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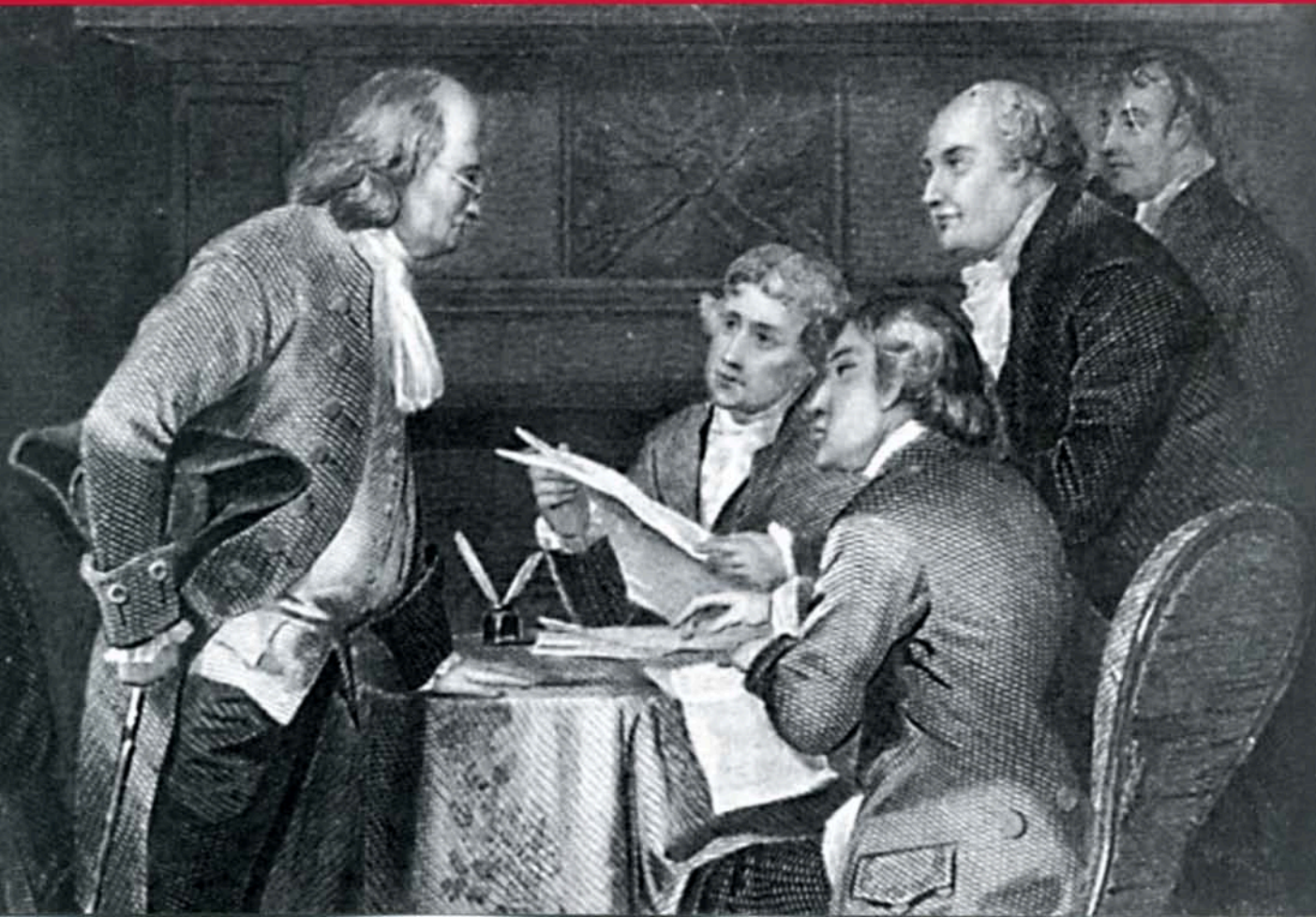
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LaRouche holds Internet dialogue with diplomats
Europe takes steps toward joining Survivors' Club

**Will the U.S.A. keep
its sovereignty?**



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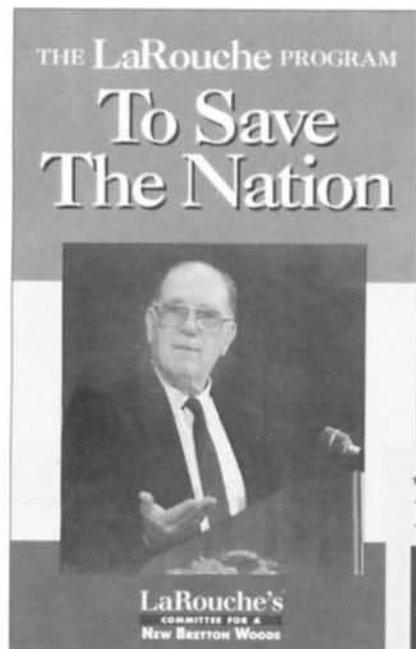
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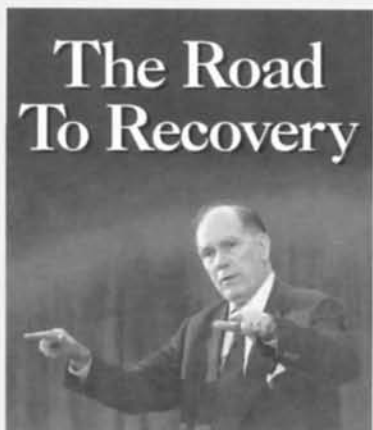
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From the Associate Editor

On the eve of the new millennium, the oligarchs who run such outfits as the World Trade Organization have decided that nation-states are no longer necessary. After all, we have the Internet! We have globalized trade, whereby cartel companies can avail themselves of the cheapest labor anywhere in the world, without being bothered by such inconveniences as sovereign governments and trade unions. Who needs nations, anyway?

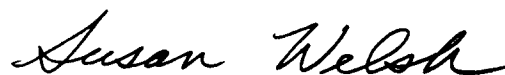
In this week's *Feature*, a document of tremendous intellectual power, Lyndon LaRouche answers that question, invoking the famous warning of America's founders, led by the venerable Benjamin Franklin: We have given you a republic, if you can keep it.

LaRouche addresses the issue that many of our readers have asked: What makes a nation a nation? Should Kosovo be independent? What about East Timor? What about Africa, where tribal groupings cut across the boundaries of many existing countries, and where borders were artificially drawn by the colonial powers, for their own purposes—not in the interests of the people who live there. Is a common language essential? What about religion? If these are not the proper criteria defining nationhood, then what is?

In the transcript of LaRouche's Internet dialogue with diplomats (see *National*), you will find a wonderful reflection of precisely the ideas expressed in his article, "bouncing off" the minds of representatives from 22 of the world's nations. Their serious and thoughtful questions, and his penetrating answers, will deepen your understanding of why, indeed, the nation-state is indispensable for the survival of humanity.

Counterpose to this, the desperate scrambling of the oligarchy, in the face of impending financial collapse. Such liars they are! Take the case of IMF Director Michel Camdessus, who, on Nov. 9, announced his resignation, leaving the sinking ship with the following words: "My friends, this is the right time. The world economic outlook allows us to anticipate favorable trends for the world economy, so I see it as my duty now to suggest that you take advantage of these favorable circumstances to select my replacement."

A translation? "*Après moi le déluge.*" Or, in the American vernacular, "Feet, don't fail me now!"



EIR Contents

Departments

- 48 Australia Dossier**
Aussies reject fraudulent republic.
- 49 Africa Report**
Albright discredits IGAD process on Sudan.
- 80 Editorial**
Pickpockets of Brussels and London.

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Economics

- 4 WTO summit will deploy ‘free trade’ to destroy nations**
The record shows that any government that commits itself to free trade, will be further relinquishing its sovereign power over its national economy, just at the time when the world financial system itself is in the process of breakdown, requiring actions and institutions for national economic build-up.
- 8 Labor protest against WTO would leave free-trade system intact**
The AFL-CIO is mobilizing to bring 15,000 trade unionists to Seattle on Nov. 30, to participate in a rally at the opening of the World Trade Organization conference. They are going to demand that the WTO be “reformed,” so that the rights of labor and the environment gain greater “respect”—in the context of a world dominated by the murderous axioms of free trade. It won’t work.
- Documentation:** Opposition to the WTO from Teamsters union president James P. Hoffa; the United Autoworkers resolution on “The American Economy in a New Century”; and the trial of former Teamsters political director William Hamilton: blackmail against labor.

- 11 New perspectives for the Transrapid**
German Chancellor Schröder found to his surprise, when he visited China early in November, that what the Beijing leaders wanted to talk about most was the maglev: the rail technology of the 21st century.
- 12 Bank of England behind latest gold price fall**
- 14 Russia: A comment on demographic issues and a forbidding forecast**
A guest commentary by Dr. Murray Feshbach.
- 16 Business Briefs**

Feature



Benjamin Franklin (left), with other authors of the Declaration of Independence: Jefferson, Adams, Livingston, and Sherman.

18 Will the U.S.A. keep its sovereignty?

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. “This present report is written for those citizens who wish to be certain, that they themselves have met U.S. founder Benjamin Franklin’s standard for voters who are qualified to select the new leaders of our presently imperilled U.S. republic.”

International

40 Europe takes steps toward joining the Survivors’ Club

A growing number of institutional forces in continental Europe are responding to what they perceive as a threat to their very national survival, coming from the sorts of policies identified with Britain’s Blair government, and Madeleine Albright in the United States.

43 France: Behind the fall of Strauss-Kahn

45 IMF, Transparency Int’l celebrate De la Rúa victory in Argentina

Argentinians, fed up with the disastrous economic policies of the Carlos Menem administration, have voted in a new President—who is promising more of the same.

50 International Intelligence

National

52 It’s past time to fire Madeleine Albright

From Russia, to China, to Kosovo, to Sudan, and on and on, President Clinton has been faced with one foreign policy disaster after another, because of his Secretary of State. With all the White House’s enemies embracing her, the President should have smelled a rat.

56 Int’l Criminal Court and humanitarian intervention debated

59 Endorsements of LaRouche’s campaign are pouring in from around the world

61 Toward the sovereignty and development of all the world’s nations

An Internet dialogue between Lyndon LaRouche and diplomats from 22 countries.

78 Congressional Closeup

WTO summit will deploy 'free trade' to destroy nations

by Marcia Merry Baker

From Nov. 30 to Dec. 3, the third ministerial-level conference of the World Trade Organization will meet in Seattle, Washington, where the goal will be to commit to a new "Millennium Round" of talks to further liberalize world trade, with negotiations running from the year 2000 to 2003 or beyond.

Representatives of 135 nations, and hundreds of other groupings—especially U.S. labor and farm contingents—will be on hand. More than 50,000 are expected. U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky is chairman.

The record of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the U.S.-Canada Trade Treaty, and similar pacts elsewhere shows that any government that commits itself to more free trade, will be further relinquishing its sovereign power and responsibility over its own national economy, just at the time when the world financial system itself, and also physical-economic structures, are in the process of breakdown, requiring actions and institutions for *national-economic build-up*. The graphics shown here highlight features of the breakdown process now under way. The accompanying report on the U.S. labor mobilization features the great potential to force governments to dump the free-trade doctrine, and act instead in their own national interest.

The best outcome of the Seattle mega-meeting would be *failure*—both for the talks, and for all "free-trade" thinking. The course of action required to really improve production and trade, is to initiate collaboration among the United States and a grouping of other nations, to bring about new international economic arrangements, based on the example of the best of the post-World War II commitments called the "Bretton Woods" agreements. What is required today, are such measures as stable, pegged-rate currencies, selective capital-flow controls, and agreements to conduct infrastructure projects and trade in the mutual interest of building up national economies. This approach has been led by Lyndon LaRouche,

whose campaign for the Democratic Party nomination for President is called the Committee for a New Bretton Woods.

First Bretton Woods rejected free trade

In 1944, at the original Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, meeting of some 40 nations, a proposal came forward to create an International Trade Organization (ITO), with powers equivalent to today's WTO. It was sponsored by predecessors of the same London-centered financial interests that today back the WTO globalization drive. But the ITO was soundly defeated. To the way of thinking among most people then, it was still obvious that a sovereign nation must retain power over its own trade practices and policies. That is not an "anti-trade" view, but rather, the view that trade must be in the mutual interest of the trading partners, and not in the interest of some non-national cartel company, operating as a modern-day version of the British East India Company. Instead of the ITO, the Bretton Woods meeting set up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a limited agency.

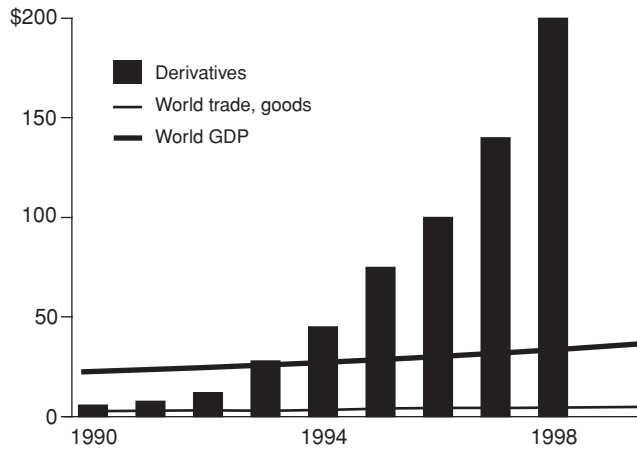
However, over the ensuing decades, policy thinking deteriorated, to the point of the advent of the 1971 floating exchange rates, the "post-industrial" shift, and practices of the global "casino economy." Unheard-of rates and types of speculation produced unprecedented bubbles (debts, asset values, futures, derivatives), and the push for "free" (meaning rigged) trade, came on again.

From 1986 to 1994, the Uruguay Round of the GATT took place, resulting in the agreement to set up the WTO in January 1995. Heading the agenda of the WTO Seattle conference will be two areas of economics that even eight years of the Uruguay Round could not induce nations to agree upon: surrendering their powers over agriculture and "services" such as credit, loans, and sovereign currency issues. The services topics are referred to, in WTO-speak, as GATS

FIGURE 1

Growth of the bubble: derivatives vs. world trade and output

(\$ trillions)



Sources: IMF, *EIR*.

(General Agreement on Trade in Services). Beyond that, many other topics might also be put on the agenda in Seattle, from electronic commerce to fisheries.

WTO invokes ‘rule of law’

The theme you will hear repeatedly from WTO officials and cohort agencies—the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank—is that nations may continue to exist, but they must be bound by a new system of international “rule of law.” The new WTO Director General, Mike Moore, a New Zealander and a member of the British royal Privy Council, who took office on Sept. 1, motivates the need for liberalized trade rules, by saying that these will help poverty-stricken “lesser developed countries.” In his Sept. 1 inaugural speech, Moore said: “The WTO has a vital role to play. Through a system of rules, agreed by consensus by our 134 member governments, the WTO has created a system where the little guy not only has a say, but where he can protect and defend his trading rights. . . . At our Ministerial Conference in Seattle it is vital that WTO member governments dedicate themselves to finding solutions to problems of the poorest countries.”

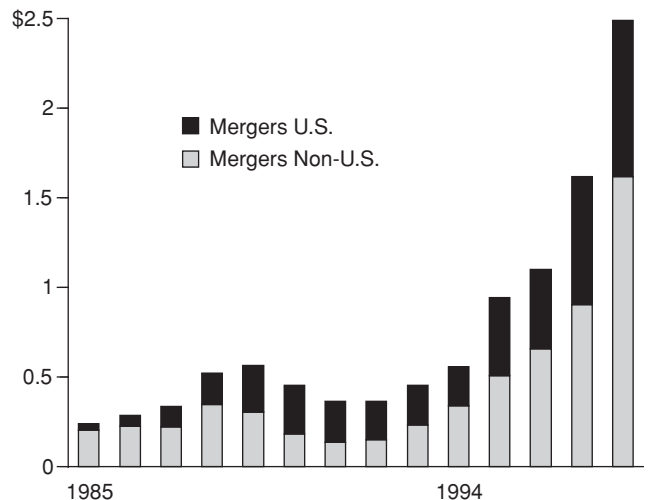
To the New York Council on Foreign Relations, on Sept. 28, Moore said, “Our job is to advance the sovereignty of states by giving rules within which our ever more inter-dependent world can manage itself better. . . . This is a simple proposition. Do we want a world based on rules, or not?”

Behind the “rules” propaganda, and the malarkey about helping the poor, is the even bigger whopper, that the WTO and “open markets” exist for the good of any nations or peoples—whether classified as rich or poor. The reality is that the financial best described as the “British-American-Com-

FIGURE 2

Global cartelization

(\$ trillions)



Source: Thompson Financial Securities Data.

monwealth” (BAC) interlock of companies and funds, have been using “free-market” arguments and global rules to institute a new form of 19th-century imperialism. The slogan of the GATT Uruguay Round was “One World, One Market,” which meant, “One Imperial BAC.” Since 1995, *EIR* has published detailed profiles of BAC cartel networks, beginning with our “House of Windsor” series (see “The Big Commodities Hoarding Crunch of 1995,” Sept. 15, 1995).

Reality confronts WTO

Among the thousands massing to protest the WTO in Seattle, are those who have experienced the destruction of farms and factories during the six years of NAFTA, and the GATT-WTO impact. As the United Auto Workers’ October resolution states (see excerpts in next article), it’s time to resume a manufacturing-based economy, not free-trade swindles. A growing mobilization of constituency leadership can contribute to halting the policies of national destruction. There is no way to make the WTO “fair.”

The following figures indicate some of the key features of the present crisis.

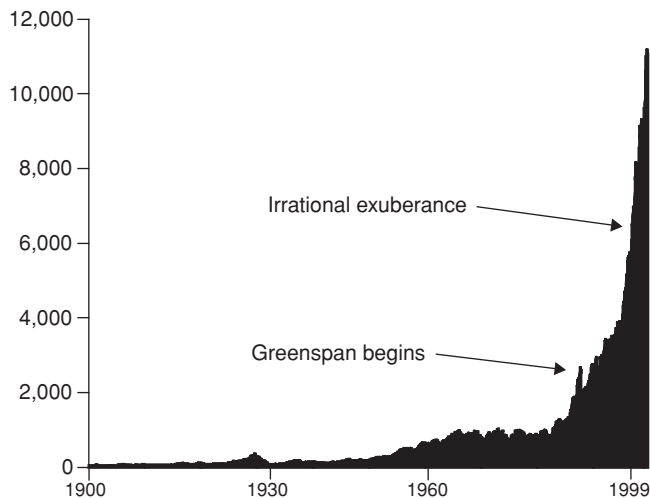
Figure 1 depicts the growth of the global financial bubble, showing the soaring volume of outstanding global derivatives contracts (more than \$150 trillion), while the values of international merchandise trade itself, and of world Gross Domestic Product (even if the accounting methods used are flawed), are going nowhere.

Figure 2 points up the other characteristic of world trade today: the merger mania. An ever-smaller number of mega-companies are now dominating every economic sector—

FIGURE 3

The Greenspan bubble

Dow Jones 'Industrial' Average



Source: Dow Jones.

from medicines, to livestock feed, gasoline, telecommunications, and even food and water. These are the BAC interests represented by the WTO.

Figure 3 shows the state of the U.S. economy, a bubble of inflated asset values, indicated here by the Dow Jones (formerly) Industrial Average index. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan came into office in 1987; in 1996, he warned of “irrational exuberance” on the stock exchange. Since then, the Dow has soared into the stratosphere. The stock market valuation of shares has ballooned from under \$3 trillion in 1990, to more than \$15 trillion today.

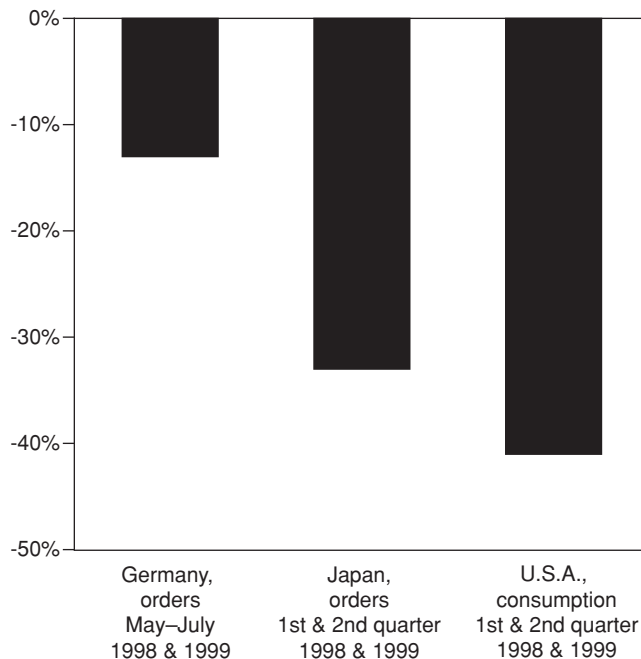
But what does the WTO have to say about the performance of the U.S. economy? Lavish praise. On July 12 and 14, the WTO Trade Policy Review Body conducted its fifth review of the U.S. trade record. The chairman stated: “The U.S. economy is among the most open and transparent in the world. This openness and its recent impressive economic performance have meant that the United States has played a pivotal role in supporting the world economy in the wake of the Asian financial crisis. At the same time, imports, often at prices below cost of production, have served as an important safety valve for the U.S. economy, helping to meet domestic demand and subdue inflationary pressures that might otherwise have emerged. Further, foreign investment has enabled the U.S. economy to grow faster than would have been the case had it relied solely on domestic saving.”

Now, back to reality: As **Figure 4** shows, by all key metrics, the U.S. economy is *declining* rapidly in production and consumption. Japan, Germany, and other industrialized coun-

FIGURE 4

Fall in big three world machine-tool production

(percent)



Sources: Association for Machine Tool Manufacture; VDMA, German Association of Machine Tool Builders; Japan Machine-Tool Builders' Association.

tries are also declining. The drastic drop in machine-tool orders, production, and consumption makes the point.

