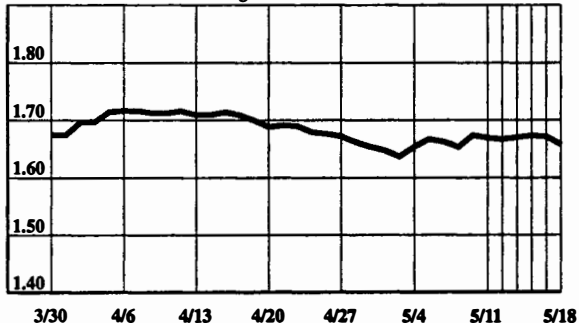


# Currency Rates

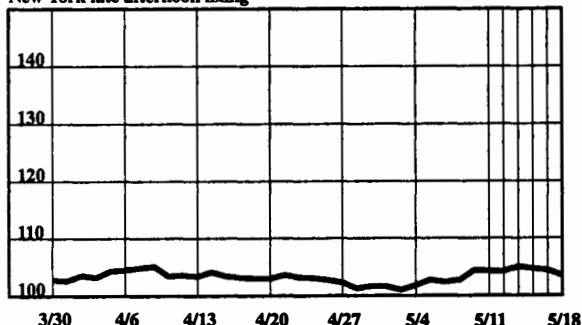
## The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



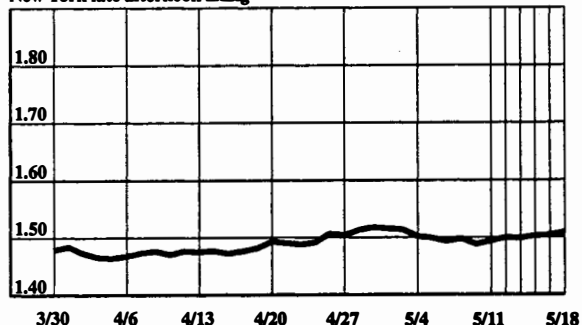
## The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



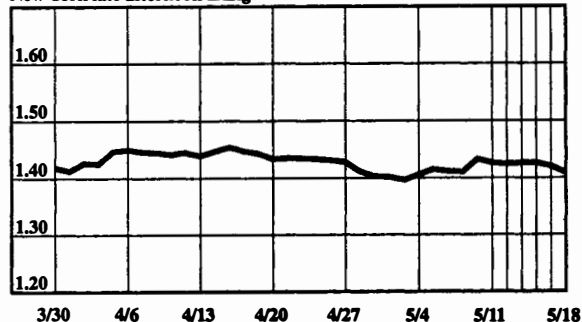
## The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



## The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



tine the British geopolitical maniacs and their stooges in the United States, who overlap significantly with the crowd working to topple the U.S. Clinton administration, which is the least subservient to the British foreign policy of any U.S. administration for many years. The British are, indeed, obsessed with stopping the industrial-infrastructure development of what they are wont to characterize as the "Eurasian heartland," the term used by the seminal geopolitical thinker Sir Halford Mackinder, earlier in this century. It was precisely in order to stop such a potentiality, that the British launched the destabilizations and divide-and-conquer strategies in the latter part of the 19th century that created the circumstances that made World War I inevitable.

That European, especially German, railroad development was seen as a *casus belli* by the British, was admitted recently in a backhanded way by leading British spokesmen. In an address before the elite Ditchley Foundation last summer, British historian Sir Michael Howard claimed that the development of railways in Germany in the second half of the 19th century was what caused two world wars in this century. Another example of such historical inversion, is the book *On Secret Service East of Constantinople*, by chronicler Peter Hopkirk, which was released in April of this year. Hopkirk contends that World War I was caused by the German project for a Berlin-Baghdad Railway, an idea which, he asserted, originated from "the first German imperialist," economist Friedrich List. He claims that his book is all the more timely now, in view of growing fears of "German and Russian hegemonial ambitions" today.

List, in reality, was the leading international proponent of the "American System" of economics—that same system which, as China's Sun Yat-sen correctly realized, allowed the United States to surpass Great Britain in economic development in the second half of the century. It is rather the British panic over, and hatred for, the American System, that has produced the world wars of this century.

More recently, the same fanatical British geopolitical drive to stop Eurasian development is seen in the British response to German unification in 1989-90: the unleashing of the war in the Balkans and the initiation of a massive international propaganda campaign denouncing the newly unified Germany as a "Fourth Reich." The assassination of Deutsche Bank chief Alfred Herrhausen, who promoted ambitious plans for European infrastructural development, was also motivated by this policy, pointing suspicion toward the British secret services' role.

The geopolitical world view is propounded in the United States by Henry Kissinger, a self-professed agent of the British Foreign Office, whose new book, *Diplomacy*, has been lavishly praised by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. Kissinger's friends in Britain and the United States are frantic over the growing interest in LaRouche's approach in Eurasia and the Middle East, which threatens to upset their entire strategic gameplan.