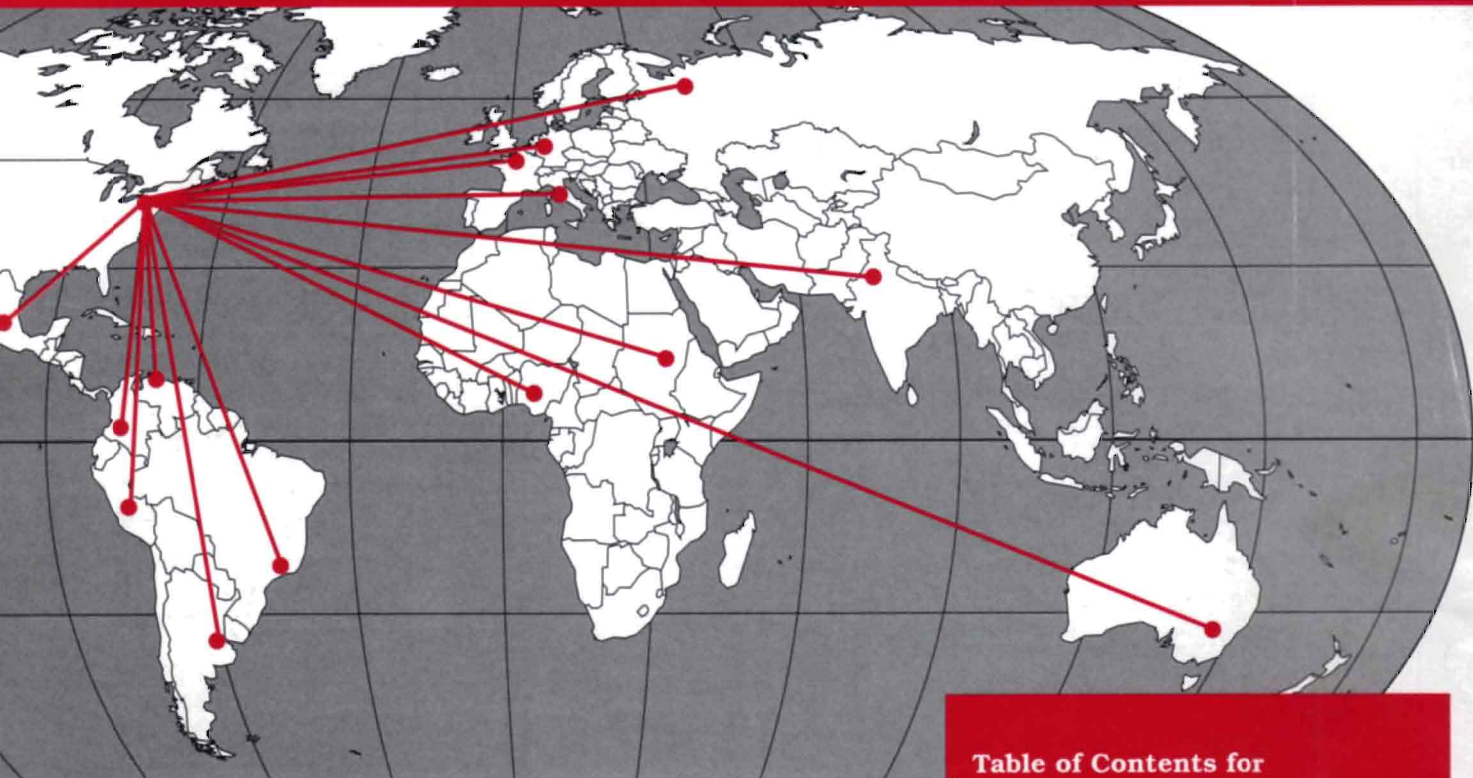
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