The world food crisis

The world's food supply is in a state of declining production and consumption overall. Look at grains as a marker. **Tables 1** and **2** show that total world grain produced has never gone above an estimated 2 billion metric tons annually, which in turn means that per-capita levels and reserves are precarious. Moreover, these figures include China, where grain output has been rising. But elsewhere, such as in Africa, tonnage of food produced and consumed per capita is falling. In Mexico, output of corn, wheat, and beans has dropped drastically under NAFTA, and consumption per capita has declined. Imports are not making up the difference. These are the common patterns, not the exceptions. Total world tonnage of grain traded has remained in the range of 200 to 218 million tons a year for 15 years; tonnage of food aid is declining too, though the need is acute.

What about the one apparent “glut” on the world market—the new U.S. soybean harvest and large world supplies? True, there has been a bountiful, record harvest. Yet farmers are going bankrupt! The problem isn't over-supply. If traditional parity (fair return) farm price policies were still in effect in

TABLE 1

Decline in world grain production, 1997-99

(million metric tons)

World output	1997	1998	1999
Wheat	613	595	579
Coarse grains	905	905	891
Rice	387	382	387
Total	1,905	1,882	1,858

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization, June 1999.

TABLE 2

Decline in world grain output per capita, 1990s

Year	Total grain (millions metric tons)		Population (billions)	Per capita (metric tons)
	Produced	Stocks		
1990	1,780	352	5.279	0.34
1991	1,711	339	5.423	0.32
1992	1,794	383	5.480	0.33
1993	1,729	346	5.555	0.31
1994	1,781	318	5.610	0.32
1995	1,730	260	5.688	0.31
1996	1,893	303	5.772	0.33
1997	1,906	333	5.847	0.33
1998	1,877	330	5.927	0.32
1999	1,858*	315	6.003**	0.31

* UN FAO estimate, June 1999

** Estimated

Sources: UN Food and Agriculture Organization, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

the United States and elsewhere, farmers would not face ruin from a good harvest!

Farmers the world over, with the exception of China, are facing low prices and ruinous financial conditions. In Berlin, 10,000 farmers protested on Oct. 26; earlier this year, 50,000 protested in Brussels. In Brazil, farmers ran a tractorcade, and staged a demonstration in Brasilia. In the United States, multibillion-dollar Federal farm aid was authorized for the second year in a row, because farm regions face an income loss of more than 50%. The implication of all these situations, unless changed, is famine.

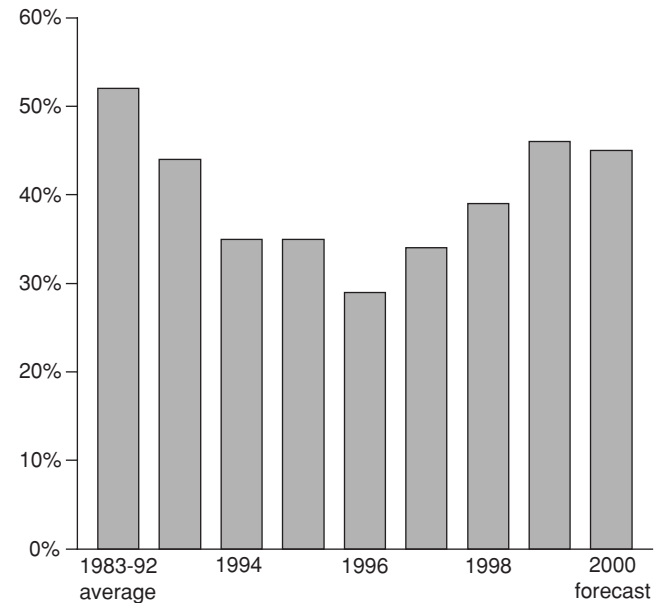
Food shortages on that scale may seem unthinkable, but that is indeed the prospect and logic of continued, so-called "market-based" practices, if farmers go under. The myth that mega-factory food conglomerates can supply food, is equivalent to the stupidity of thinking that food "grows on the supermarket shelves."

Figure 5 shows how exportable grain (cereals) reserves are highly concentrated in a few countries, which in turn means that the stocks are dominated by the BAC commodity cartels that control the food chain. (In the mid-1990s, world

FIGURE 5

Share of world cereal stocks held by major exporters

(percent)



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization, September 1999.

cereal stocks were low in absolute volume.) Those represented as holding 45% of exportable grain right now, are the United States, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, and few others. The following are a just few highlights of the extent and nature of control over the world food chain.

- *Grains.* U.S.-based Cargill, Inc.'s acquisition of Continental's grain division, now constitutes an operation controlling 60% of U.S. grain export stocks—the largest in the world—as well as large parts of the exports of the European Union, Argentina, and elsewhere. U.S.-based Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) is the largest soybean processor in the world, with control-lines in Brazil and Argentina, as well as North America and Europe. In October, Michael Andreas, former ADM top official and son of founder Dwayne Andreas, began serving a jail term for global price-fixing of corn-processing products. This was not an isolated case: Price and supply control typify BAC practices. Michael got caught.

- *Meats.* U.S.-based Smithfield Foods, the world's largest pork processor, accounts for 20% of the pork produced in the United States, and produces more than 20% of the hogs slaughtered. The company is acquiring Murphy Farms, and has bought Carroll Foods, formerly the largest U.S. hog factory operator. Smithfield has bought major market holdings in Poland for hams, in France for sausage, and now is setting up operations in Mexico.

Labor protest against WTO would leave free-trade system intact

by Marianna Wertz

A major battle is going on inside the AFL-CIO, in anticipation of the Nov. 30-Dec. 4 World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial summit in Seattle. That battle first became public at the Oct. 11-15 AFL-CIO Biennial Convention in Los Angeles, when President John Sweeney and a handful of Executive Council members rammed through the early endorsement of Al Gore for President, despite the vociferous opposition of the United Autoworkers (UAW), the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the American Federation of Government Employees. By early November, the opposition was joined by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Paper, Chemical, and Energy workers, and the United Mine Workers.

Opposition from these unions to the Gore endorsement stems largely from Gore's advocacy of free-trade policies, which have led to the loss of millions of industrial jobs in the United States in the past three decades, and to the reduction of more millions of Asian, African, and Ibero-American workers to virtual slavery. Gore is the number-one free-trade advocate in the Clinton administration. At the Jan. 29, 1999 World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, Gore demanded that the November WTO meeting in Seattle approve even more sweeping globalist prerogatives to "free" flows of money, trade, "intellectual property" rights, food, and agriculture control.

At the October AFL-CIO convention, Teamsters President James P. Hoffa explicitly linked his opposition to a Gore endorsement to Gore's support for the WTO: My members, he said, "want to know how the candidates we endorse will affect their lives, and at this time we still don't know. We hope when the Vice President leaves here today that he will take with him our concerns about the future. The AFL-CIO will endorse today and next month we will go to Seattle to protest against the possible expansion of the World Trade Organization. Is the Vice President going to listen?" (see *Documentation* for Hoffa's statement on the WTO meeting).

Is the blackmail working?

The battle in the AFL-CIO leadership emerged publicly a second time in late October, when Sweeney announced that

he had signed a letter to President Clinton endorsing the administration's free-trade agenda for the WTO summit. Sweeney is a member of a Presidential advisory panel, on which he sits with a Who's Who of corporate CEOs. He endorsed it, Sweeney said, because Clinton agreed to support a "working group on trade and labor" at the WTO ministerial conference. Sweeney called Clinton's agreement to this "a small, yet significant concession," in a defensively worded press release issued in response to a torrent of criticism led by Hoffa and Stephen Yokich, president of the UAW. Yokich resigned in protest from an AFL-CIO panel, calling Sweeney's endorsement of U.S. objectives "yet another sign of a serious failure to understand the significance of trade issues for our entire economy and especially for the industrial sector."

As *EIR* reported in our Oct. 27 issue, the AFL-CIO's endorsement of Gore was pushed through, in part, as a result of blackmail issuing from Bush networks in the Department of Justice. Knowing that George "Dubya" Bush's only chance of winning the Presidency is if Al Gore is the Democratic nominee, the AFL-CIO was pressured to endorse Gore under threat of blanket indictments, in a case now working its way through the courts in connection with the 1997 reelection campaign of then-Teamsters president Ron Carey (see *Documentation*). Sweeney's capitulation on free-trade policy clearly has the same explanation: He can't confront Gore at the WTO meeting if he's just endorsed him for President!

In his Oct. 4 Internet dialogue with labor, Lyndon LaRouche was asked explicitly about Sweeney's capitulation. He responded, "I'm very cautious about attacking Sweeney as such. I'm very critical of what he did. It's a mistake, it's wrong. But I know the pressures, at least to some degree, which the AFL-CIO leadership was operating under, based on Justice Department and related kinds of muscle. And you have to know what Al Gore is, to appreciate this. . . ."

"So, therefore, what he did in joining in the WTO—that's Gore policy, again! Clinton goes along with it, but that's Gore's policy. That's also, in a sense, Bush's policy. So, I'm against it. And I'm for all those in the labor move-

ment who are against it. That doesn't mean I hate Sweeney. I think he made a mistake, and I'm opposed to that policy. But I'm not condemning him personally. I'm just saying, the guys who go the other way, I support them."

Slay the dragon

This is the context in which the AFL-CIO is mobilizing to bring 15,000 trade unionists to Seattle on Nov. 30, to participate in a rally at the opening of the WTO conference. But will they be in Seattle to demand a shutdown of the global system of free trade, which spawned the WTO? Will they condemn Al Gore's agenda at the WTO? Are they going to Seattle to slay the dragon?

Unfortunately, no. Under present plans, the AFL-CIO is going to Seattle to demand that the WTO be "reformed," to make it a "more democratic and accountable institution," so that the rights of labor and the environment gain greater "respect" in the context of a world dominated by the axioms of free trade. That's a little like asking a fire-breathing dragon to use breath mints.

Indeed, the "Citizen's Guide to the World Trade Organization," whose co-sponsors include the Teamsters and the United Steelworkers of America Dist. 11, goes so far as to say that the problem with the WTO is that it "has little to do with the 18th-century free-trade philosophy developed by David Ricardo or Adam Smith, who assumed neither labor nor capital crossed national borders."

As though free trade were a good system, which has been perverted by the modern corporate world!

This is not to say that the majority of trade union members support free-trade policies. They don't. The problem is that they, like most Americans, have been brainwashed into believing that America's agro-industrial economy is based on British free-trade policies, which just need to be made more humane, when, in fact, it is based on a *revolution against* those free-trade policies. Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* was written explicitly to stop the American Revolution, and to keep this nation enslaved to the world's greatest free-trade promoter: the British Empire.

Some among organized labor's leaders have indeed grasped the fundamental flaws of free trade and globalization, as the resolution, "The American Economy in a New Century," pushed at the AFL-CIO convention by the UAW, reflects (see *Documentation*). The UAW's opposition to Gore, and to Sweeney's capitulation, reflects the sound tenets of this resolution.

So, the question for those among the AFL-CIO leadership who will be guiding the federation's intervention in Seattle is: Will you slay the dragon? The best way to do that is to back Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign. Only LaRouche, among the major Presidential candidates, opposes free trade altogether, vowing to do away with all its institutions—from the WTO to the International Monetary Fund—if elected President.

Documentation

Hoffa: Replace 'failed NAFTA-WTO model'

James P. Hoffa delivered the following remarks on Sept. 15, on the steps of the nation's Capitol, demanding an end to expansion of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Emphasis is in the original.

In capitals around the globe today, labor, consumer, environmental, religious, and other citizens' groups are rallying for fair trade—and *against expansion of the World Trade Organization.*

Five years ago, many of us opposed the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] Uruguay Round and the WTO because we knew it would push down wages, ship good jobs overseas, gut important environmental laws, and flood our markets with unsafe food and products. We saw a lopsided deal—a sort of NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] on steroids—that would undercut our sovereignty and undermine our ability to push policy that serves the needs of working families.

Now almost five years have passed. The time for predictions and speculation is over. On the basis of its actual performance, the WTO cannot pass the most conservative of tests and the most fundamental standard for trade laws—that they do no harm. U.S. environmental laws have been sacked by secretive WTO tribunals in Geneva. Basic worker safety rights have come under attack. . . . Food safety is also being weakened. . . . And the promised economic gains have failed to materialize.

We have seen the U.S. trade deficit *explode* to its all-time high. Remember, the Clinton administration promised the WTO would cut the deficit by \$60 billion in ten years!

We have seen the first extended period of economic expansion that has not been accompanied by steady income gains—U.S. workers' median wages *still* have not caught up with 1974 wages! . . .

The record is clear: The WTO is not serving the majority of people in the U.S. or abroad. Its outcomes are unacceptable.

The idea of *expanding* this damaging deal to new issues and areas is outrageous. That is why the Teamsters stand here today—as one of 1,200 signatories on a global letter representing 45 countries—and say: No New WTO Round—**We Need a Turnaround!**

We need to replace this failed NAFTA-WTO model. The first step is not to dig ourselves deeper into this hole. . . . Just like the other groups around the world saying no

to WTO expansion, we will be in Seattle in force to ensure the entire world knows how the American public feels about the World Trade Organization. It is time for the administration to get with the program: No New Round, We Need To Turnaround!

UAW says, 'Return to manufacturing-based economy'

At the Oct. 11-15 AFL-CIO Convention, the United Auto Workers union, which opposed the endorsement of Al Gore, pushed through a resolution entitled "The American Economy in a New Century," which is a hard-hitting commitment for a return to a manufacturing-based economy in America, and for an end to a free-trade- and speculation-driven policy. Motivating it at the convention, UAW Vice President Elizabeth Bunn said that manufacturing jobs are the "ladder to the American Dream for millions of Americans, and we are consciously kicking that ladder away."

The resolution flies in the face of those in the AFL-CIO leadership who are backing free-trader Al Gore for President.

It begins by calling for full employment and increasing the capital gains tax, as part of a strategy for real economic growth.

In the section, "Manufacturing Matters: America Needs a Manufacturing Jobs Policy," the resolution states: "America's manufacturing sector is facing a crisis. Over the past 20 years, more than 2.5 million manufacturing jobs have been lost, and the manufacturing share of total private employment has fallen from 28.5% to 17.5%. . . . Job losses have been caused by events in international financial markets triggered by the activities of currency speculators and by speculative excesses in foreign stock markets. These events are, in part, the result of policies that have inappropriately liberalized international movements of financial capital."

The resolution denounces the "wrong-headed conventional wisdom that asserts we have entered a post-industrial era in which manufacturing jobs no longer are essential to the nation's economic future. Nothing could be further from the truth." It then spends two pages discussing why manufacturing jobs are key to the economy.

The 15-page resolution concludes with a section titled, "An Industrial Policy that Confronts Economic Change and Fosters Economic Development and Technological Innovation." The full resolution is available at www.aflcio.org in the section on the recent AFL-CIO conference.

Teamster trial is blackmail vs. labor

The trial of former Teamster political director William Hamilton on charges of corruption with respect to alleged money-laundering, in the 1997 reelection campaign of then-Teamster President Ron Carey, is now ongoing in the New York court of U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa. The Hamilton trial is a major component of what Lyndon LaRouche called the "blackmail" hanging over the head of the AFL-CIO, which was used to force through the endorsement of Al Gore for President at the Los Angeles AFL-CIO convention last month. The trial began on Oct. 18 and is expect to last four weeks.

The indictment is for conspiracy, embezzlement of union funds, mail fraud, wire fraud, false statements, and perjury.

An editorial in the Nov. 8 *Wall Street Journal*, the mouthpiece of the Bush crowd, titled "A Campaign-Finance Trial," demands that the prosecutor, U.S. Attorney Mary Jo White (a Clinton appointee), "see it through to

the end," including finding a "conspiracy by higher-ups." Those higher-ups, if the Wall Street crowd have their way, could include: AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Richard Trumka, who pled the Fifth Amendment when questioned about the affair last year by Congressional investigators; AFL-CIO Executive Board members Andrew Stern (SEIU) and Gerald McEntee (AFSCME), who helped push through the Gore endorsement; AFL-CIO President John Sweeney, who has refused to fire Trumka for alleged violation of union regulations that mandate firing anyone who pleads the Fifth; the Democratic National Committee (DNC), which is alleged to have been involved in the money-laundering; and the Clinton-Gore election campaign team, also for alleged involvement.

On Oct. 12, Republican National Committee Chairman Jim Nicholson wrote to Attorney General Janet Reno, urging her not to "give a typical slap-on-the-wrist plea bargain" to Hamilton. Nicholson said in the letter that such a plea bargain would have the purpose of keeping secret "the involvement of the DNC, the Clinton-Gore '96 campaign, the AFL-CIO and the White House itself." If Hamilton is convicted, that lays the groundwork for further indictments, trials, and convictions, unless this political witch-hunt is stopped. — *Marianna Wertz*

New perspectives for the Transrapid

by Rainer Apel

German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder was likely surprised when Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji began to talk about the Transrapid magnetic levitation rail system during their meeting in Beijing on Nov. 4. Maglev, according to Zhu Rongji, is the ideal technology for the planned high-speed rail line from Beijing to Shanghai, and the Chinese government is much in favor of using the German Transrapid on this route. He said that negotiations are still under way with the French and the Japanese on their bids, but the German system has unmistakable advantages.

That same morning, Thyssen, the main producer of the Transrapid, signed a declaration of intent with the Chinese government for the construction of the first test line, up to 100 kilometers, which is to be built either near Shanghai or Beijing. Additional details will be firmed up in the coming weeks and months.

Thyssen board member Eckhard Rohkamm termed the declaration of intent that he signed in Beijing “a clear agreement,” which goes beyond the usual character of such declarations. He said that a number of discussions had been conducted with Chinese representatives, and that he himself had discussed the subject of the “Transrapid for China” a number of times with Zhu Rongji.

The planned test line will have little to test as far as the technology itself is concerned, because adequate testing has already been carried out in Emsland, Germany, and a number of high-ranking Chinese delegations have had the opportunity to see the results for themselves, when they rode on the train. From the moment that it goes into operation, the test line in China will be fully utilizable for daily passenger traffic: “We want to meet a transportation requirement,” Rohkamm said. “This line will be built for a real transportation purpose.”

The current Transrapid trains in Emsland run on a 34-kilometer-long figure-eight stretch of track. The test-teams have achieved velocities of 450 kilometers per hour, and passengers, including groups of tourists and government delegations from various countries, ride in comfort, without seat-belts or other extraordinary safety measures, at speeds of up to 407 kilometers per hour. The linear-acceleration magnetic motors allow far higher velocities in curves than normal trains, and, in contrast to the Japanese design, the



During Chancellor Schröder's visit to Beijing, a breakthrough was achieved on the project to build a Transrapid maglev system in China.

Transrapid “lifts off” at the moment it begins to move, without needing to ride on wheels over normal track to reach levitation velocity.

Rohkamm himself was surprised at the importance that Zhu Rongji placed on the Transrapid in his discussions with Schröder, and on the current plans for the nearly 2,000-kilometer Beijing-Shanghai route. For him, that was a signal “that the Chinese government evidently foresees using this technology in far larger projects.” At 50-60 billion deutsche-marks (roughly \$30-40 billion), the Beijing-Shanghai route would be “the largest high-speed project worldwide currently planned,” Rohkamm said. “If a man like Zhu Rongji, who has a good understanding of economics and finances, wants to tackle this now with such energy, then he has certainly given this project a lot of thought.”

Chances for the Transrapid in the United States

Immediately after these positive reports from Beijing, Rohkamm and Manfred Wackes, sales manager of Transrapid International, Thyssen's export department for the

maglev train system, said they expected that the door would be open for additional foreign contracts, such as in the United States, where negotiations on initial maglev routes are far advanced. The American government received Congressional authorization a year ago to spend up to \$950 million for initial engineering work, as well as for the construction of a first test line. Rohkamm and Wackes said it was not unrealistic to set their sights on beginning construction as early as 2001.

These hints at renewed interest in the Transrapid in the United States became somewhat more concrete, with the visit of a delegation from Atlanta, Georgia. The 20 guests from the United States took a test run on the Emsland track on Nov. 8. Atlanta is among seven American urban centers which have been selected by the U.S. Department of Transportation for consideration for maglev projects. The transportation authorities of Georgia are considering a maglev route from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee. The construction of a part of this route, 40 miles, has been secured with a grant of \$900 million from the U.S. Department of Transportation—the remainder would have to be financed by the cities of Atlanta and Chattanooga, the state of Georgia, and the participating industrial firms. No decision has yet been made, but the visit to Emsland is being interpreted as a signal that the transportation planners from Atlanta are seriously considering the Transrapid.

Prospects also for Southeast Europe

Following the talks in Beijing, there was also some movement in Europe on the Transrapid. In Berlin on Nov. 10, Wackes announced that his firm was now, after two years of preparation, in a position to report more concretely on perspectives for a maglev connection between Berlin and Budapest. The 1,250-kilometer line would run via Prague, Vienna, and Bratislava (Slovakia), and could begin transporting 40 million passengers per year in 2015. The construction costs are estimated at DM 26 billion, and, if construction is begun quickly, construction could be completed in 2013. The Berlin-Dresden-Prague line could be completed by 2011. The trains themselves would cost DM 1.6 billion, Wackes said.

The time to traverse the entire 1,250 kilometers will be about three hours, and, in addition to the cities already named, the Czech segments of the route will include stations at Pardubice and Brno. During construction, 60,000 jobs will be created, and 8,000 will be employed to run the system once it goes into operation. The construction itself will rely on capacities on site, so that it will have a positive effect on the economies of the Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia, and Hungary. The engineering-technical studies for the project, were financed by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (the German Bank for Reconstruction). The European Commission also participated in financing the studies in the context of planning projects for “Transport Links of the East to West Europe.”

Bank of England behind latest gold price fall

by William Engdahl

The dramatic fall in the price of gold, between its recent two-year high of \$325.50 per troy ounce on Oct. 5, and the closing price of \$291 on Nov. 3, was more than the “workings of the free market.” The timing of the sudden \$9 drop in gold on Oct. 27, according to sources in the international gold-mining industry, was a result of direct manipulation by central banks, timed to take place on the day of the expiration of monthly over-the-counter (OTC) gold options contracts.

A group of mining companies, led by Australia’s Normandy Mines, has come out publicly, in an open letter to the London *Financial Times* on Nov. 1, demanding that the Bank of England reveal in detail all its recent activities, not only in the market for sales of physical gold, but also in gold derivatives. Robert de Crespigny, president of Normandy, charges that the Bank of England indirectly took actions to depress the gold price for the critical date of the OTC options expiry.

According to de Crespigny, who is supported by three of the largest European gold-mining companies as well, the Bank of Kuwait “loaned” the Bank of England its entire 79 tons of gold reserves so that the Bank of England could cover the exposed “short” positions of certain gold speculators, who had bet that gold prices would fall.

On Sept. 26, a surprise decision by 15 European central banks to limit their sales of gold, or derivatives activity in gold, had a dramatic impact on the gold price, pushing it \$45 higher in three days. The reversal of the gold price trend, sending it suddenly upwards after several years of steady decline, created a precarious situation in the world financial markets, and threatened to trigger a worldwide meltdown of leveraged gold-carry-trade loans worth billions of dollars, had the gold price continued to rise after the Sept. 26 announcement.

Selling borrowed gold

At the heart of the speculative gold bubble was a handful of some of the world’s largest banks and hedge funds. This group of banks—bullion banks, so called because of their membership in the London Bullion Market Association—include almost all of the same leading banks which threatened to bring the global financial system to its knees in

September 1998 through their huge loans to the offshore Long Term Capital Management hedge fund. These banks, including Goldman Sachs, J.P. Morgan, UBS, Crédit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, and Crédit Lyonnais, comprise an elite group which fixes the London daily gold price and controls the market in physical gold and gold derivatives, so-called “paper gold.”

These gold banks had speculated in the gold carry trade. As the same banks and hedge funds had done earlier in the yen carry trade, they bet on a “sure thing.” In this case, they bet that, because of central banks’, International Monetary Fund’s, and others’ plans to sell gold over coming years, the price was certain to continue to fall. When the Bank of England revealed its plans to sell fully half of its gold reserves beginning on May 7, 1999, the gold price dropped to close to \$255 per ounce, a 20-year low. For the banks and hedge funds playing the gold carry trade, this represented pure, obscene profit.

The banks would sell gold they did not own, that is, gold they would lease for a specified term from select central banks. The gold remained the central bank’s asset, to be replaced at a specified date, with interest, usually about 1%. The bank leasing the gold—Chase, Goldman Sachs, Deutsche Bank, or whoever—in turn, sold it for dollars or other major currency.

With the nearly interest-free dollars, they then would speculate in fast-rising financial assets to earn far more than the 1% they paid to lease the gold. If, say, in a year when the gold had to be repaid to the central bank, the price of gold had dropped, say, another 10%, the bank or hedge fund pocketed a hefty profit by repaying the lease with gold 10% cheaper, as well as banking the win on the speculation in stocks or other financial assets. In recent years, the U.S. S&P-500 index of stocks has typically risen 20-30% per year.

Crisis management nears its limits

When a group of continental European central banks banded together to pressure the Bank of England to join a de facto price support operation for gold on Sept. 26, the banks and others, including some of the largest gold mines, which had speculated on a falling gold price, were suddenly facing financial disaster. The total amount of central bank leased gold, which had served to build a huge pyramid of paper financial leverage, was reliably reported in London in early October to be “at least” 10,000 tons, five years’ worth of world gold-mine production. At the present gold price, that would be worth about \$100 billion. The problem was that there was not 10,000 tons of physical gold that could be gotten in the past weeks. The price threatened to explode higher, to \$400 an ounce, and some even saw \$600 per ounce by year’s end as a possibility. “Had we hit \$400 by December,” remarked George Andersen, a European bank investment strategist, “the whole system would go into panic.”

It is not surprising, then, that reports are circulating that the Federal Reserve, under Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan, has joined the Bank of England in secretly manipulating gold prices down to less than \$300 an ounce, a price at which most banks can close out their gold loans with tolerable losses. The New York Fed has been reported by gold traders to have been quietly buying gold options on the New York Comex in late October, to push prices down. And, at the same time, the Bank of England is being charged with similar price-depressing manipulations.

The deliberate manipulation by the Bank of England, and the Federal Reserve, was obviously intended to prevent a chain-reaction collapse in the gold markets, which would rapidly spread to fragile stock and currency markets globally.

Manageable losses

The depressed gold price of \$290 per ounce at the end of October allowed the large Ghana gold mine, Ashanti Goldfields Ltd., to avoid bankruptcy and to close out its large derivatives contracts with manageable losses. Had the gold price on Oct. 26 remained at \$335 per ounce, Ashanti would have had a negative net worth of \$570 million. Ashanti’s bankers, which sold it the derivatives—called “toxic waste” by bankers, because the derivatives “sit there quietly and contaminate everything”—were led by Goldman Sachs and Crédit Suisse. Had Ashanti defaulted, the damage to the London gold market would have been devastating.

On Oct. 26, the day gold conveniently fell by \$9 per ounce to \$290, OTC gold derivatives expired for the month. By using “borrowed” Kuwaiti gold, the Bank of England technically avoided charges of having violated its agreement with the 14 other central banks not to increase its planned gold sales.

On Nov. 22, the next scheduled Bank of England gold sale of 25 tons will take place, keeping the price depressed, and allowing distressed hedge funds, banks, and gold mines to close out more of their dangerous gold derivatives exposures, and repay gold loans.

As with the secret bailout in June by the Fed and the Bank of Japan of the giant Tiger Fund’s (another hedge fund) yen carry trade, the latest efforts by central bankers to prevent a blowout of gold derivatives positions held by some of the world’s largest banks, does no more than delay by a matter of some weeks the inevitable day of reckoning in the global financial system. Their crisis management is rapidly nearing the end of its efficacy.

Some informed City of London and other European financial experts are anticipating that such crisis management efforts, as exemplified by the latest gold manipulations, might “work” into perhaps next February, at which point, they warn, a dollar crisis could combine with a stock and bond market crash to trigger a global meltdown. No doubt, the same banks involved in the gold carry trade will be in the center of that storm as well.

Russia: A comment on demographic issues and a forbidding forecast

by Murray Feshbach

The author is Research Professor at Georgetown University (e-mail: feshbach@gunet.georgetown.edu).

The London *Economist* of July 31, 1999 has a special insert entitled “A Survey of the New Geopolitics: The Road to 2050.” So, let us focus on Russia in 2050, its population, and the implications not only for geopolitics, but also for its economy, society, military, and even geopolitics, but only in passing. I leave it to others in the meantime to draw their conclusions; I have mine.

If demography is said to be destiny, the destiny of Russia for the next 50 years or more is appalling, not only because of numbers, but also because of the health of women in their reproductive years (let alone the aged), and of the newborn (of which more later), and the improbabilities of major improvements in total fertility rates and mortality patterns.

With no apology, the following is highly numerical; the policy implications, however, are very clear.

If we look at the past, present, and future, the growth of the Russian population is negatively affected by the trend of excess of deaths over births, with immigration not only declining from the “near abroad,” but becoming insufficient to make up for the natural decrease (emigration is now doubling among Jews, who are leaving due to the economy, general stress among the population, and anti-Semitism manifesting itself more and more).

The current official report is that the number of births in the first five months of 1999 is much less than in the same period in 1998 (507,300 versus 531,100, respectively), the number of deaths is much more than in the same period of 1998 (903,000 versus 844,400, respectively), and net immigration is much less as well (53,300 versus 129,300, respectively). Thus, the net population growth in 1999 for the first five months is 507,300 births, minus 903,000 deaths, plus 53,300 net immigration, which equals -342,400 persons (not -346,700, as reported in *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* of July 31, 1999).

Keeping these data in mind, if one uses the total fertility rate (TFR) to project population trends, usually the medium-variant scenario assumes that mortality will neither worsen nor improve—although in the case of Russia, assuming that it will improve is to me somewhat of a heroic assumption. (Some Russian demographers, such as Vishnevskiy and Shkolnikov, are much more optimistic than I am about im-

provement in the mortality rates. Andreyev of Goskomstat is not; I agree with him.)

Using the various levels of the TFR projection for West Germany prepared by the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) in Washington in 1982 as a model (**Figure 1**), Russia was analyzed based on three alternative assumptions: first, a dramatic increase in the number of births per woman in the period 2007-27; second, an improvement to simple reproduction, of 2.1 children per woman in the same projected period; and third, the rate remains constant at 1.3 children for women during their reproductive years.

Russia's TFR unlikely to rise

Nothing sufficient to raise the Russian TFR to 2.5 in the future can be anticipated, but even with a 2.5 TFR, using the PRB's chart as a model, Russia's population would recover to current numbers only by 2102 or so—50 years after the point we are concerned with here. However, Russia likely will not even return to 2.1, the level for simple reproduction of the population; and with reproductive health of women so poor (75% of women have a serious pathology during their pregnancy), Russia might not even hold at 1.3 (with other reasons for a reduced TFR including: stress; the choice to have no, or very few children; forced migration; poverty of a large portion of the population, since malnutrition of young women can affect their ability to have children, or healthy children; dramatic increases in sexually transmitted diseases and their impacts on reproductive potential; tuberculosis spreading throughout the population; dramatic increases in anemia among pregnant women; fetal losses due to spontaneous abortions; and on and on).

It is not only the reproductive health of women which is driving down the birth rate, but also the health of males, which accounts for some 15-20% of infertile couples. But also, there is the incredible increase in sexually transmitted diseases, which, for example, has led to a 30- to 40-fold increase of registered syphilis among girls 14 years old or younger, most of which is due to increases in prostitution (including a small number of congenital syphilis cases). This is also related to the dramatic increase in drug abuse among both males and females, especially the younger portion of the population, and which is the principal means of transmission of new cases of HIV/AIDS—reportedly 80% of new cases of HIV—with drug abuse increasing about fourfold in the last five years

(again, officially registered statistics). Because of a new law passed early in 1998, it is likely that the real number is much higher, since those found abusing drugs may find themselves in jail, not in a medical institution. The prevalence of drug abuse and illness has been found to be more likely (with military conscriptees, for example, presenting with 11 times more syphilis than eight years before).

The number of HIV/AIDS cases, Pokrovskiy estimates, will increase to up to 1 million cases by 2002, and, in a worst-case scenario, could reach 2 million; deaths will occur five or so years later. The number of people infected with tuberculosis, including multi-drug-resistant strains, will also rise: The TB-infected are projected by a former Minister of Health to number some 1 million by the end of 2000 (I estimate that that number will likely be reached a few years later). But all three numbers are subject to the usual caveat of official vs. real numbers. The official number in Russia for TB was 108,000 in 1998; the World Health Organization (WHO) showed 150,000, and I would expect that this estimate is low as well.

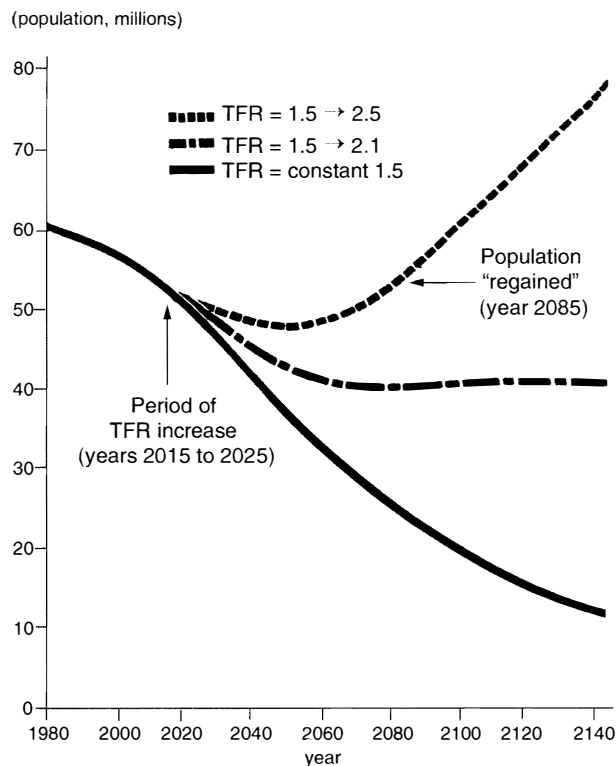
Pokrovskiy says that the recorded 11-fold increase of HIV/AIDS in Moscow City and Moscow Oblast in the first half of 1999, compared with the same period in 1998, is much too low, and that the figures for HIV/AIDS are actually 8-10 times higher than that (at other times, he states that it is 20 times higher), making the 1 million figure for the country as a whole more plausible. Thus, people will be weakened, if they do not die, earlier than even before.

Why were cancer and heart disease mortality rates of the 15- to 19-year-old age group in 1995 in Russia both exactly double the rates (per 100,000 population) in the United States? The suicide rate in Russia is slightly more than double that in the United States for this age group. (See Yermakov, Komarov, Notzon et al., "Maternal and Child Health Statistics," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999, p. 48.) This is the group entering the armed forces, forming families, entering the labor force.

Alcoholism must not be omitted from any consideration of health and population trends in Russia. David Leon and his colleagues in London have found that the mortality rates correspond closely to the rise in alcohol consumption. I think that this will change in the near future, with the impending terrible impact of deaths from HIV/AIDS and TB. But when WHO stipulates that eight liters per capita consumption of alcohol per year is the upper limit before major health problems ensue, then what do we say when the Russian level is 14-15 liters per capita (of all ages, not just adults)? Vodka production in the first half of 1999 is reported by Itar-TASS (according to the RFE/RL Newsline, July 30, 1999) to have increased 65%, and that is just legal production!

Two-thirds of all Russian males and one-third of Russian women smoke tobacco. If some 55% of all deaths are due to heart disease, and cancers account for another 20%, and given the estimate by WHO that between 20% and 30% of both diseases is caused by smoking, then its reduction is vital. Of these deaths caused by smoking, 32% are among males, 5%

FIGURE 1
Projected West German population given
varying total fertility rates



Source: Population Reference Bureau, *Intercom*, May/June 1982.

among females (WHO Fact Sheet No. 157, May 1997).

I am also very worried about the increases in birth defects, congenital anomalies, mental retardation, and the like: the quality of the population.

Thus, using the PRB illustration for West Germany made in 1982, and assuming that mortality stays constant (already a problem for Russia, because mortality is again increasing, after a dip of several years), and the birth rate increases in two scenarios, to 2.1, or to 2.5, during the entire 25-year period, 2002-27, the chart shows future population. (It should be noted that since 1960s, the TFR in the Russian Federation has never exceeded 2.194, which occurred in 1987.) But if the TFR declines to 1.3 and holds steady at that level, then in 2052, the population of West Germany would be about 55% of its 1982 level—a drop of 45%. Using this proportion for Russia, where the TFR has been dropping steadily, to 1.23 in 1997 (already below 1.3, and not likely to be any higher, for demographic and health reasons, assuming for the moment that economic stresses are not exacerbated), then the population of Russia will drop to 80 million persons, from its current level of 146 million ($146 \times 0.55 = 80.3$), by mid-century! This drop in population has major implications for the military, the labor force, and for family stability in Russia.

Business Briefs

Banking

IMF descends on Russia's Sberbank

International Monetary Fund (IMF) representative John Odling-Smee, meeting with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin in Moscow on Nov. 3, claimed that Russia will receive the long-promised \$640 million loan tranche in December, but with conditions, *Kommersant* daily reported. The primary demands in the sphere of trade are "far from free market policy": in particular, Russia is being forced to cut exports of fuel oil practically to zero. This seems to contradict another demand, that the market for oil products be "liberated from administrative restrictions."

A particular demand concerns the state-managed savings bank, Sberbank, through which most elderly and disabled Russians receive their pensions. Sberbank is the largest banking institution in Russia and would be a mainstay of financing a real recovery. Already in June, the IMF demanded from Russia's Central Bank to conduct a "diagnostic investigation," which is now to be completed by Dec. 31.

Sberbank President Andrei Kazmin is reportedly under pressure to resign. He told *Kommersant* that "the demand for scrutiny produces an impression of a certain bias." The paper cites an unofficial government source, that Sberbank is to be audited by a commission including representatives of the Central Bank, Audit Chamber, and Government's Control and Revision Department.

Agriculture

Russia seeks to boost national production

An "equipment for food" program is being prepared by the Russian government to replace obsolete farm equipment by 2006, bringing it up to 1990 levels, Deputy Agriculture Minister Rafgat Altinbayev has announced, *Agra-Europe* for the week of Nov. 2 reported. The government wants to invest

some \$250 million to reduce dependence on food imports and to boost food self-sufficiency to 90%. If agriculture's condition is not dramatically improved, Russia will have to spend increasing amounts for imported food, he warned.

Right now, the whole sector has only 55% of the machinery that it needs, which is affecting harvest results more and more severely. Altinbayev said that, whereas Russia harvested 100 million tons of grain in 1990, by last year, the harvest was down to 47.8 million tons.

This year, according to figures published by the Agriculture Department in Moscow, Russia's grain harvest will be around 53 million tons, 11% higher than last year but still much lower than expected. The government had been expecting a harvest of 60 million tons.

One reason for the poor result is the drought that damaged crops on 7 million hectares (out of 42.6 million hectares of grain planted), but the main reason is outdated farm equipment and lack of gasoline and lubricants. According to Arkady Slotshesky, the head of the Grain Union, there was roughly 20 million tons of hard wheat harvested this year, enough to meet minimum requirements for bread flour, but reserves will be depleted by next summer's harvest. Planting of winter wheat is down 13.7% from 1998, which already ensures that next year's harvest will be down again compared to this year's.

Yugoslavia

Dire poverty doubles in one year, says UN

Poverty in Yugoslavia has nearly doubled over the past year, with 63% of the population living on about \$60 a month, according to a UN report, Associated Press reported on Nov. 5. Particularly hard hit are pensioners, the urban poor, single-parent households, and families with more than three children, said Steven Allen, the UN humanitarian coordinator for Yugoslavia. "There was a very high level of unemployment before the NATO operations, and the destruction of certain places of work, factories and so forth,

have added to the problem."

The study, which excluded Kosovo, had been carried out at the initiative of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. In July 1998, the number living on \$60 a month or less had been 33%, before the NATO bombing campaign. Still, the U.S. administration stated on Nov. 4 that despite the high unemployment, it would only lift the ban on oil sales and flights to Serbia if free elections were held.

Meanwhile, Sarik Tara, head of a major Turkish construction firm, said that \$800 billion of infrastructure investments are needed in the Balkans in the next 15 years, at a conference on the reconstruction of southeastern Europe, in early November in Thessaloniki, Greece. The conference, organized by "Stability Pact coordinator" Bodo Hombach, is not expected to produce any significant results. The gap between required investments and the current reality is illustrated by the European Union plan to channel only \$500 million for Kosovo reconstruction next year.

Finance

Hankel: Speculation orgy is out of control

"The worldwide orgy of speculation has run out of control," states German economics professor Wilhelm Hankel, former chief economist of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW, the German Bank for Reconstruction), in an editorial in the German economic daily *Handelsblatt* on Nov. 1. He stresses that "70 years after the stock market crash on Wall Street," we are now in a situation where another "Black Friday" is "in the pipeline. The only question is, when it comes, what triggers it, how the responsible central banks will react to it, and what consequences will follow. Will we see, as in 1929, the end of free international payment systems and capital markets?"

Hankel says that the coming crash could lead to regionalization, where some national or regional markets "decouple from the global, deregulated, dollar-denominated financial markets of the post-Bretton Woods era." Because of the never-ending crises in Ibero-America, the Middle East, Africa, and

POPE JOHN PAUL II reiterated his call for debt cancellation for poor nations, on Nov. 3. He urged nations to "follow the path of solidarity, or face a catastrophe. . . . The problem is complex and has no easy solution. But it must be faced by international lawmakers and resolved." He said that poor nations need to concentrate their resources on improving living conditions, rather than on finding ways to secure new loans.

TURKISH Undersecretary of State for Energy Yurdakul Yigitguden said that Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Turkey have agreed to build a 1,259-mile pipeline from Baku, Azerbaijan to Ceyhan, Turkey that bypasses Russia and Iran, Agence France Presse reported on Nov. 5.

FEWER U.S. FIRMS pay dividends, according to a study by Professors Eugene F. Fama of the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business and Kenneth R. French of the MIT Sloan School of Management, on trends over the past 70 years. Today, just 20.7% of all publicly traded U.S. companies pay a dividend, down from 66.5% in 1978.

INDONESIAN Parliament chairman Amien Rais backed efforts to increase trade and technology transfers with China, after meeting with China's ambassador on Nov. 1. He called for an alliance among Asian countries, which he said would "create a formidable force to protect Asia in the era of globalization."

CHASE MANHATTAN Corp. will take a \$60 million pre-tax (\$40 million after-tax) charge for the fourth quarter, after discovering an overvaluation of some over-the-counter foreign exchange derivatives transactions.

THE MERGER BOOM continues. Two of the world's biggest drug firms, American Home Products and Warner-Lambert, said on Nov. 3 that they will merge, involving a stock deal valued at \$72 billion, one of the biggest mergers ever.

Russia, he says, there are now many politicians and central bankers in these regions who are looking for some kind of "monetary and financial nationalism or regionalism" like that in the 1930s.

Hankel emphasizes that the threat of a crash cannot be overcome by any of the usual monetary measures that central banks use. Instead, "the worldwide speculative orgy has to be brought under control." Banks are now buying up "stocks, derivatives, and other uncertified debt titles," not with their own liquidity, but in most cases with credits from other banks. "If these truly astronomical sums of the ever-higher mounting pyramid of bank-refinanced currency and stock market transactions had to be financed in existing liquidity, rather than in newly created liquidity, the global financial markets would shrink to a small fraction of present turnover and risk volumes. And they would again become secure."

Taxing speculative transactions, he says, is not enough, because if speculators are out to make 70% profits by crushing a currency, they won't care too much about a few percentage points of taxes. What is needed, is to regulate the actions of professional speculators at banks and funds by some form of "global banking and credit supervision," as "a first step toward a new world financial architecture." Regulation will come in any case, Hankel concludes. Those responsible for the global financial world can only choose, whether they introduce it before the crash, or wait until they are forced to do it.

Nigeria

Obasanjo stresses safety net, production

Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo discussed the importance of agriculture, infrastructure, and a safety net for the poor, at the sixth annual Nigerian economic summit, the daily *Post Express* reported on Oct. 25. He said that the nation needs a stable micro-economic policy that would reactivate dormant sectors such as agriculture, electricity, and water supply, as well as education.

"It is important to create the appropriate safety net that secures the short- and me-

dium-term welfare of the millions of Nigerians who may be disadvantaged, but also have rights to the basic necessities of life," Obasanjo said. He challenged the private sector to be more sensitive to the economic needs of the people, citing the high rate of interest charged by banks, which, at 35%, makes it "impossible for meaningful economic development to take place in the country."

Summit speakers painted a gloomy socio-economic picture of Nigeria, quoting the UN Development Program's *Human Development Report*, which placed Nigeria among the 25 poorest nations, with a per-capita income of \$300. The report said that only 40% of Nigeria's more than 100 million population have access to electricity, less than 20% to potable water, and there are less than five telephones per 1,000 people.

Obasanjo told the British Broadcasting Corp. that the government had provided fertilizer to farmers, and the result is that "food is available today; prices are stable." However, he said that his administration had made plans for all eventualities: "If the prices are getting too low, we will intervene as the buyers of last resort to encourage the farmers to go on," he said.

Biological Holocaust

We must act now on TB, doctor warns

The comeback of tuberculosis is the subject of a recent report by Harvard Medical School and the Open Society Institute, *Newsweek* magazine reported on Nov. 8. Drug-resistant TB strains have now been identified in 104 countries. In the United States, only 1% of the 18,000 cases of TB reported each year are antibiotic resistant, but, in Russia, where there are perhaps 100,000 TB patients in the prison system alone, up to 30% could have drug-resistant disease.

One of the authors of the report, Harvard's Dr. Jim Yong Kim, states, "The scenario we most feared is upon us." Kim warns that action must be taken globally, because both people and disease travel. "If we don't treat it now, we'll be in big, big trouble in 10 years," he said.

Will the U.S.A. keep its sovereignty?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

October 30, 1999

The standard of “Who Is Qualified to Govern an Island?” was the theme of Miguel Cervantes’ famous Don Quixote, in which Cervantes portrayed the pitiable, failed, real-life Sancho Panzas¹ of Spain then—or, with equal aptness, the folly too typical among populists of the U.S.A.’s post-World War II generations. This present report is written for those citizens who wish to be certain, that they themselves have met U.S. founder Benjamin Franklin’s standard for voters who are qualified to select the new leaders of our presently imperilled U.S. republic.

The recent Gore-Bradley debate, in Dartmouth, New Hampshire, showed the world a U.S. audience bored into virtually sleeping in the aisles. That audience’s bored reaction to such a badly staged, shoddy spectacle, should forewarn us, that the U.S. public is not yet dumbed-down to such a state of intellectual numbness, that our citizens will tolerate much longer, that duplicitous kind of so-called “bite-sized answers,” which is better known as “spin.”

The serious questions which most Presidential candidates

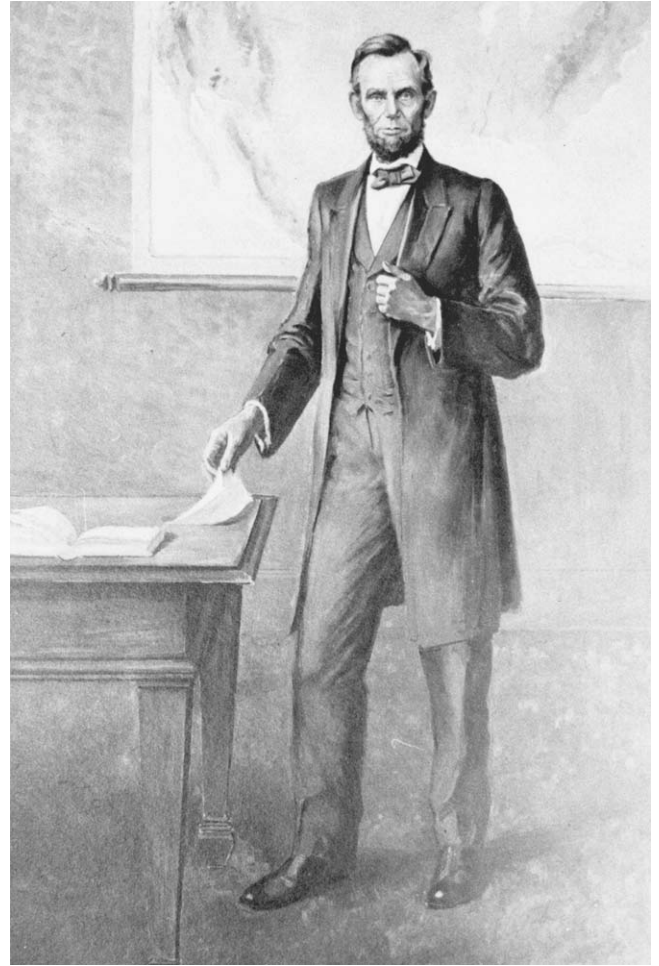
1. Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, *El ingenioso hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha* (Mexico, D.F.: Editorial Aguilar, 1991), is the best available Spanish-language edition of the early-Seventeenth-Century classic. Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, *The Adventures of Don Quixote*, translated by J.N. Cohen (Middlesex, U.K.: Penguin Books, 1950), is a readily available English-language translation.

In Cervantes’s masterpiece, Don Quixote convinces Sancho Panza to join him in his (mis)adventures, by promising him that he will eventually make him the governor of an island. By and by, a Duke and Duchess oblige, and grant Sancho Barataria Island (see Second Part, Chapter 42 and *passim*).

and their campaign managers usually prefer to avoid, as at Dartmouth, include topics such as: the presently onrushing peril of world-wide financial collapse; how did government destroy what had been competent, pre-1975 health-care policy; how changes introduced to the classrooms and textbooks during the late 1960s and the 1970s, have ruined the educational system; and, the risk, that the presently continuing spread of wars, may lead us, once again, into an era of global economic crisis dominated by new dictatorships, an era of economic crisis, like the 1930s, in which we are carried to the brink of something like a world war, this time, perhaps, even

In this section

- 1. How the modern nation-state came into existence** 20
The origins of U.S. constitutional law 22
- 2. What is natural law?** 24
- 3. Why bite-sized answers are often untruthful** 26
Watch out for charlatans 30
- 4. What defines a national culture?** 31
Taiwan: a case in point 31
The matter of culture 32
Listening with ‘the third ear’ 34
Culture begins with the verb 35
- 5. Who is our adversary?** 36
- 6. The fatal folly among us** 37



Abraham Lincoln (right) and Stephen Douglas. LaRouche writes that we now see emerging in the United States today, the early symptoms of a growing popular appetite “for a long-overdue return to the tradition of such great political confrontations of such election-campaigns from our nation’s past, as the history-shaping Lincoln-Douglas debate.”

a nuclear war.

During 1999, the world has reached the point, at which those latter, and related issues are becoming so urgent a part of day-to-day reality, that citizens here, as in many other nations, are repelled, more and more, by those politicians and news media which continue to insult the constituents’ intelligence with bite-sized sophistries of the type purveyed at Dartmouth.

Emerging around us in the U.S. today, there is a limited, but rapidly accelerating appetite for serious answers. This ongoing shift in mood affects, most notably, the families of our farmers and industrial labor-force generally, African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, senior citizens increasingly dependent upon health-care and social-security systems, and scientific and related professionals. Such are the early symptoms of a growing popular appetite, as during the early years of the Franklin Roosevelt Presidency and Kennedy Presidency, for a long-overdue return to the tradition of such great political confrontations of such election-campaigns from our

nation’s past, as the history-shaping Lincoln-Douglas debate.

Those candidates, at all levels of government office, and other representatives of constituencies, who will speak openly and frankly on the realities of this moment, must seize the fact of the present world and national crises, to reawaken in our public discourse that spirit associated with those earlier popular dialogues which made possible the founding of our sovereign republic and its Federal Constitution.

Think back to the writings of Thomas Paine, which won the people of the young United States to defend their new republic. Reread the Federalist Papers, which won the citizens to adopt the Federal Constitution of 1789. Read those writings of that first U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, which established the domestic and foreign economic policies of the United States, the most successful model of national economy ever seen. Today, again, in these times of crisis, serious citizens demand, and deserve serious answers, not the evasive word-play of bite-size slogans. I, for one, am committed to supply serious answers to important questions.



“The emerging micro-state of East Timor,” writes LaRouche, “has no prospective viability as a national entity. It is a pitiable ghetto, with no decent future prospects under a continuation of these circumstances.” Here, Xanana Gusmao (center), leader of the East Timor independence movement, gives a speech upon his return to the capital city of Dili.

For this, I need—and your country needs—citizens who are willing to think seriously, once again, about sometimes frightening, but urgent personal, national, and global issues.

This report is an example of what any thoughtful voter, in this time of world crisis, should demand of each and every candidate for high office. In this case, I focus on the subject of one of today’s most urgent questions, the policies of law which must shape our foreign policy.

1. How the modern nation-state came into existence

During an interval preceding the close of the recent NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, President Bill Clinton warned against the prospect of Kosovo’s emerging as a separatist state in the Balkans. A featured part of the President’s argument to this effect, was his expressed, fully justified fear of the disastrous effects inhering in a continuing trend toward breakup of existing nations, into “micro-states.”

Nonetheless, under the influence of the British monarchy, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has, in fact, fostered the early emergence of an ugly little tyranny in Kosovo, using concoctions, for this purpose, which she and Britain’s Foreign Secretary Robin Cook foisted upon the NATO Ram-

bouillet proceedings. Similarly, also under the direction of both Mr. Cook and Britain’s and Australia’s Queen Elizabeth II, and also with the complicity of Cook’s familiar Albright, a travesty as bad as that in Kosovo today, has been foisted upon East Timor. This was done for the purpose of reestablishing a British-sponsored, de-facto recolonization of that former Portugal colony, and to seize and loot nearby mineral resources.

Thus, as President Clinton feared, in San Francisco, and for a short time after that, an inviable micro-state has emerged in Kosovo, a vicious, cruel little tyranny. Only NATO and other military, occupying forces, sitting on top of the fulminating tyranny there, have, so far at least, prevented that locality, and also its vicinity, from blowing up in ways which evoke memories of the worst periods during the 1618-1648 Thirty Years War.

Similarly, the emerging micro-state of East Timor, has no prospective viability as a national entity. It is a pitiable ghetto, with no decent future prospects under a continuation of these circumstances. If, admittedly, it has not been returned, formally, to its pitiable colonial status under Portugal’s imperial rule, it exists only as an occupied political entity, under the cover of the weapons of occupation forces, chiefly the forces of British Queen Elizabeth II’s Australia. Notably, that brutally cruel Queen, supported by her U.S.A. and other military auxiliaries, is thus acting as an imperial overlord, using her royal pretense of virtually global imperial overlordship, to assume custody of that former property-title of the defunct Portuguese oligarchical imperium.

These contemptible results of experiments in “globalization-in-action,” in Kosovo and East Timor, have not discouraged the followers of Prime Minister Tony Blair’s imperial “new rule of law.” The same, murderous hypocrites, now promise us more, similar efforts to fragment existing nations into pitiable collections of ruined micro-states.

The U.S. response to Blair, must be what President Clinton had promised, but failed to deliver, in the conclusion of the NATO bombing-attacks on Yugoslavia. The U.S.A. must honor our nation’s traditional commitment to the principle of the sovereign nation, as Clinton had promised during the last weeks of that recent bombing of Yugoslavia. The U.S.A. must lead once again, as under the earlier Marshall Plan, to effect a peaceful reconciliation of peoples within viable sovereign states, a reconciliation effected through the shared benefits of general economic reconstruction.

Meanwhile, we must oppose and denounce the lunatic policies of those, such as Britain’s grinning, Caligula-look-alike Prime Minister Tony Blair, whose use of such synonyms for “globalization” as “Third Way,” represents an ongoing, post-modernist parody of the Romans’ world imperialism.

That new imperialism, like the abominable personality of Blair himself, imitates that pagan-Rome model of “universal fascism,” which had been intended by dictators such as Benito Mussolini and Mussolini’s follower and ally Adolf Hitler,

had these fascist dictators not been defeated in World War II. Compare the “body language” of any relevant, recent Blair address to the English Parliament, with film-clips of similar public performances by Mussolini and Hitler during the 1930s. That comparison of today’s Blair with film-clips from Benito “Sawdust Caesar” Mussolini’s 1930s addresses to the crowd from his customary balcony in Rome, or from Adolf Hitler’s populist orations of the same decade, has not been overlooked by some notables of today’s United Kingdom itself.

All varieties of Twentieth-Century fascism, including the fascistic practices of Prime Minister Tony Blair, are based axiomatically upon that same Romantic model. It was not merely ironical, that the tyrants Il Duce Mussolini and Der Führer Hitler exhibited their imperial intentions in their adoption of the ancient Roman legionnaire’s ritual, stretched-arm salute. This is a connection which Hitler also expressed by his Romantic’s admiration for that self-declared Caesar, the thieving tyrant, and self-proclaimed Pontifex Maximus Napoleon Bonaparte.

Meanwhile, whatever Prime Minister Blair’s policy, the British monarchy’s own foreign policy is in the tradition of Lord Palmerston’s doctrine: it is a monarchy which has no permanent allies, but only its perceived, permanent, oligarchical, imperial interests. Thus, that monarchy’s expressed policy toward China, is both the feigned desire for good relations with that nation, and also actions intended to carve up China once again, this time among Taiwan, Tibet, and who knows what else besides. Similarly, agents of British influence within our own nation, such as Her Majesty’s “Christian Solidarity” agents in the U.S. Congress, echo Her Majesty’s insistence on the sovereign independence of Taiwan.

These trend-lines pose the issue: What, under U.S. constitutional law, and therefore under proper U.S. foreign policy, is the case against the claim, by some misguided souls, to establish a carved-out nation-state in Tibet, or such regions as Kosovo, East Timor, Taiwan, a FARC-run narco-terrorist state within Colombia, a terrorist tyranny seated in Mexico’s Federal state of Chiapas, or the Amazon region of Brazil? When must the claim to such a right to tear apart existing nations, be summarily rejected, as in these instances, as a *prima facie* violation of natural law? How must this argument against the present trend toward capricious fostering of novel micro-states, be contrasted with the valid claim of sovereignty under natural law, as that was made by the founders of the U.S.A., as in our 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence? How does this compare with the fundamental constitutional law of the U.S.A., the latter as expressed by the Preamble of the 1789 U.S. Federal Constitution?

The answer to these deadly issues of current U.S. policy-making, is not as simple-minded as most among today’s younger generations of policy-shapers have lately demanded. In this matter, the result of insisting upon bite-sized simple-mindedness, could be even nuclear World War III, or even

something far worse.

For example: which among today’s U.S. citizens, recall the evidence, which showed that the U.S. citizens’ repudiation of their actual or implied, earlier oath of fealty to Britain’s King George III, was not treasonous violation of a proper oath? Which can recall the relevant argument of international law, to that effect, as in the U.S. Declaration of Independence? Which recall the principle on which President Abraham Lincoln’s government defined those London-sponsored conspirators, who constituted the pro-slavery Confederate States of America, as, under true law, not honorable rebels, but merely a wretched, murderous pack of treasonous adventurers, virtually mere freebooting satraps of Lord Palmerston’s Queen Victoria?

Or, in a related point of international law: Who recalls today that 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, the precedent adopted by President Lincoln at the close of the Civil War, for the free readmission of those Federal states which had been lately claimed as the territory of the evil Confederacy? As Lincoln expressed the fact, thus, in his last public address prior to his assassination, the natural law cuts both ways, for the benefit of the just and the wrong-doer alike.

What is the basis in law for the existence, and formation of a modern form of sovereign nation-state? In their time, the important political leaders and legal thinkers of our republic, understood at least the gist of the answer to this question. We have fallen into a far less literate time, today, when both Britain’s Prime Minister Tony Blair and Secretary of State Albright are moving the U.S.A. into risk of a World War III, with their adventures in promoting new split-offs of micro-states in parts of the world. In this circumstance, I, as the best qualified among the current Presidential candidates, must assume leading responsibility for prompting a revival of what had become more or less forgotten knowledge on this important area of U.S. law and foreign policy.

Therefore, I must proceed now as did the crafters of our Federal Constitution before me. As they did, I turn your attention to the beginning of European civilization, to lessons which all of European civilization first learned from the experience of ancient Greece. In addition, that you might better understand the foundations of these principles of law, I must include your attention to one crucial, scientific matter of policy-shaping on which I, as the discoverer of what is known as the LaRouche-Riemann principle, am to be fairly viewed as the world’s leading expert today. In total, the following topics must be considered in this report.

Therefore, ask: What is that notion of a sovereign nation-state republic which provided the basis in law for the emergence of the United States as a constitutional republic? How does that history compare with the general history of extended European civilization since the Greece of Homer, Solon, Plato, and Alexander the Great’s dissolution of the predecessor of the Roman Empire, the neo-Babylonian Persian Empire? What is the axiomatic issue, which places the patriots

of our republican U.S.A. on one side, and the oligarchical model of the Babylonian, Persian, Roman, Napoleonic, and British empires, on the opposite side, still today?

The origins of U.S. constitutional law

What is the fundamental foreign-policy and related interest of our republic; and, how is that interest expressed in our traditional constitutional law?

As a result of the already extensive and continuing destruction of the educational systems of both our public school systems and universities, we have entered a time, during which relatively few members of the population from ages less than seventy years, have retained much knowledge of our republic's traditions, or of the notion of natural law on which our republic is founded.

Since that so-called "cultural paradigm-shift," which gained hegemony among younger generations in Europe and the Americas, following the assassination of President John Kennedy, we have been dominated by a widespread and worsening degree of illiteracy, which, reflecting the depravity of our present educational system, prevails outside the ranks of our senior citizens today. This cultural paradigm-shift, is also expressed as an increasing incompetence, among the managements of our leading private enterprises, within large rations of the putatively learned professions, and within the law-making and other institutions of our government. This cultural decay is reflected not only by the rapid disappearance of competence from our educational institutions, but, also, by the spread of irrationality, and by the shrinking of the earlier capacity for concentration-span, among our citizens and their children generally.

On this and other crucial issues, we shall enter the year A.D. 2000, with our present educational institutions and systems presently a political and moral, as well as economic disaster. That illiterate condition of both our citizens generally, and most among our leading political figures, must be corrected, and that soon. That prevailing, habituated functional illiteracy of our present population, has become the greatest single menace to our national security, and internal threat to the general welfare and liberty of our posterity.

It is urgent that our citizens quickly acquire the essential elements of knowledge on a range of at least the most urgent policy issues of our time. The series of closely interrelated sub-topics now summarized in this report, highlight what every voting citizen of the new century should hold himself or herself obliged to know, about today's most crucial policies of law and foreign affairs.

Therefore, let us now proceed as follows.

It can not be emphasized too often today, that European civilization's principal source of the elementary principles of the law of sovereign nation-state republics, was a combination of the Classical Greek, republican heritage, with those doctrines, respecting the universal notion of the human individuality, which were promulgated by Jesus Christ and his Apos-

ttles, notably including the Epistles of the Apostle Paul.

On this foundation, including both the famous reform by Solon of Athens, and Plato's dialogues, a Christian-humanist notion of natural law was developed in Europe. It was on this foundation in natural law, that the Babylonian and Roman heritages of imperial and other barbaric law began to be superseded, by the Fifteenth-Century emergence of a new, Renaissance kind of government, the sovereign nation-state republic, which was introduced to King Louis XI's France by the true heirs of the martyred Joan of Arc. Our U.S. republic came into existence as a direct heir of those, anti-oligarchical, anti-Roman, Platonic principles of natural law, which were first affirmed as the law of established nations, in the founding of the first modern nation-state republics, during the late Fifteenth Century: France under Louis XI, and England under Henry VII.

The central principle upon which the authority, powers, and responsibilities of the sovereign nation-state republic were premised, was the notion of "general welfare," or "commonwealth." The cases of France's Louis XI and Henry VII's England, are exemplary, as were the anti-slavery policies of Spain's Queen Isabella I (the latter in sharp contrast to the mid-Nineteenth Century's wicked and foolish, pro-slave-trader Queen Isabella II). To wit:

1. The authority of the sovereign state lies solely in its indispensable role in promoting the general welfare of all persons, as *Genesis* 1 and the Christian apostolic mission define all persons, as made equally in the image of the Creator of the Universe, and thus equally subjects of the obligation to promote the welfare of both the living and their posterity. Only sovereign government has the means to promote the conditions of the general welfare respecting all of the people and all of the land-area, both for the living and future generations. Thus, to that end, not only are governments rightly constituted with this authority and responsibility, but the existence of such sovereign nation-state republics, has been efficiently demonstrated to be the morally required condition of mankind.

These principles can not be supplied by a mere democracy. Consider the horrible example of the infamous Democratic Party of ancient Athens; read a relevant passage from the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution: "... promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, . . ." Government must be held accountable not only to the opinion of the living, but for the consequences which present law and policy impose upon our posterity.

It is often the case, as attested by the past thirty years decline in our U.S. nation's physical economy, that what today's, pervasively ruinous opinion tends to bestow upon posterity, has been, and continues to be, chiefly, the calamitous mistakes of current majority opinion. During the course of the past two decades, the consequences of those mistakes

have become, cumulatively, almost irreparable for the present majority of our population. We have reached the end of that rope; the last chance to correct those mistaken popular opinions of today, is now.

Government under law, must provide checks against that evil common to democracy, to protect our posterity from the consequences of foolish policies and practices, even those follies which are the fruit of an overwhelming majority of expressed public opinion. Ours must therefore be a republic governed by reason, not by caprices of passing popular whims, nor by the accidents of often-misconceived precedents in the merely positive law.

To combat the evils inhering in simple democracy, our founders sought to build effective checks and balances into the design of our constitutional government. Those founders, led by the venerable Benjamin Franklin, warned: We have given you a republic, if you can keep it. It was understood by those founders, that keeping that republic depended largely on the development and maintenance of the quality of educational system which would provide us a citizenry which is intellectually and morally qualified to govern itself, that according to reason, rather than the "bite-sized" whims of transient popular passions.

Thus, the Fifteenth-Century "Golden Renaissance" in Europe, established a new kind of society under a new notion of the nature of law and of government.

Until that Renaissance, from the emergence of the Roman Empire as a dominant force in the Mediterranean region, during the course of the Second and First centuries B.C., until the developments centered in, and following the great ecumenical Council of Florence, government had been dominated by the oligarchical model established in ancient Babylon, the model inherited, and perpetuated by pagan Rome. This legacy of Babylon, and of the pagan Rome justly called "the Whore of Babylon," has been the same notion of imperial law which, despite reformers such as Charlemagne, Abelard of Paris, the Emperor Frederick II Hohenstaufen, Spain's Alfonso Sabio, and Dante Alighieri, continued to rule, until the Fifteenth-Century's Classical-Greek-oriented Renaissance.

Until that Renaissance, the Romantic legacy of imperial law had been hegemonic throughout feudal Europe. It is also the standpoint of today's British monarchy still today, and is the view shared among the most impassioned and brutal advocates of world government, such as Britain's Duke of Edinburgh, Tony Blair, Madeleine Albright, and Vice-President Al Gore today.

During the last quarter of the Fifteenth Century, the echoes of that same Century's preceding Council of Florence, were to be seen in the emergence of a new conception of government and law, first under France's Louis XI and then England's Henry VII. These reforms were the first steps in establishing new notions of government and law. These were notions rooted in Christian principle, and harking back to the republican notions of Plato's Classical Greece.

Under the so-called "oligarchical model" of the empires of Babylon, the Achaemenids, and Rome, as proposed later, under the pro-slavery doctrine of England's John Locke, governments had been the private property of a ruling imperial oligarchy, whose law-making authority was often concentrated in the personality of a reigning emperor. Under feudalism, too, the emperor was the only person with the traditional authority to make law, that in a manner which feudalism modelled upon the Code of the Roman Emperor Diocletian.

The revolution in law and government, typified initially by Louis XI's revolution in France, has served as the precedent, in modern Europe, for the notion of the authority of government as residing, not within government as the property-right of a ruling oligarchy, but, rather, in the unique ability and responsibility of government to promote the general welfare, that for both all of the living and their posterity, throughout all of the territory over which that government ruled.

Government does not rule under divine right, as Thomas Hobbes proposed explicitly, and Locke, Mandeville, and Adam Smith demanded implicitly, as if it were an imperial god. Government must be subject to the natural law made apparent to us by the Creator of this universe: Government must rule according to the notion of reason presented by Plato's Socrates, not the arbitrary or customary policies of a Thrasymachus or Glaucon. Government can not rule justly as Romantic, neo-Kantian irrationalist Karl Savigny defended the use of changing custom, a Savigny who defined custom in a Roman-style form intended to promote the continuation of oligarchical rule. Nor can we allow that outgrowth of Thrasymachus' doctrine, that positivist's and existentialist's perversion of the law, which underlies the recurring, Twentieth-Century upsurges of fascism, as typified, most recently, by the mind-set of the U.K.'s Blair government.

Thus, with the Council of Florence and the emergence of the first modern nation-states among civilized people, the authority of reason displaced the arbitrary authority of oligarchical "reason of state." This outgrowth of the Fifteenth Century, was the principle of natural law, under which the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence established our sovereign nation-state.

This Renaissance revolution in government and law, was made in defiance of the tradition of Roman law, and in opposition to the two forms of oligarchy which have been the continuing chief pestilences in extended European civilization, to the present day. These pestilences are the presently almost extinct, feudalistic landed oligarchies, and, the presently hegemonic financier oligarchies, such as that which the present British monarchy represents as a kind of *primus inter pares* world-wide. There, in that most crucial point of conflict between powerful oligarchical castes and the republic, lies the essence of the issue of government and of law in the modern world at large, still today.

2. The power which all of the people and their posterity, jointly entrust to their sovereign governments, is subject to the condition, that the government fulfill the responsibilities inhering in that authority, the general welfare most notably. So said the authors of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and of the Preamble of our 1789 Federal Constitution.

3. The duties of such government are to ensure care for those matters of the general welfare which no lesser agency, such as private interest, could rightly, securely, and competently undertake. The rule is, that the general welfare is not to be willfully exposed to the caprices often inhering in the conduct of private interests, e.g., not exposed to jeopardy by the hazards of “free trade” generally, or financial markets otherwise.

4. The duties, responsibilities, and authorities of sovereign government include: government’s responsibility for approaching the future with efficient foresight, and with special attention to the consequences of present policy and practice in terms of the effects upon future generations of the nation and of humanity at large.

5. As then Secretary of State John Quincy Adams warned President James Monroe, successfully, in arguing against entry into a treaty with the British monarchy, the primary interest of each and all sovereign nation-states, is to govern itself in such a manner as to promote the growth and prosperity of a community of perfectly sovereign nation-states, to become the ruling power on this planet, a community of principle premised upon those same principles of natural law which the U.S.A. invoked, quoting the anti-Locke doctrine of Gottfried Leibniz, “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” in its 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence.

It could never have been the rational intent of the U.S. republic, then, or now, to live indefinitely as an imperilled island of liberty amid seas of oligarchism reigning in most of this planet. Rather than secure our nation through a North American imperium, we must follow the only strategic course consistent with our nature as a sovereign nation-state republic: to desire the successful spread of republicanism among the nations of the world, at least among a dominant portion of those nations. That latter, continuing goal, is the foundation of our foreign policy: to avoid foreign conflicts as much as possible, while aiming for that more durable form of security which we might secure only through the spread of a community of sovereign nation-state republics.

6. Although the origin of the modern sovereign nation-state republic is a fruit of Christianity, the hideous spectacle of the European religious wars of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, from the butchery of the people in the so-called Peasant War in Germany, until the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, shows the wisdom of the ecumenical principle which had been freshly affirmed earlier by such as leading modern thinkers

as Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and France’s murdered King Henri IV.

As Cusa wrote in his dialogue, *De pace fidei*, and as Germany’s Moses Mendelssohn defined the principles upon which Jewish emancipation was established under the Austrian Emperor Joseph II, and under other governments, in Eighteenth-Century Europe, the only durable form of sovereign nation-state, is a secular power self-governed by the principle of reason. This means “reason” as the Socrates of Plato’s *The Republic*, for example, defines the principle of truthfulness and justice in accord with the use of the Greek term *agapē*, as also in the Apostle Paul’s *I Corinthians* 13. Thus, the only true form of a sovereign nation-state republic, is one defined in accord with this ecumenical principle of universal reason.

It has always been the intent of those who made possible the persistence of the republican cause, since Classical Greece, that power must repose in a sturdy, well-educated citizenry, men and women who are bound together by a common commitment to deliberate from the vantage-point, not of personal special interest, or special interest of some grouping, nor by such crude sophistry as “bite-sized sentences,” but of reason.

The citizens of a true republic deliberate all matters as an honest jury should be required to do, not by personal prejudice, or perceived special interest, but as servants of reason, and as the defenders of the posterity of the whole nation. In the language of the best Christian theologians, the true citizen is one who dwells “in the simultaneity of eternity,” or, as the historian, poet, philosopher, and dramatist Friedrich Schiller spoke, the true citizen is both a world-citizen and a patriot, who lives and acts with that higher personal identity, one’s place in eternity, always in view, the personal identity to which the true citizen holds himself or herself accountable, in all matters of importance.

It was in accord with that ecumenical principle of reason, that the 1776 Declaration of Independence established the sovereignty of these United States as a true republic. That Declaration’s choice of the language of Gottfried Leibniz (“life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”), which was adopted in explicit rejection of John Locke’s pro-slavery dogma of “life, liberty, and property,” identifies the essential law of the U.S.A., as the natural law as Leibniz et al. understood natural law.

2. What is natural law?

The term “natural law” has often been misused in ignorant or otherwise foolish ways. The proper use of the term, is that defined in a very strict manner, as the history of this idea is traced from Classical Greece, and through the efforts, starting from the model provided by Plato, to define man’s relation to the universe, and to mankind itself. The cornerstone of natural law, is thus expressed by insight into the celebrated passage

from *Genesis* 1: man and woman, each and all equally made in the image of the Creator of the universe, and endowed with that means, cognitive reason, to exert mankind's rule over, and responsibility for all other beings, including other living ones, in this universe.

This principle of natural law is so urgent for the continued survival of our republic, and of other nations, today, that no morally responsible citizen could object to allotting the concentration needed to understand the origins and nature of that principle, as I set that forth in the following portions of this policy statement.

An adequate definition of natural law, starts from that premise respecting the nature of man. This notion of man emerges as natural law, rather than merely some article of blind faith, the instant we challenge ourselves to show: Apart from the fact that we are taught to believe this, what proof do we have, that this is true? Thus, Apostolic Christianity, for example, was never defined on the basis of blind faith in taught dogma, but upon the authority of evidence supplied to reason, as reason is coherent not with mere formal, deductive logic, but, rather, with *agapē* of the Apostle Paul's Platonic Greek. Typical is the most celebrated Chapter 13 of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians.

If only in first approximation, the term "natural law" signifies a body of knowledge resting upon empirically validated discoveries of universal physical principles, proofs of a type which show that these principles are not merely provable empirically, but can be proven to be coherent with all other known physical principles. By proven, universal "physical principles," we signify principles governing the relationship of mankind to the universe as a whole, principles defined as they bear upon the increase of mankind's power, per capita, within and over the universe we inhabit. This notion was the starting-point for my original discovery of what became known as the LaRouche-Riemann Method.

In that sense, and to that degree of approximation, the use of the term "natural law" always implies the kind of certainty we associate with proven universal principles of physical science.

However, as the LaRouche-Riemann Method shows, the definition of natural law has a much broader, and more profound basis, broader and more profound than what shallow-minded teachers of physics and engineering, or ordinary statisticians, would have us believe. Although validated universal physical principles are the only rational basis for use of the term "physical science," it is false to claim that mathematical physics, to say nothing of such inferior mere techniques as statistical methods, are equal to natural law. We must look deeper, to challenge the validity of, and to constantly correct, those assumptions we adopt as standards of proof of a scientific principle.

Said as briefly as competence allows, the point is the following.

All of those discoveries of universal physical principles which we have cause to believe are truthful knowledge, are

products of acts of discovery which have overturned, in a radical way, previously authoritative prevailing beliefs. These principles are discovered by a kind of mental activity found, appearing naturally, in even very young children, not only among exceptional prodigies such as a Wolfgang Mozart. These are the same principles represented in a more cultivated form, as expressed among individual adolescent and adult human minds; but, this kind of mental activity, known as cognition, is not found among the animals.

Animals, such as dogs and chimpanzees, can learn, but they are not capable of discovering any universal physical principle.

The non-deductive method of discovery of universal principles, is peculiar to human individuals. As we must emphasize repeatedly, against currently popular, foolish contrary views, it is known as *cognition*, as opposed to deductive methods, or other methods of mere learning. It is only through this non-deductive power of cognition, that a validatable universal physical principle can be discovered, or rediscovered, the latter as by a student in a competent school or university.

It is only through the discovery of these universal principles, that man's power in and over the universe can be increased per capita. The quality of the human individual mind which verifies *Genesis* 1's statement on the nature of man, is nothing other than that power of cognition, the which is lacking in the beasts. The application of that higher, non-deductive power of cognition, a power energized by the passion called *agapē*, is the practical definition—the empirical definition—of the term *reason*.

The definition of natural law begins with recognition of this absolute distinction between what one has merely learned, and what one actually knows. Each among us knows, as an individual person, only what each has discovered by non-deductive methods of cognition. It is, thus, the close study of the nature and results of cognition, which supplies us the hard proof of the validity of the conception cited from *Genesis* 1. It is upon the foundation of this equation of reason to cognition, that the conception of natural law properly rests.

We are then able to show, that a) mankind is absolutely distinct from, and superior to all lower forms of life; b) that all persons, from all cultural backgrounds, skin colorations, nose-lengths, or whatever other such supposed distinctions you might choose, possess equally this potential power of cognition; c) that mankind's succession of discoveries of what prove to be universal physical principles, are the source of mankind's increase of the power of the human species, in and over the universe as a whole.

That is the first, most fundamental principle of natural law. Any contrary definition of "natural law" is, at its best, essentially a silly one.

The notion of the obligation of the state to ensure the promotion of the general welfare, that for all persons, and for posterity even more than the living, is the premise in natural law, upon which the notions of both the republic and the constitutional law of republics depend essentially. The ability

of mankind to employ the process of discovery of validatable universal physical principles, for the increase of man's power in and over the universe, depends upon the ability of persons to cooperate in the manner prescribed by that cognitive nature of the relationships both between man and nature, and among persons.

This cooperation depends upon that development of the individual mental faculties which we associate with Classical art-forms in poetry, music, drama, and the plastic arts. The importance of Classical tragedy, such as that of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Lessing, and Schiller, or the compositions of Dante Alighieri and Miguel Cervantes, in enabling the statesman and others to understand the way in which those processes we call "history" are shaped, is an illustration of the role which Classical art-forms, as distinct from mere "entertainments," play, together with science, in defining the fuller scope of the meaning of the term "reason." President Abraham Lincoln's sometimes extended late-night instructions to his Cabinet, on the applicability of certain insights from Shakespeare, to the policy-making practice of that war-time period, are but an apt illustration of such connections. The essential role which the poetry and dramas of Friedrich Schiller played, in inspiring and guiding the Prussian Reformers to their crucial role in ending the imperial tyranny of Napoleon Bonaparte, has this distinctive importance for all statesmen of all nations today.

Here lies the crucial importance of Plato's writings, including his *The Republic*, for all functional notions of natural law of nations today. Essentially, the conflict between natural law, on the one side, and arbitrary and customary law, on the opposing side, is the conflict presented, there, between Socrates and his opponents, the characters Thrasymachus and Glaucon. The notions of truthfulness and justice, as these considerations are presented, there, by Plato's Socrates, have been the cornerstone of the republican notion of natural law, from that time to the present. This notion of law, is the standard on which the success of the U.S.A., at home, and its foreign relations, must rely.

It is necessary, that this notion of natural law is rendered complete, by means of the indicated, provable implications of the cited passages from *Genesis* 1.

3. Why bite-sized answers are often untruthful

This brings us to consider now a most pernicious corruption of contemporary statecraft, today's popular habit of *lying by fallacy of composition*. Fallacy of composition signifies: *the customary, widely used, fraudulent practice of sophistry, whether through the deception inhering in the use of deductive syllogisms, or even cruder forms, to exclude relevant evidence from consideration in the matter at hand*. The usual apology

for that widespread practice of lying, is the claim that we must simplify the argument, to bring the discussion down to the level of popular opinion. Whether the fallacy of composition is an intentional fraud, or the result of blundering ignorance, the results are approximately the same. In corrupt courtrooms, in politics, and other matters: "Keep it simple!" is the most common origin of popular lies.

The use of so-called "dictionary definitions," is among the most vulgar of the frauds used to construct a fraudulent argument in law, or otherwise. The assertion of a "fact," without preceding adequate proof of the fact, is an increasingly commonplace fraud practiced, whether out of malicious motives toward the victims, or only foolishly, by sitting judges and magistrates in U.S. courts, or legislative proceedings, today. That is also the fraudulent character of most cases of insistence, by major news media, and others, who either demand "bite-sized answers," or who extract an intentionally misleading choice of "bite-sized" quotation, as the major news media's most commonplace method of willful misrepresentation (e.g., outright lying) of what was actually said by the speaker.

The broader problem is that central to both law and foreign policy. In these domains, "bite-sized answers" to questions are, with relatively rare exceptions, vicious misrepresentations of the matter considered. The most important application of such methods of sophistry, is the use of exclusionary assumptions, by means of which the all-important notions of cognition and man's cognitive relationship to both the universe and man in general, are replaced by stated or hidden, arbitrary, but popular presumptions which are false to reality.

During the past two decades, as current educational and cultural policies and practice have accelerated the spread of functional illiteracy, even in communication among trained members of professions, the so-called "bite-sized" question-and-answer routine, has assumed the authority and mindless passion of a variety of blind religious faith. That populist's know-nothing-like, growing obsession with "simple answers," when blended with the spread of "sensitivity training," has become a central feature of popular habits under which our population becomes ever more ignorant, ever less capable of knowing whether what they hear coming out of their own mouths is truthful, or even an outright lie.

As public opinion becomes increasingly ignorant in this way, even simple statements of fact or intent lose efficient correspondence to the actual knowledge or practice of the speaker.

As described in a useful little book, on the art of political lying, from earlier times, the assertion that "all my friends tell me," or that "the dictionary says," that "I know an insider who told me," that "leading authorities agree," that "what my textbook teaches," or, "I follow the news; I know what goes on!," and so on, are typical of the most popular forms of lying met in day-to-day conversation. General, today, are the intrinsically fraudulent reporting of "eye-witness evidence,"

or the depraved mass-media journalist's hot-camera question, for broadcast, "Tell me, Mrs. Jones, exactly how did you feel in the moments you watched the members of your family being slaughtered?" The fraud behind that reporter's pornographic question, is replacing "What do you know?" with "How do you feel?"

That a witness might honestly believe that he, or she had had a certain sense-experience, does not signify that the witness is qualified to judge that experience as to fact, on the mere premises of the experience itself. Foolish people often say, "Experience teaches us." To learn the truth, one must first acquire that cultivated state of mind, which enables one to judge one's own experience itself competently. "What is the truth, and how could we know that it is the truth?" is the ceaseless passion of the truthful citizen, one who has risen above the pathetic state of mind of Sancho Panza.

Indeed, the most common cause for the doom of cultures, has been the pathological way in which the members of that society allowed their prejudices to guide them in misjudging their experience. From Aeschylus and Sophocles, through Shakespeare and Schiller, the rational use of the term "tragedy" never means anything but the way in which some commonly accepted feature of popular and ruling opinion defines the relevant government or nation as one which had responded to its experience in a manner which defined that people as one, which had, for that moment, lost the moral fitness to survive. A "lack of the moral fitness to survive," is the only rational, literate use of the word "tragedy."

That is the only rational and literate meaning with which that word is to be applied, for example, to the self-inflicted peril confronting the United States and its voters today.

In this tragic state of affairs of today's U.S. population generally, even the simplest kinds of declarative sentences may often cease to refer to provable facts, but may often merely indicate the animal-like social attitudes, or "sensitive personal feelings"—akin to smiles, grunts, scowls, and so on—of the speaker. There is no exaggeration in this description. A look at the most elementary facts about the use of language, in matters of scientific discovery, or in Classical forms of poetry and drama, points to the nature of the grave danger which the cult of the "bite-sized answer" poses to the continued existence of our civilization.

In contrast to today's popular habits, Classical poetry, such as that of Shakespeare, Schiller, Keats, and Shelley, is the natural habitat of that quality of individual cognition which is otherwise named "human reason." Any serious attention to the evolutionary development of literate forms of language, shows that the use of language for the communication of important ideas, such as the ideas which control the practice of governments, derives the truthful meanings of statements, even simple words, from what appears as a special feature of Classical literary composition, a feature called "metaphor." Metaphor is the natural habitat of that which most essentially separates the man from the beast, the habitat of cognition.

Behind every important meaning of a word, or of a way of formulating a phrase or sentence, there lies a story, or a poem, such that, when a literate speaker of a language uses that word, or that kind of formulation, the speaker is referring the hearer to the hearer's memory of experiencing that story or poem (unless he, or she, the speaker, is merely babbling on, as Babylonian tradition often does). If the hearer does not know the relevant story, or poem, the speaker is properly obliged to share, or, at least, to reference that needed experience with the hearer. Such are the habits of those forms of communication which may be regarded as truthful and rational.

The notion of the obligation of the state to ensure the promotion of the general welfare, that for all persons, and for posterity even more than the living, is the premise in natural law, upon which the notions of both the republic and the constitutional law of republics depend essentially.

This, I am instructed, is most clearly emphasized in the literate use of the Chinese language. My lack of Chinese apart, I know this principle very well, respecting the literate use of the English language. The Chinese and European languages may differ, even in quality, but the natural principles of the human mind are the same among all speakers. In approximation, it is fair to say, that the definitions of individual words and phrases are supplied, not by simple line-entries of dictionaries, but, rather, in each case, by the relevant story, poem, Classical drama, or physical experiment. Each of those words, or turns of phrase are intended, by the speaker, to recall the relevant story or poem to the hearer, or cause it to be constructed in the mind of the hearer, as Classical poetry does, even if that is the first existence of that poem or story.

In science, the meanings of terms and turns of phrase are arranged in the same way. Any term in science, refers to an action (not a noun, but a verb) recalled as a validatable experience in a process of discovery. The function of mentioning that term, is to recall the memory of the experience of making that discovery, to the mind of the hearer. Ideas, whether in science or art, are not things—not nouns—but are processes of action, that to the following effect.

In science, the most important words are names assigned to memory of the act of discovery of some validated universal physical principle. To use the modern language of Gauss-Riemann hypergeometry: in physical science, the concept of the verb, as opposed to the mere noun, corresponds to a dis-

tinct quality of physical-space-time curvature, the characteristic form of action which defines the distinctive curvature of some such phase-space. Thus, the orbit of a planet, considered as the motive of the planet's manifest orbit, is a verb, not a noun. Similarly, the active relationship among the Sun and all of the orbits within the Solar System, is also a verb, not a noun. Such verbs are the motives of the adducible result.

The term "Classical," used in reference to art, has the same meaning as a reference to the experimental validation of a universal physical principle in science. Whether in Classical art, or competently practiced and taught science, cognitive discoveries of this kind are otherwise known as Ideas, as Plato's dialogues define the generation of Ideas. In Classical art, it is the metaphor, as in the Classical poem, which defines the idea which is the identity of the poem as a whole. The title of the poem is the mere name (noun) assigned to recall to mind the entire complex associated with the poem's verb. In Classical painting, for example, the way in which Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper* appears to move with you, the eye of Christ following you everywhere, defines that painting as a verb, rather than as a noun-like object.

This distinction which I have just summarized, between literate emphasis on verb-ideas and illiterate's (e.g., nominalist's) preference for emphasis on noun-ideas, was emphasized by the great Sanskrit philologist Panini, approximately 2,500 years ago. It is the characteristic feature of pre-Roman, Classical Egyptian-Greek astrophysics, and of the method of those contemporaries of the pre-Roman age of Panini, Socrates and Plato.

That distinction can be heard today, between relatively illiterate forms of uttered (and also written) speech, common among *New York Times* readers and today's university graduates, which place the emphasis on enunciation of the noun, as contrasted with relatively literate forms of speech and writing, in which latter the voicing places the emphasis on the verbal action. Literate speech and writing punctuates and shapes the utterance of the statement to emphasize the multiply-connected character of the relationships among the elements of the statement, to the formulation of the idea expressed in respect to the verbal action upon which the statement as a whole is premised.

The deviations from such rules for literate oral and written speech, and the punctuation of such utterances, are an integral feature of the university-taught, *New York Times*-prescribed, and other common illiteracy of speech and writing in the U.S.A. today. For related reasons, a diminishing ration of the few educated writers and speakers today, even trained actors, can even recite poetry competently—in a manner which makes the metaphor clear to the hearer, let alone compose decent poetry. For reason of the same illiterate habits of speech among our younger adult generations, few professional teachers, on secondary or university levels, are as capable as earlier generations were, of communicating actual ideas in public situations.

In the case of science, the sharing of the cognitive experi-

ences of discovering and proving the validity of such a universal principle is crucial. That, in science, as in Classical art, and in law, is the definition of individual human reason in that domain. In the domain of poetry, music, drama, sculpture, and painting, the meaning of the term Classical is essentially the same; the difference is, that in matters of Classical art, the name for scientific discovery of validated ideas is called "metaphor"—as Plato's Socrates defines metaphor, in terms of what is known as "Socratic dialogue."

Note, that Aristotle offers a contrary, non-cognitive, merely deductive, false definition of that term. Similarly, the neo-aristotelian neo-empiricist Immanuel Kant, excludes the existence of human cognition, and thus degrades the act of discovery of either a universal physical principle, or an artistic notion, to the piggish level of an arbitrary, irrational act, a purely arbitrary preference in "taste," or a so-called "self-evident" definition, axiom, or postulate. Similarly, Kant's follower G.W.F. Hegel, based his system upon degrading the use of the verb "to become," to serve as a mere noun.

For reasons which I shall make clearer in the following section of this report, a principled conception of the modern sovereign nation-state, requires a certain insight into the crucial role of metaphor in statecraft. To make the truthful meaning of words, phrases, and sentences clear enough for that purpose, the literate use of the term "metaphor" requires at least a brief explanation.

In all great Classical strophic poetry, the poet, typically, holds back the most crucial fact of his poem until the last strophe. The simple, shorter poems of the younger Johann Goethe, are among the best-crafted, relatively simplest modern examples of this technique of Classical artistic method. Without actually lying to the hearer, the initial strophes of such a Goethe poem lead the hearer toward a critical point in the unfolding of that poem, at which the addition of some fact or reference shocks the hearer into recognizing that, all through the earlier strophes, the hearer has misled himself, or herself, into overlooking something of importance. On reflection on the effect of any successful Classical poem, one must admit that the succession of those preceding strophes has prepared the hearer, both factually and emotionally, to cognize the paradox (the metaphor) posed by the concluding strophe.

Thus, every true metaphor is a kind of ontological paradox, an apparent contradiction in terms. The apparent contradiction was not an error; rather, what was in error was the state of mind of the hearer before hearing the paradox. It was an error for which no deductive solution existed. A higher principle must be discovered and validated; then, the contradiction is revealed to have been the result of a systemic error, an axiomatic fallacy of composition, an error in the previous opinion-shaping by the hearer. It was on this account that the poet Percy Shelley identified poets as the true legislators of mankind.

A similar experience occurs in the process leading to an original discoverer's, or a student's discovery of a validatable

universal physical principle. Step by step, one follows what habit considers authoritative opinion, up to the point that some fact appears, a fact which discredits what the hearer had customarily believed up to that point. Stupidity is the quality shown by persons who reject out of hand evidence considered contrary to their customary opinions.

Since this principle of metaphor is so crucial for defining all principled notions of art, science, and law, let us introduce here the most stunning example of the modern discovery of a universal principle: the principle of least time.

Out of the work of Leonardo da Vinci on vision and light, and the successive work of Kepler, and Fermat after Leonardo, and, then, Huyghens, Leibniz, Roemer, and Jean Bernouilli, proved conclusively that a straight line is not the quickest distance between two points. Thus, Huyghens, as a matter of first approximation, showed that the quickest distance between two points, is not the straight-line distance, but rather a certain curved pathway, which Huyghens approximated as the curved path of a cycloid. Out of Leibniz's recognition that the curvature of least time involved higher orders of non-constant curvature, rather than the cycloid, the notion of least time was transformed into Leibniz's unique discovery of a more general notion of universal least action. The work of Fresnel, which proved Newton's notions to be absurd, established that principle beyond reasonable doubt.

Since then, competent forms of mathematical physics have rejected the linear assumptions of the ideologues Galileo, Descartes, Newton, Euler, Lagrange, Cauchy, et al., and have based competent modern physical science on the Leibniz and Gauss-Riemann notions of a physical universe of a specific non-linear curvature.

Thus, the proof, that the illiterate's naive idea of a straight line as the quickest distance, is false, illustrates the way in which a metaphor (i.e., a contradictory array of evidence) leads to rejecting an old belief, and replacing it by a proven new principle. In art and science, the principle of metaphor always has that same general distinction from inferior, merely deductive methods.

So, in the Classical poem's closing strophe, an additional, ironical fact is introduced, an ironical contradiction in meaning, which forces the mind of the hearer to rethink the entire area of knowledge and experience which had been recalled to the hearer by the opening strophes of that poem. The solution to such a poetical paradox — such a metaphor — is not finding some symbolic, or other sort of consistency between the conflicting meanings, but to recognize a new principle, higher than any among the mutually conflicting meanings. In Classical poetry, this higher principle, discovered through cognition, rather than through deductive argument, has the same quality of significance as the quality which the greatest modern mathematician, Gauss, and his follower Riemann, attribute to the validatable discovery of a new universal physical principle, a principle then to be included within a multiply-connected domain.

The set of conflicting meanings posed in the case of the

famous Third Act soliloquy from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, is among the most celebrated and efficient examples of this same principle of metaphor met in the simpler, early strophic poetry of Goethe, or of Heinrich Heine, Keats, Shelley, and so on. The Robert Schumann setting of anti-Romantic Heine's *Dichterliebe*, is an illustration of the principle of metaphor as used by Heine, and as set in music by Schumann. The concluding two Heine poems of that series, as set by Schumann, the concluding poem most emphatically, resolve the paradoxes of the preceding series, exposing to the hearer, in a most impassioned way, the folly of all of the Romantic school of artistic composition and performance. In a prose writing to the same effect, Heine explicitly analyzed and denounced the cultivation of Kantian, Faustian Romanticism, then popularized in early Nineteenth-Century Germany.

So, in physical science, the discovery of a fact which contradicts previously existing scientific belief, leads to the discovery of a validatable new universal physical principle. It is the relived experience of that process, beginning with that contradiction, leading through the validation of the discovered principle, which is the meaning of every later use of the term which refers to that principle. In other words, the unfolding process of discovery of any idea, such as a validated universal physical principle, is the meaning of the name given to that principle.

Recall the case of the referenced Hamlet soliloquy. Hamlet says, "To be," but then, also, "or, not to be? That is the question." There is the contradiction, using the term "contradiction" exactly as in a matter of discovery of a new universal physical principle. Which shall it be? It is sword-swinging swashbuckler Hamlet's fear of unaccustomed ways, which prompts Hamlet to announce he has chosen to follow his customary ways to his own willful doom; later in the play, the closing scene of the entire play affirms the calamity looming in the decision Hamlet expresses in the Third Act soliloquy.

Thus, at the close of the play, as the folly-stricken, dead Hamlet is to be carried from the stage, the irony of the Third Act soliloquy is replayed by the characters Fortinbras and Horatio. Horatio represents the voice of reason, which Hamlet had fatally rejected. Swashbuckling Fortinbras incarnates that folly which is bent upon its own repetition, the same folly of opinion by means of which Hamlet had sent himself to his chosen doom:

Fortinbras:

. . . For me, with sorrow I embrace my fortune.
I have some rights of memory in this kingdom,
Which now, to claim, my vantage doth invite me.

Horatio:

Of that, I shall have, also, cause to speak,
And from his mouth, whose voice will draw on more.
But let this same be presently performed,
Even while men's minds are wild, lest more mischance
On plots and errors happen.

How commonplace is something similar to Hamlet's fatal Romanticism, among the would-be "swashbuckling machos" of the U.S. Congress, and elsewhere, today. How little the results of their present folly will differ from the doom of Hamlet and his Denmark, unless we remove that imitation of Hamlet's folly from the practice of our government and its electorate today.

The audience, witnessing the play, and the inevitable doom inhering in the character Hamlet's refusal to choose an available alternative to self-doom, recognizes that the human will has the ability to avoid the kind of error which swashbuckling conservative and pessimist Hamlet chose. Thus, in that lesson learned, in that way, the audience, as Schiller emphasizes the principle of composition of Classical tragedy, leaves the theater better, more optimistic people—in real life—than they had entered it shortly before.

Thus, a good performance of a Classical tragedy has the same characteristic use of paradox/irony to provoke a discovery of a universalizable principle, as a successful discovery in physical science. Thus, the great Classical tragedies, such as those of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Shakespeare, and Schiller, have the same function, in social relations, and in conceptions of principles of law, as validatable original discoveries of universal principle in the domain of physical science. Such is the function of all great Classical sculpture, painting, poetry, and musical composition.

In competent education, the student learns by reliving the experience of the great physical discoveries, the great art of the past. The student reads history in light of the insight into history provided by reliving the ideas associated with reliving of the experiences of scientific and Classical-artistic discoveries. It is this process of re-experiencing the acts of cognitive discovery of earlier generations, which transforms a school from a mere place of learning, into a place where actual knowledge is embedded in a living way, embedded within the cognitive processes of the individual student's mind.

The result of acquiring ancient and recent knowledge, alike, in this cognitive mode, is sometimes called a "cultivated mind," speaking thus of a mind in terms of cultivated fertile fields of farmland. It is a state of mind in which the meaning of every term or action mentioned recalls the relevant story, crucial experiment, play, poem, or other Classical work of art or folklore, to the mind of the person so educated.

Faced with the challenge of a new kind of experience, for which no known recipe exists in the mind of that former student, the student will draw upon the wealth of accumulated experience, experience of relived important metaphors from humanity's past experience, or from Great Classical art, to discover a new choice of attack on the problem, that in the same manner new solutions were successfully discovered, repeatedly, by those whose discoveries one has reexperienced from the past of those many predecessors.

Thus, did Leonardo da Vinci's revolutionary discovery in artistic perspective, as shown in the Milan *The Last Supper*,

lead his successors into the revolutionary discoveries in respect to universal, congruent principles of both light and electromagnetism, by Gilbert, Kepler, Fermat, Huyghens, Leibniz, Roemer, Bernoulli, Fresnel, Ampère, Gauss, Weber, and Riemann. The notion of a universal principle of least time, developed and proven in this way, is the central principle of modern science, a principle of physical science prompted by the production of great Classical art.

Like President Abraham Lincoln teaching Shakespeare to his Cabinet, every true statesman is a person who educates his constituents—and also others—in that Classical-humanist way I have just summarily described. The statesman knows the history of the relevant ideas, and instills that knowledge in the constituent by the cognitive methods I have identified here. Then, the constituent may choose his or her own opinion on that matter from the standpoint of actually knowing the subject, rather than have accepted the proposed policy on the basis of blind faith in the stated claims of supposed experts. All leading statesmen, since Solon of Athens, in particular, or Confucius, have been teachers above all. Real leadership resides in a matured mind's serenity, from which that mind leads a people to knowledge respecting the problems to be solved, and the decisions to be made. Thus, the greatest poets and tragedians have been, in fact, among the world's greatest political leaders.

The true political leader does not appeal to public opinion; rather, he or she confronts the people with the dangers inhering in currently prevailing public opinion. He or she does this as a Classical poet introduces a crucial metaphor in the concluding strophe of a successful poem, or as a great tragedian inspires happiness in his audience by confronting that audience with proof of the folly of its habituated ways. It is those lessons, when they "stick," as it is said, which arouse an imperilled people to reach the greatness they require of themselves, to master the threats before them. True leaders, like true poets and tragedians, do just that.

Watch out for charlatans!

By way of contrast, the political figure who responds to every question with the sophist's bite-sized answer, or out of "sensitivity" to the personal feelings of the members of his audience, is a charlatan, whether he or she intends to be a charlatan, or not.

Yes, sometimes, a summary response to a question or challenge, is appropriate. In that case, what might be considered a "bite-sized" response is the best response. A short response, of one or a few sentences, may be the best response, but only if the assumptions associated in the minds of both the audience and responder are clear enough that a short answer does not represent a fallacy of composition in the mind of the audience. Thus, a good choice of short response strikes the consciousness of the hearer as the metaphor posed by the final strophe of a great Classical poem gives meaning to the prepared ground of the preceding strophes. However, when

the assumptions expressed by the challenger already represent a fallacy of composition, or in which the audience must be educated as a precondition for delivery of a relevant response, a “bite-sized” response is neither a truthful, nor a morally acceptable response.

In general, what are fairly described as popular audiences, are burdened with crippling fallacies of composition, especially if the stated case references topics on which they represent strong preconceptions. The illiteracy of audiences respecting even subjects for which they have strong, preformed opinions, is far worse today than was the case a quarter-century ago. More to the point, is a crucial fact to which I shall return briefly in the conclusion of this report: that today’s usually hidden axiomatic assumptions, are the actual cause for the fact, that the chief continuing source of the worst policies introduced during the recent quarter-century, is those popular assumptions which govern the way in which the majorities of populations select the policies which they prefer to support, or to tolerate, as distinct from the proper policies, which they tend to oppose, even deplore.

Most leaders in opinion today are charlatans, chiefly by virtue of fallacy of composition reigning in the minds of those whom they mislead. People who follow such charlatans find themselves fooled, and wonder why it is that most of each of the political figures they elect have fooled them by means of precisely such “bite-sized answers.” However, burned yet once again, and yet once more again, in that way, the public generally continues to fool itself in that same way, like the man who married one pretty store-window dummy after another, always lured, but never satisfied with the result.

To avoid more of that same, resolve to get the story which defines the meaning of each statement. Do not rely on the mathematical formula copied from some book, either in books on physical-science topics, or those of social studies. Rely upon reliving the discovery of the principle involved in the task you propose to undertake. To avoid being, once again, the victim of yet another charlatan: Get the story, not the mere “bite-sized explanation.” Effective generals, and other statesmen, and true citizens, too, learn how to relive history of the past, so that their greatest predecessors might prepare them, the living, to master the future.

4. What defines a national culture?

That view of the rational interdependence of Classical science and Classical art, defines the practice of natural law in a general way. To understand the successful design for a modern sovereign nation-state republic, apply the work, on the subject of national language, by Dante Alighieri and his follower Petrarch to what I have just summarily described.

The question is: Why should an area with certain borders be considered a nation? Why not different borders? Why was the avowed racist, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, who

sponsored the revival of the Ku Klux Klan from his White House, such a cruel blunderer, a Dr. Frankenstein-style butcher, in his carving-up, and sewing together of pieces of nations, which he perpetrated at Versailles?

Since the same physical science is equally appropriate for all nations, what differences in the deliberative processes of the people of one nation define the boundaries at which that nation’s territory should end, and another’s begin?

The simpler practical side to that problem, was addressed by President Clinton’s warning against a continuing process of carving up existing nations into the futile existence of micro-states. The immediate issue is the fact, that no nation should be constituted which is incapable of caring for the general welfare in an efficient way. This was a crucial issue over territory, for example, in the quarrel which the Seventeenth-Century Massachusetts Bay colony had with the English monarchy, and a crucial issue of the quarrels between the American patriots and the British monarchy during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries.

Taiwan: A case in point

Clearly, neither Kosovo nor East Timor today qualify as sovereign states; they are incapable of meeting the sovereign responsibilities of a modern nation-state republic committed to the general welfare. The case of Taiwan has special features, which are most instructive respecting the British-directed campaign for Taiwan sovereignty today.

In the case of Taiwan, the traditional sponsor of the notion of a Taiwan separate from China, was Japan. Modern Japan’s past imperialist policy toward Taiwan was always the fruit of the British monarchy’s influence, most notably from the period of Japan’s launching of the first Sino-Japan war, in 1894-95, the Versailles Conference, and Britain’s guiding its anti-U.S.A. ally Japan of that period toward the Second Sino-Japanese war. The latter refers to the period when Britain was virtually at war with the U.S.A., during the early 1920s “hot period” of Japan’s alliance with London in the matter of naval-power quotas.

Indeed, the Japan attack on Pearl Harbor, on December 7, 1941, was the implementation of a war-plan against the U.S.A., which Japan had developed as its contribution to a planned, joint British-Japan naval attack upon the U.S.A., dating from the early 1920s. This latter was the plan, known to the U.S.A., since the early 1920s, to which U.S. General Billy Mitchell referred, in his argument against the anglophile current within the U.S. Navy, during his famous court-martial trial.

In Japan, there is today, again, a pro-British faction which takes the geopolitical view, that Taiwan must be either a territory, or a dependency of Japan. The latter faction, directed from London, and with complicity of London-steered circles within the U.S. intelligence community, cooked up, and promotes the current argument in favor of a sovereign Taiwan. These U.S. intelligence circles include the notorious “Love-

stoneite,” or so-called “AFL-CIA” international department of the AFL-CIO. Wall Street’s and London’s Lovestone, and his continuing cabal, are a product of the career of Lovestone, as a former Bukharin agent and Communist Party U.S.A. head, and protégé of the ILGWU’s David Dubinsky, of some-time CIA Director Allen Dulles, and also of the FBI’s J. Edgar Hoover. The Jay Lovestone cabal is currently also lodged under the patronage of Carl Gershman, within the U.S.A.’s National Endowment for Democracy (NED).

During the period of the Kuomintang government in Taiwan, until the election of current President Lee, during the 1980s, both the Kuomintang and the government in Beijing maintained a one-China policy respecting Taiwan itself. In the view of the followers of Chiang Kai Shek, prior to the election of President Lee, as in the view of the leaders in Beijing, there was never a splitting of China between Taiwan and the mainland. The view of both capitals, Beijing and Taipei, was that this division represented only a state of continuing conflict between two factions within China as a single cultural whole, a conflict reflecting the Civil War ongoing within China during the 1930s and 1940s.

This was also the view of the U.S. State Department, up to the time certain overt agents of British influence, such as Congress members associated with British intelligence’s Christian Solidarity front, have attempted to change U.S. policy radically on this account. This was also my view, and that of leading Kuomintang figures with whom my wife and I met during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The happy developments within China, since the conspicuous successes of the recent reforms, prompted the patriots on both sides of the Taiwan strait to look toward the natural reintegration of the two former warring territories around the common heritage of modern China’s founder, Sun Yat Sen. When relics of the old opponent of the Emperor Hirohito, the warlord circles in Japan, sought to provoke an incident over Japan’s claim to certain traditionally China fisherman’s bases, in islands just northeast of Taiwan, a few years ago, the patriots of mainland China, Taiwan, and so-called “offshore Chinese” throughout Asia rallied as one, to defend the integrity of traditionally China off-shore territories as part of a single China.

In all of these and related matters, China is defined as a territory by the combined factors of considerations of ability to promote the general welfare (which an independent Tibet, for example, would be utterly incompetent to do), and the millennial history of the development of China’s civilization and language-culture. The only significant effect of promoting separation among targetted regions of China, is to use foolish people in Asia to aid Albright crony Zbigniew Brzezinski’s aim, of orchestrating a new conflict within the East and South Asia “chessboard,” a conflict which bears the seeds of either a future general war, or the ushering in of a planetary New Dark Age.

Meanwhile, to anyone who knows the modern political

and diplomatic history of the case, the campaign for the independence of Taiwan has obvious and unsavory antecedents, antecedents which render the present promotion of Taiwan’s independence morally repulsive to bearers of a U.S.A. patriotic tradition.

The matter of culture

The answer to the more general problem posed by the question of national borders, lies within the domain defined by Classical art-forms. That I address now.

Although a common language is an important contribution to nationhood, it is not the most fundamental distinction. It is not merely the common language which defines the nation. Rather, the literate forms of languages associated with viable nations today, are in large part languages created by those nations, or, as Dante Alighieri’s leading role in developing a literate modern Italian illustrates the principle, the nation is defined as Giuseppe Verdi’s musical work was, chiefly by the literate, *bel canto* form of the spoken and sung language associated with its claims to a sovereign existence. It is the political-cultural characteristic of the nation, which produces the emergence of a common, literate form of language, underlying the continuing, progressive changes appropriate to that political culture.

It is the communication of ideas, using the term “ideas” in its specifically Platonic sense, which is the source of development of the national cultures of modern sovereign nation-states. This is located in that spoken and written literature, and so on, which communicates those ideas around which a people is rallied to establish, defend its national sovereignty. This is located in those aspects of art and folklore which have developed, as if by evolution, to establish and communicate those ideas upon which the notion of a natural political sovereignty of a nation depends.

Since ancient Greece, the Classical standpoint, as I have qualified the nature of that standpoint here, distinguishes all true knowledge as appearing in two functionally interrelated, but relatively distinct aspects: science and art. The first, physical science, pertains to man’s relationship, as a species, to nature as a whole; the second, Classical art, pertains to the manner in which mankind’s relationship to the universe as a whole is defined by man’s relationship to man. These two branches of Classical knowledge are functionally interrelated, that by the way in which the ordering of man’s relationship to mankind determines, and results in mankind’s increase of power, per capita, within and over the universe as a whole.

That would be accepted by literate and rational persons as a fair representation of the case; but, it is not yet a truly adequate definition for the purpose of shaping the practical policies of the government of the U.S.A.

In a general way, until the disintegration of culture unleashed by U.S. President Nixon’s monetary decision of August 1971, the Americas and the European continent, including the Soviet Union, had shared in common a general body

of scientific and related technical knowledge. In general, the so-called developing nations had either shared, or aspired to share that scientific culture. The differences among those nations lay not in the idea of the authority of physical scientific progress, but in the way in which that scientific progress was administered, and either promoted or relatively suppressed.

The issues which define a validatable setting of borders of sovereign states, are essentially those of political culture. These differences in political culture are broadly defined as of two general classes, the one negative motives, the other positive.

On the negative side, the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence stated clearly, the compelling moral reasons our new nation must break free of the unjust British monarchy. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams affirmed the same principle, as in his crafting of what became adopted as the 1823 Monroe Doctrine. Adams stated that, the United States shares no common principle of government with the British monarchy, and, that, therefore, it was as much in its interest to keep the British influence out of the Americas as it was the degrading influence of Prince Metternich's Holy Alliance.

There exists no community of principle between sovereign nation-state republics, and states which are committed to oligarchical principles in general, or imperial (e.g., "world government") doctrines of law otherwise. Temporary military alliances, such as the most difficult alliance between the principled adversaries Roosevelt and Churchill, during World War II, are sometimes unavoidable, but no alliance or treaty is allowable which ignores the implications of a lack of community of principle. The vital, fundamental strategic interest of our republic, is to bring into being a community of republican principle among sovereign nation-states. That principled difference between imperial law and natural law, is sufficient and necessary grounds for a sovereign separation of states which each correspond to differences in the respective, distinct characteristics of national culture. However, to qualify as a viable nation-state under natural law, in any case, a prospective new state must meet the standard of its service to the general welfare.

The positive differences, as distinct from those negative ones, arise out of appreciation for the functional role of a specific political culture, including its existing or emerging common language-culture, as defining a means for efficient promotion of the general welfare. It is the principled features of this second class of differences, the positive differences, on which our attention is now focussed.

My argument here reflects, inclusively, the greater precision I have given to the treatment of this matter by my original—LaRouche-Riemann Method—discoveries in the branch of science called physical economy. Since I have been passionately committed to the establishment of true sovereignties within Africa and other so-called developing regions of the world, I have a much keener sense of the important implications of these matters than nearly all of my country-

men, including African-Americans today. The same is to be said of my treatment of other sections of the world at large. It is from my vantage-point, as both an advocate of sovereignty and my decades-long commitment, since the period of World War II, to a global principle of sovereign nation-state republics, that the definition of the sovereign nation-state republic can be most efficiently stated and argued.

It would follow, from what I have just summarized, that although the first condition for developing a sovereign nation-state republic, is a common political culture, the fact of the matter is, that all those language-cultures, among each of the leading nation-states of Europe and the Americas, are each fairly described as "historically synthetic," rather than "simply traditional," or "customary."

Just so, although Italian was originally a language distinct from Latin, despite the many exchanges of loan-words between the two over the centuries of domination by, first, ancient Rome, and then medieval Latin, literate modern Italian was a synthetic reconstruction of the ancient, non-Latin Italian. This reconstruction, which was intended to promote republican principles, was led by Dante and his followers. Hence, the literate form of Italian.

All of the modern nations of Europe and the Americas have been developed since the Fourteenth Century. These are each, such as Germany or Italy, more or less as much "cultural melting-pots" as our own U.S.A. In these cases, the U.S. perhaps most strikingly, it is the development of the nation which makes the culture, and produces the literate form of its language and art.

So, the impact of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, and the success of France's Louis XI, brought Henry VII to the throne of England, and unleashed that Italy-focussed, Erasmian development which produced such figures as Marlowe and Shakespeare, and produced the pre-1603 preparation of that King James Version of the Bible. That literature, developed during the Sixteenth Century, established modern English. Similarly, in the case of Germany, it was the late-Eighteenth-Century Greek Classical Renaissance, led by the anti-Enlightenment figures of Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, which produced the Classical form of a modern German language, poetry, and drama, out of the mutilated speech left over from the ravages of the 1618-1648 Thirty Years War.

The differences between the uses of the so-called English language among the inhabitants of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, have prompted some wits to describe these nations as two peoples separated from one another by a common language. Although literate U.S. speech has its specific root in the same Sixteenth-Century, Italian-influenced development of English reflected in Marlowe, Shakespeare, and the King James Authorized Version, the development of the republican movement in North America, beginning with the pre-1689 development of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, defines a different principle in the development of the character-

istics of English-language usages than has been the trend in England since the accessions of James I, the tyrant William of Orange, and George I.

As former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger stressed, in his May 10, 1982 keynote address at London's Chatham House, the traditional intellectual culture of the U.S.A., as expressed by President Franklin Roosevelt, is axiomatically at odds with the Hobbesian tradition, the latter as expressed by Roosevelt's war-time political adversary, Winston Churchill. The bearers of those respectively opposing traditions are, as Kissinger emphasized, functionally—in "mind-set," almost different species in respect to the characteristic behavior of the two political cultures.

Listening with the 'third ear'

At this point, step aside for a few moments, to think, once again, about our experience with aspects of spoken and written language which can not be explained by aid of mere dictionaries and grammar-books. Reflect, in a clinical way, on the content of the following several paragraphs. Listen to much of the speech you hear about you these days; listen with what the late psychoanalyst Theodor Reik named "the third ear."

There are convergences among the usages within the two nations, of course. The anglophiles of the British East India Company's partners in the China opium-trade, and the followers of British Foreign Office head Jeremy Bentham's agent, Aaron Burr, on Wall Street, together with the southern slaveholder interest, have represented a pro-treacherous current in the U.S.A.'s life, down to the present day. As the influence of these anglophile currents waxed or waned over the centuries, the Englishman's and American's use of a nominally common language have tended to converge or diverge.

Despite such convergences and divergences, a patriot of the United States, when speaking with a more typical Londoner of any social class, knows that he is speaking with someone who thinks in a mental language which is foreign, in its axiomatic characteristics—its so-called "mind-set"—to the literate American patriot's intended use of the English language. The proverbial exception which proves the rule, is the style-book of Wall Street's *New York Times*, which, for any U.S. patriot, reflects the adaptation of a merely superficial literacy to a mind-set which is politically alien to that of any U.S. patriot such as Thomas Edison, the Wright brothers, or U.S. space-pioneer Goddard.

The point is made clearer by noting that the mind-set an American patriot meets, in discussions with a literate patriot of Italy, Germany, Mexico, Argentina, and so on, is much closer to an American patriot's way of thinking, than with a typical representative of the English-speaking British Conservative or Labour currents. In the extreme, one would point to the typical British oligarchical fop, or a Tony Blair, whom one often senses as being virtually of a species alien to humanity itself.

My experience in dealing with persons from many nations of the world, often reminds me that the minds of people using different languages, such as U.S., German, Italian, and Mexican patriots, like the patriotic Scot in the Robert Burns tradition, are organized in kindred ways, and that a certain English-speaking Britons' pro-Hobbesian, pro-Lockean mind-map has, as a matter of comparison, relatively little in common with a normal U.S. patriot's way of thinking. On the matter of the existence of that distinction, Henry Kissinger was right.

That feeling about that matter often touches me with a prescience of eeriness; perhaps, some among you, too. In my frequent participation in multi-lingual discussions, I am sometimes reminded, that, in all serious communication, in cases where ideas are the subject of such discussions, the spoken or written language as such fades into the background, drowned out by hearing—with one's "third ear"—the user of another language think. The mere words are put into their proper perspective, as the mere shadows of the mental processes in which the actual ideas are resident.

I should strengthen the argument for this crucial point by aid of the following illustration. In my customary practice, I have frequent occasion to participate in multi-language seminars and conferences, in various parts of this planet. Usually, I not only audit these proceedings, but play an active, even sometimes a leading role in them. For the kinds of serious discussions in which I participate on the usual such occasions, it is indispensable that I cut through the shrubbery of formal and impromptu translations, to be certain that I am grasping what the speakers are thinking, as distinct from the relatively superficial appearances of the translation I am hearing, either by a translator, or by a spokesman speaking in an English which is not his, or her native language.

For such, and kindred situations, what might be described as "the art" of hearing the other person's mind think, rather than hearing merely the words said, is essential to the efficient conduct of business of a scientific, artistic, diplomatic, or serious political nature. The method of achieving such insight, is identical to those cognitive processes indispensable to recognition of metaphor in encounter with various forms of plastic and non-plastic Classical art.

It is on that level, in that role of cognitive recognition, that the roots of national cultures are to be found. It is there, in that approach to the hearing of the mind of other person's thinking, that the enrichment and common pathologies of national cultures and their sub-cultures, are to be recognized.

To wit: In a related, much less human kind of experience, in observing today's television and radio professionals speak, one has the unpleasant realization that the television personalities appearing on the news-broadcast screen are not speaking English, but a pseudo-English better described as "teleprompterese." Looking into the eyes of the face on the television screen, one has the sense that there is no mind behind the voice one is hearing—or the sincerely staring eyes one is seeing, just what might be the soulless voice of an electrome-



In LaRouche's frequent participation in multi-language seminars and conferences, he writes, "it is indispensable that I cut through the shrubbery of formal and impromptu translations, to be certain that I am grasping what the speakers are thinking." Shown here is a forum at the University of Khartoum, Sudan. Left to right: Prof. Hassan Mohamed Salih, Dean of Faculty of Economics; LaRouche; Prof. Mohamed Hashim Awad, former Sudanese Minister of Economics.

chanical talking robot. One might imagine a voice produced by a factory which manufactures special "techno" dummies, factory-produced "androids."

Such speakers are of the sort one might suspect are what are presently, widely deployed as those witless creatures called "facilitators." The ritual Sunday Morning TV "talking-head" performances, have come, more and more, to suggest that the personalities displayed there might be merely electronically synthesized, prescribed virtual personalities, rather than actual human beings, that they are something like the kiddies' animated cartoon-characters.

The same thing carries over into experience with the effects of recent decades' degeneration of the popular culture and sub-cultures of the U.S.A. In observing television broadcasts and kindred symptoms, one is forced to recognize, that from among persons under fifty years of age, we are often confronted by something converging on a kind of outrightly Orwellian newspeak, a way of speaking in what I have just identified as "teleprompterese." Another name for this television-screen-induced, Orwellian turn in popular speech-habits of younger generations, would be "informationspeak." One hears the words, but scanning the speaker's mind, one does not sense the presence of a human—cognitive—quality of thinking mind.

A fanciful observer might wonder: are today's schools training students to speak with, and even think like robots? Are we hearing, not human speech, but persons seeking to imitate some recent electronic model of synthetic speech, a virtual "vocoderese"? Is the next step, to have computers,

called perhaps "Wieners" and "Von Neumanns," programmed to conduct the critical oral examinations of our universities' doctoral candidates? Are human beings themselves, next to be replaced by virtual images produced by what is called "benchmarking"?

Is that description of such experiences really so fanciful? Watching the performances of some of the real-life newscasters and other typically dehumanized personalities of today's television screen, a fanciful viewer might wonder: Will virtual ex-wives be allowed to collect alimony, and will virtual judges decree the awards—and will real people, have to pay actual alimony, as a result? In the changing patterns of real-life behavior, to be observed, with a growing sense of horror, over the recent thirty years or so, until now, such a process of dehumanizing of standard real-life behavior has, in fact, taken over much of the behavior of the post-World War II generations.

How does that linguistical horror-show bear upon the matter of defining a national culture? Look at the implications of the picture, which I painted in these several preceding paragraphs, through the mind's eye of the Classical artist. In that mind's eye, we find, rather quickly, the image of the positive way in which a national culture is to be defined.

Culture begins with the verb

What defines a nation is not its biological past, but, as the case of Dante Alighieri's work implies, the manner in which a people puts together, as a people, what it has learned both from its own past, and from what has been contributed by

other peoples. Thus, the greatest achievements of all European nations reflect the development of each among those specific national cultures as a “melting-pot” culture.

The United States itself, is the continuing outgrowth of North America as a cultural melting-pot. Very few of the leading ideas on which the success of our national culture has depended, originated within the U.S.A. itself. The most important ideas, in science and in art, originated within Europe, both from the long sweep of the Classical Greek heritage of all extended European civilization, and, more immediately, from the impact of the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance in generating those revolutions in science, political culture, and Classical forms of art we associate with names such as Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, Leibniz, and Bach.

American names such as Winthrop, Mather, Logan, Hunter, Spotswood, Franklin, and Bache, typify those among our patriots who revolutionized our life and culture with knowledge of universal principles of science and Classical art directly imported into our general use from contemporary Europe. If we look at this same process of our development from the standpoint of those Europeans who made the most crucial contributions to our culture, we must recognize that those intellectual figures of Europe, promoted what became the cause of our sovereign republic, to become a model, an inspiration for transporting those achievements here, back to the Europe from which we had gained not only that knowledge, but also that political support for our republic, upon which our republic’s very existence often depended.

In all of its best features, our U.S. national culture, has been the product of the way in which our nation’s leading patriotic minds—our politicians, scientists, artists—put the pieces of imported and other cultures together, to form the republican tradition of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay, the Pennsylvania colony, and so on. Our national culture, based chiefly on pieces obtained from the best currents in Europe, was the fruit of our patriot’s efforts to make this a place where we could build here the kind of republic which was not yet possible in oligarchy-ridden old Europe. This, as President Abraham Lincoln illustrates the rule, gave us the best of our national character, the character of a Benjamin Franklin, of Presidents such as Washington, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Lincoln, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, and Franklin Roosevelt.

This also gave our republic its natural mission: to become an inspiration and friend of those efforts, in any part of the world, to build and maintain a sovereign nation-state republic constituted to serve the general welfare of both its own population and all humanity, too, as we must be properly dedicated to the general welfare of ourselves and humanity at large.

It is that mind-set, the conception of man and nature integral to that mind-set, which must shape the development of our national language-culture into the modes of expression suited to the mind-set living behind the mask of speech. It is that relationship between a republican mind-set and the

evolution of a national language-culture to match, which inspires the most desirable definition of national boundaries.

5. Who is our adversary?

By definition, the true adversary of the United States, is any powerful agency which seeks to suppress the application of that lawful principle upon which the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution premised the very existence of our Federal Republic. The British monarchy of 1776-1863 (and beyond) has been a leading such adversary, as was Prince Metternich’s Holy Alliance, and Napoleon Bonaparte’s empire. The enmity of the U.K. against our republic and others, lies not merely in such particular monarchs as George III, Victoria, and Edward VII. The essential quality which makes the British monarchy of 1714-1999 the continuing adversary of all true republics, is the British conception of “rule of law,” a conception wholly antithetical to the most vital interests of our own republic, then and now.

The folly of English law goes back a long way. It is readily dated from the Norman Conquest itself. Notable for today’s discussion, is the case of those U.S. public fools, who trace their reading of what U.S. law ought to be, to such abominations as the Magna Carta. Similarly, foolish people trace U.S. law to the British notion of the Common Law. If any person had examined these matters of statecraft from the standpoint of Solon’s constitutional reforms and his poem on the subject of those reforms, or had studied the dialogues of Plato on the subject of law, truthfulness, and justice, that person would recognize the current English tradition in law, as in direct opposition to the republican principle of Solon, and as, in its axiomatic features, a blend of the follies of the misguided Thrasymachus and Glaucon from Plato’s *The Republic*.

King John of England came to the English throne as among the notable reformers of his time. As a reformer, John lies within a long line of predecessors, from Charlemagne through the Emperor Frederick II and the work of Dante Alighieri, in bringing about the emergence of nation-states committed to the general welfare. The Magna Carta was a work of evil, imposed by powerful feudal oligarchs, who were opposed to the encroachment of the general welfare upon the brutish prerogatives of the landed and financier oligarchies of that time. It was the doctrine of the Magna Carta which unleashed approximately a hundred years of madness upon much of the later British Isles and France: the madness of the Hundred Years War, the madness of the Wars of the Roses. Similarly, the same evil mind-set underlying the Magna Carta unleashed the madness of that Venice-directed Welf (Guelph) League, whose wars and predatory “Lombard bankers” loan-system, reduced the number of the parishes and population of Europe by one-half, plunging Fourteenth-Century Europe into the horror known as “The New Dark Age.”

For anyone familiar with Plato's treatment of the subject of law, the argument for the "common law," is a swindle more or less as transparent as the principle of rule by arbitrary, predatory authority, as the latter is embodied in the Magna Carta.

In the Mediterranean region, and in extended European civilization generally, the struggle for freedom, truthfulness, and justice has always been a struggle against the legacy of "globalization" inherited from ancient Babylon, and from the "new Babylon" of imperial Rome. In this struggle, Europe has endured many set-backs from among concerts of oligarchical forces.

The set-backs to the initial launching of modern sovereign nation-states, began near the close of the Fifteenth Century and opening decades of the Sixteenth. The death of Spain's Isabella I, the death of France's Louis XI, and Venice's corruption of the emotionally disturbed personality of England's Henry VIII, Henry VII's heir, typify the pattern in that anti-Renaissance counter-offensive which the financier oligarchs of Venice were able to orchestrate, as religious and other ruinous, fratricidal wars, throughout Europe, following the betrayal and defeat of the anti-Venice League of Cambrai.

It was in that role of Venice, as the leader of the European oligarchical reaction throughout Europe, as expressed by the religious wars of the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth centuries, that the political and cultural heirs of the great Council of Florence seized upon the program of global transoceanic exploration of Nicholas of Cusa's circles, to the effect of choosing the Americas as the place of colonization from which to strike back, with flanking attacks, against the oligarchical enemies of civilization within Europe itself.

Isabella I's backing for Columbus' use of the map provided by Cusa's collaborator Toscanelli, marked the beginning of the process leading into the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence. From that time, onwards, the progress of science, republicanism, and development of Classical culture and modern literate forms of popular languages, proceeded, despite setbacks and obstacles. In this unfolding process of modern history, English-speaking North America became the chief rallying-point of a global struggle to establish the first true sovereign nation-state republic. Whatever the imperfections in our nurture of those our great national treasures, our 1776 Declaration of Independence and our 1789 Federal Constitution, these United States, so defined, have remained, in historical principle, the temple of liberty and beacon of hope for all mankind.

It is upon the benchmark of that historical place in space and time, that we define what we mean by a global community of principle, and that we also define the nature of our republic's mortal adversary, oligarchism. To secure the future existence of our republic, within our territory and outside it, we must not only return to the banner of Classical art and science, but must restore the function of that Classical republican tradition as the source of generation, and regeneration of a viable

national culture for our posterity.

On that same account, we must extend our good wishes and cooperation to those other nations which aspire to do the same for themselves. On those premises, a true community of principle must be the guarantor of security for the republican cause throughout this world, and into nearby space beyond.

6. The fatal folly among us

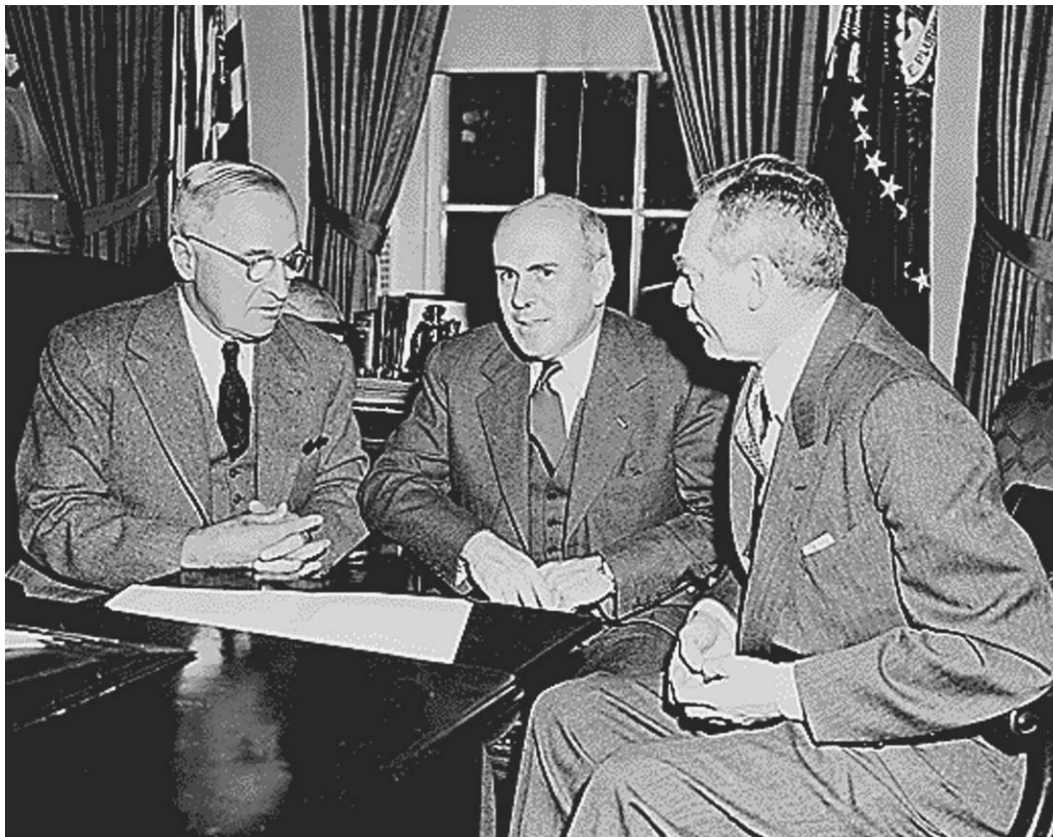
The better moments of the Kennedy administration, and the role of the Civil Rights movement rallied around the Reverend Martin Luther King, typify the more notable, happy exceptions. Otherwise, from the untimely death of a truly great President—whatever his shortcomings, otherwise—Franklin Roosevelt, the overall trend in development of our national political culture, has been downhill.

The downhill trend was accelerated by the chain-reaction effects of the assassination of President Kennedy, the U.S. war in Indo-China, and the corrosive effects of the "rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture." The worst of the ostensibly irreversible downward trends, has been the cultural and related economic impacts of the panic of neo-liberalism, a "Southern Strategy"-oriented reversion to the economic and legal doctrines of the Confederacy, impacts which were unleashed by President Richard Nixon's fatal, August 1971 demolition of the successful, original Bretton Woods monetary system. Since then, especially since the wrecking of the pillars of our internal economy during the period 1977-1980, the U.S.A. has been sliding downhill, toward ruin, at a generally accelerating rate.

If one were to demand: "What individual decision is most responsible for this downturn?" the only answer which comes close to fitting that question, is a set of decisions adopted by Franklin Roosevelt's successor Harry S Truman, almost from the first moment Truman became President.

Three decisions made, officially, by Truman, during the first weeks as President, mark the changes which set the nation on a downward track, reversing the upward track which Roosevelt had predefined for the post-war world. The first, was the radical change from Roosevelt's intention for the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO). The second was the decision to drop the only two nuclear weapons in the U.S. arsenal upon the defenseless civilian population of an already defeated Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The third was the Truman administration's decision to restore Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French colonial rule in Africa and Asia.

All three of these and related decisions represented a U.S. being turned back toward the Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge precedents, a return to the top-down political control of that London-directed gang of Wall Street bankers and law firms—like Stimson, the Harrimans, the Mellons, and the Morgans—from whose follies Franklin Roosevelt had rescued the De-



The downward plunge in U.S. policymaking since the high point of Roosevelt's Presidency can be traced, in significant part, to a set of decisions adopted by Roosevelt's successor Harry Truman, shown here with two of his political controllers. Left to right: President Truman, John J. McCloy, Dean Acheson, in the White House, March 1950.

pression-wrecked U.S. economy of the early 1930s.

President Kennedy's short-lived effort to return the U.S., its economic and foreign policies, to the F.D.R. pathway upward, is a notable exception to the general moral decline of our post-Franklin Roosevelt political system. President Johnson's memory will be long honored for his decision in the matter of two Civil Rights laws. A few other good things were done by our Presidents, here and there; but, if we take into account the continuing, if waning, beneficial after-effects of what F.D.R. had set into motion while he was President, the intellectual and moral fiber of our nation has been eroding since almost the moment F.D.R. died.

That is a fair description of what has happened to our nation; but such a description is not enough for our needs today. The question is: *More than a half-century has passed since Franklin Roosevelt died. There has been more than sufficient time to have learned the lessons of the many important mistakes in policy adopted since his death. Why, a half-century later, especially since Nixon's folly of August 1971, has every President and Congress acted, with brief and relatively rare exceptions, to the effect of introducing policies which were worse than those of their predecessors? What is wrong with the eligible voters of the U.S.A., that the net effect of most of their choices of leading political officials, has been to make everything, overall, constantly worse than before?*

All the odds and ends which might be counted as isolable

exceptions to that predominant pattern aside, the fact is, the spectacle of the U.S.A. over the course of the past half-century, especially the recent thirty years, fits the image of a Classical tragedy, as it might have been written by an Aeschylus, a Sophocles, a Shakespeare, or a Schiller, or perhaps a commedia composed, like *Don Quixote*, by Miguel Cervantes.

Truman's follies of 1946, mark a first turn downward; but, they have been shown to have been only the first of the downward steps which have dominated most of our policies of practice during most of the period since. That being the case, we must seek the source of the folly, not in the decision of any one person or interval of time, but rather in some persisting, tragic flaw in the behavior of the U.S. institutions, and of our citizens generally. We must identify the grave, potentially fatal, cultural flaw which has dominated our policy-shaping since the death of F.D.R., especially since Nixon's folly of August 1971.

To pinpoint the location of that tragic flaw, it is sufficient that we examine the question before us from the clinical standpoint of economy.

Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, provides a suitable story for making our point. The plot to corrupt the character Dorian, shows us that each step downward, prepared Dorian to take the next step downward, and so on, until his doom was sealed. Since the first anti-Kennedy turn,

downward, in U.S. science-driver policy, during the 1966-1967 interval, each downward step in policy-shaping has conditioned both the political system, and popular opinion into readiness to take a still steeper step downward in our economic policy. Think of U.S. public opinion as, thus, like Wilde's doomed, fictional Dorian Gray. It was not any specific decision which doomed Dorian. It was the way in which each of a series of decisions eroded Dorian's moral character, leading thus to a next downward choice of decision, which eroded his character yet more, which led him into the next, still deeper choice of downward choice.

The worst phase of our decay began, under Kennedy, with the assassinations of the leaders of the government of South Vietnam. That was the preparatory action for the next step downward, which could be unleashed by McGeorge Bundy, Robert McNamara et al., only once President Kennedy were dead. Thus, with the post-Kennedy launching of the full-scale U.S. regular military deployment for a war in Indo-China, a spiral of moral and economic decay seized control of our nation's policy-shaping. The first steps toward dismantling the science-driver capabilities of our economy were introduced in 1966-1967. During that 1966-1967 interval, the first large-scale dismantling of our economic science-driver, the space program, began. A decline in the rate of increase of U.S. per-capita physical productivity resulted, becoming the net collapse of physical output per-capita which has gripped the U.S. economy since the mid-1970s.

Instead of offering the beneficiaries of Civil Rights reforms the opportunity for a general improvement in the quality of employment, a Roman-style "bread and circuses" policy was launched, under the subterfuge of "The Great Society" side-show. The latter became the seed for the 1972 launching of types of proposed "welfare reforms" introduced under the label of "benign neglect," cheap-labor programs which substituted welfare recipients, dragooned by threats of loss of assistance, into creating non-union wages and working conditions in job-places presently occupied by members of organized labor. These steps taken in the name of wrestling with the U.S. Vietnam War budget, had the effect of preparing the way for those Nixon Administration economic-policy follies which set up the catastrophic decision of August 1971.

Since the catastrophic monetary reforms of 1971-1972, the U.S. economy has been sliding downhill, without any sign of recovery. As the present epidemic of "outsourcing," spurred on by the lunacy of NAFTA, typifies this, we have been ripping the gut out of U.S. economic national security ever since 1971. We are like a man who subsists by eating his own legs, but who insists, at the same time, that he typifies a successfully well-nourished, "robust" economy. Infrastructure has been in net physical contraction since 1971-1972. The most concentrated destruction of the economy was done under President Carter's administration, with the shattering effects of both savage measures of deregulation and Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's launching of what he him-

self had described as a "controlled disintegration of the economy." Later, under Reagan-Bush, Garn-St Germain and Kemp-Roth typified a philosophy which has shattered and looted our national economy since.

All of these decisions are to be correlated with what is often termed "the new liberalism" of the post-1971 *Wall Street Journal*: radical "free trade," "globalization," "benchmarking," and, most recently, "The Third Way." Think of the spread of that "new liberalism" as like some loathsome disease; think of that disease showing itself in the increase of the signs of corruption in the face on the portrait of Oscar Wilde's Dorian Gray. Think of U.S. public opinion as like that picture of Dorian Gray; each immoral choice of change in economic policy, leads to an even worse next change in economic policy. So, our productive work-places were gutted, employment sent to slave-labor abroad, our education system destroyed, our health systems looted murderously by Wall Street's financial sharks, and, as Columbine shows, our youth more and more self-destroyed by the effects of what started as the "Frankfurt School"-inspired, "rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture" of the 1964-1972 interval.

How might that Dorian Gray, our citizenry, have avoided this self-induced, presently looming threat of doom? As long as Dorian continued to follow the trend of changes in his opinion, each next decision he would make would bring him nearer to doom. Only if he were willing to overturn what he had come to accept and defend as his accustomed way of making changes in his behavior, could he avoid the doom he was bringing upon himself.

Do not blame politicians, or circumstances for the horror, in domestic or foreign conditions, descending upon the U.S. today. Do not seek a culprit other than your neighbor and yourself. It is not bad policy-shapers who are responsible for what threatens you and our nation today. Your enemy lies within yourself, in the way you have permitted yourself to be habitually corrupted, to ever-deeper levels of corruption, into ever-shrinking pits of "bite-sized" intellectual mediocrity, by your obsession with televised and other forms of Roman "bread and circuses," by what you have come to regard as your obligation to learn to go along with what you consider currently generally accepted public opinion.

That, like Hamlet's, is your tragedy. To overcome what menaces you today, it is, above all, yourselves you must change. You must choose to change back into what the founders of our republic intended us to be. You must break with the imperial heritages of Babylon and Rome, which are the heritage of our natural, oligarchical enemy. You must turn back to those notions of natural law which I have summarized here, and to the perspective of building the kind of republican community of principle among sovereign nation-state republics, which I have outlined here. The choice—survival or a probable New Dark Age—lies within you.

In that change lies true law. In that change, lies the road back to our republic's sovereignty.

Europe takes steps toward joining the Survivors' Club

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

Over the first two weeks in November, French and other European leaders have made a series of extraordinary statements on the world strategic and economic situation, reflecting a growing perception among certain institutional circles in Europe, that an utter catastrophe is in the making, unless currently prevailing policy "axioms" are radically changed. While offering no coherent answer to the crisis, these voices do reflect a significant reaction of institutional forces in continental Europe to what is seen as a growing threat to their very national survival, coming from the sorts of policies identified with Britain's Blair government, and the likes of the deplorable Madeleine "Mad Meddling" Albright in the United States.

That threat features, on the one side, the rapidly deteriorating situation in Russia and the danger of a new East-West strategic confrontation spinning out of control; and on the other side, the escalating process of political and economic destruction of the institutions themselves, which is an intended feature of the British-sponsored "globalization" and related policies which have produced the largest speculative bubble in human history.

Not accidentally, this European concern has also expressed itself in a growing number of endorsements of the U.S. Presidential candidacy of Lyndon LaRouche, including by senior diplomats and former high officials (see *EIR*, Oct. 29, pp. 33, 42; Nov. 5, pp. 34-40; Nov. 12, p. 70; this issue, p. 59). Notable also, is the growing density of signs of a shift in continental Europe toward the conception of the "Survivors' Club," as set forth by LaRouche himself—the idea that a group of nations, including China, India, and other developing nations, as well as industrial nations, should join together to build an alternative to the ongoing collapse

of the global financial system, focussing on large-scale infrastructure development and related "dirigistic" currency, credit, and trade policies, oriented toward expanding real physical production.

Strong words from France

The sharpest of the public utterances so far, are contained in speeches delivered by French President Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Hubert Védrine, at the 20th anniversary celebrations of the French Institute for International Relations (IFRI) on Nov. 3 and 4.

Going beyond merely deploring what in Europe are now frequently characterized as "dangerous and irresponsible" trends in U.S. foreign policy vis-à-vis Russia and China in particular, French Foreign Minister Védrine "broke the rules," by pointing his finger explicitly at U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's mentor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, and Samuel Huntington as the immediate *source* of doctrines which are leading the world toward a threatened new strategic confrontation. At the same time, Védrine attacked several other "sacred cows" which until recently have customarily received at least lip-service in gatherings of the so-called "international community": "market economy," "liberal reform," "deregulation," "human rights," "democracy," "new interventionism," "prohibition of dual-use technologies," and so on. These, not accidentally, are the slogans most strongly identified with Britain's Blair government and its sympathizers in the United States.

"What are the lessons of the last eight years?" asked Védrine in his Nov. 3 speech. "I never believed that we had reached the 'end of history,' even in the sense of Francis Fukuyama, . . . because I do not automatically identify 'mar-



French President Jacques Chirac with President Clinton at the White House in 1996. Today, Chirac urged Europe, and the United States, to develop relations with “the principal actors in the multipolar world: Russia . . . China, Japan, and India, but also other countries”—the crucial nations if President Clinton is to convene a New Bretton Woods conference to reorganize the global financial system.

ket economy’ with ‘democracy,’ and both with ‘the end of conflicts,’ ” he said.

As to the role of the United States, he said: “I think that the word superpower do not suffice. . . . I use the term hyperpower, which the U.S. media do not like. . . . Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, or Samuel Huntington might have occasion to ask themselves, about the best way to keep American leadership, and to avoid reactions against an overbearing hegemony.”

On relations between the West and the rest of the world, “which means, first of all, Russia, and China, but also other countries,” Védrine criticized the view of those who think of the West as the victor over the former Soviet Union, as comparable to the victory over fascism in World War II. This view, Védrine said, is “linear vision.” He assaulted the ideology of economic “shock therapy”: “We do not know any magic formulas that could transform China, in an instant, into a great democracy, or suddenly transform the ruins of the Soviet Union, into a prosperous economy. . . . We must think

in terms of an historical process, involving step-by-step progress and consolidation.” He rejected the myth that “the prescription for ultra-liberal deregulation had been appropriate to the situation in Russia in 1992, a Russia which was in worse shape than Western Europe after the war.” On the contrary, the success of Europe’s postwar reconstruction was due to “decades of planning, regulation, and centralized decision-making.”

Wrong economic, strategic policies

Certain people “see a clash of civilizations,” Védrine said, “but that is not my opinion.” Instead, he put the blame for East-West and North-South tensions on wrong economic and strategic policies. For example, the West (led by British Prime Minister Tony Blair et al.) has gone beyond Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, claiming the “right of intervention,” even “going against the Security Council if necessary, and relativizing . . . the sovereignty of states. The West demands instantaneous democracy and opening of markets,” whereas the countries of the South say, they also need development. “The West denies to others, the right to have the types of weapons, which it itself has . . . denying access to dual-use technology.” The nations of the South respond, that they also have a right to security, and that “the West has no right to invoke its security, in order to stop the development of the South.”

Védrine concluded that “we can accept neither a unipolar world, nor a culturally uniform world, nor the unilateralism of the only hyper-power.” We accord a leading role to the United States, because of its “creative vitality,” but unilateralism is opposed to a “multi-lateralism, which would respect all the members of the international community.” The European Union should be one of the poles of this world, “the poles should cooperate with, and not confront each other, and that includes not only Euro-American relations, but also the challenge of relations with Russia, China, Japan, and India. . . . The Security Council should not be deprived of its central role. . . . In pursuing universal values, we should use less arrogance and more dialogue, . . . less liberal dogmatism, and more attention to economic development.”

The thrust of Védrine’s comments was echoed by President Chirac on Nov. 4, with some interesting, additional points of emphasis. No doubt reflecting the high-level French-Chinese discussions which occurred in and around Chinese President Jiang Zemin’s recent, highly prominent visit to France, and which (among other things), included strong joint opposition to the U.S. anti-missile defense plans, Chirac pointedly criticized the Republican-dominated U.S. Congress which has “too often succumbed to the temptations of unilateralism and isolationism. And because of this, there are already the beginnings of what could become a new bipolar tension between Washington and Beijing.”

“We will not escape from this grave risk, without creating a balanced dialogue,” Chirac said. The European Union

should develop its relations with “the principal actors in the multipolar world: Russia—without which there will not be peace and security on our continent—China, Japan, and India, but also other countries.” Chirac said, “I hope that the United States will again assume all its responsibilities on the international scene as soon as possible, but the world is fragile. It does not wait. If it does not progress, it regresses. Let us remember the lessons of history.”

Back to sane economics

The economic component of the same institutional tendency reflected in the Védrine-Chirac statements, was expressed, in part, in a speech by French Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, at the Nov. 8 Socialist International conference in Paris. Not accidentally, that speech contained a frontal attack against Blair’s “Third Way,” calling instead, for a return to the successful, “dirigistic” economic policies of the postwar reconstruction period.

Jospin emphasized that, thanks to those dirigistic policies, “economic growth and full employment were the rule during several decades. The control of capitalism made it possible for a model of economic performance and social progress to emerge. During the 30 years following 1945, this model led to growth, accumulation, and employment rates unprecedented in our history, and not only in the developed countries.”

Jospin continued, “We must reflect on the reasons that have led us to allow the return of periods of stagnation and massive unemployment. . . . The great crisis of the 1930s—and we must not forget its lessons—plunged the world economy into a long and deep depression. Tens of millions of human beings were brutally flung into dire poverty. It was overcome, thanks to deliberate political action, and the role played by the state.”

From this standpoint, Jospin polemicized against the “free-market” dogmas which have led to stagnation and mass unemployment in Europe: “The market is an instrument, an efficient and precious one. But it is only an instrument. It needs to be regulated. It must remain at the service of society. In itself, the market creates neither meaning, nor direction, nor project. It is the society of citizens which, through discussion and political action, establishes itself and chooses its values and its course. We reject the ‘marketization’ of societies. Health is not merchandise. The works of the mind are not merchandise. . . . For three successive decades, after the Second World War, full employment was the norm in European societies. It must become so again. And so it can, if we so desire.”

Not just France

The institutional “survival” reaction, manifested by the French statements, is occurring also in Germany—albeit in a less open form than in France, and centered much more in German industry, which makes up the core of Europe’s re-

maining economic capacity. Notable is the visit of German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder with a high-level industrial delegation to Beijing (see article this issue, in *Economics*), in the context of which, Schröder went out of his way to blast the use of so-called “human rights” issues as a pretext for sabotaging development of economic and political relations with China. Breaking with his model, Tony Blair, on this point, was no act of personal integrity by Schröder himself; he was obviously operating under heavy pressure from German industrial interests, who see in expanded high-technology exports to China, India, and other developing nations the only visible way out of an otherwise hopeless situation for what remains of Germany’s in-depth industrial capacities. The agreements for cooperation on application of Germany’s revolutionary magnetic levitation train, the Transrapid, in China, are typical of this “survival” reaction among institutionalized forces in Germany.

Albright must be dumped!

In their striving for some “way out” of the strategic and economic crisis, sane forces in Europe are conscious of the fact that there is hardly any chance of survival, without a *fundamental shift* in policy in the United States. This realization is reflected on the one hand, by increasing interest in the “LaRouche option,” and on the other hand, by a growing chorus of voices calling for Albright to be dumped, as a first step toward cleaning out the most dangerous British-linked influences on the U.S. government.

In a Nov. 3 discussion with *EIR*, Rome’s Lucio Carracciolo, editor of the Italian geopolitical magazine *Limes*, affirmed that “Madeleine Albright is a disaster in every sense. Her name may be Albright, but she is not bright. She has some psychological problems. . . . She hates the Russians, and wants to bring Russia back to the Middle Ages. . . . It is not in the American interest that Russia go back to the Middle Ages.” He said that Albright is one of those who believe that “NATO should be a global policeman for Anglo-American interests.” He thought it a good idea, that Albright be removed.

On Nov. 2, a European influential linked to traditional social democratic circles, exclaimed that “history will judge Albright very severely.” U.S. foreign policy, he warned, is in “total disorientation,” and “if President Clinton wants his last year in office to be in better shape, he should think fast and quickly about finding another Secretary of State.”

Survival is also an issue among the more sane circles in England itself. On Nov. 4, a well-connected strategist from Britain commented: “Madeleine Albright should absolutely be dumped. . . . She’s intemperate, and dashes around interfering in everything. She’s an absolute disaster from beginning to end, made even worse by being the carrier of the policies of Brzezinski.” He added wryly, “If she is dumped, can she take [British Foreign Secretary] Robin Cook with her?”

Behind the fall of Strauss-Kahn

by Jacques Cheminade

French Economics Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn was forced to resign on Nov. 2, when a judicial investigation into the student insurance association, Mutuelle Nationale des Etudiants de France (MNEF), and his relation to it, blew up into a national scandal. There have been all manner of commentaries, in France and abroad, regarding the fate of a brilliant minister hit by the “unexpected”: They all miss both the international aspect of it and its dimension in French national politics.

During 1994-96, Strauss-Kahn acted as a go-between, in the purchase of Raspail Participation et Développement, a subsidiary of the MNEF, by the Compagnie Générale des Eaux (now Vivendi), which was quite unethical, insofar as he used his political connections to arrange a deal for his friends in the French Socialist Party (PS), and was paid 600,000 francs. The amount that Compagnie Générale des Eaux paid for Raspail, 21 million francs, was quite a lot, for something that was worth nothing. When the story emerged two years ago, Strauss-Kahn panicked, and documents were forged to make it look as though he had just acted as a private lawyer, and not as a dubious business intermediary. Now, those documents are proven to be fake, and when the exhibits were presented before the investigating magistrates, the Economics Minister had to resign.

Timing is everything

The important thing, though, is the timing of his resignation: Over the recent months, France—with a Socialist Prime Minister, Lionel Jospin, and a Gaullist RPR President, Jacques Chirac—has been distancing itself from the policies of the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) oligarchy, including British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s “Third Way” variant (see preceding article). First, France’s foreign policy has become more and more favorable toward India, China, and Russia, at a time when the BAC is seeking to destabilize those countries through irregular warfare, separatism, and economic-financial warfare. In a remarkable speech commemorating the 20th anniversary of the French Institute for International Affairs (IFRI), Foreign Minister Hubert Védrine blasted the geopolitical conception of an “American hyper-power,” denouncing as its instigators, Henry Kis-

singer, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Samuel Huntington. He further attacked the Western policy of forcing Russia and the Third World to adopt “free-trade” policies, stressing that Europe had rebuilt itself after the war through decades of planning, regulation, and centralized decision-making.

President Chirac, in his speech at IFRI, warned that the world should not be lulled into inaction by the appearance of an economic recovery over the last year: “If we do nothing,” he said, “the fragile elements within the [financial] system will, sooner or later, bring about a new, severe crisis.”

The position of France on many issues—including Sudan, the Congo, and the Great Lakes region of Africa—and the enthusiastic reception that Paris accorded to China’s President Jiang Zemin and Iranian President Seyyed Mohammed Khatami, is, by any measure, opposite to what the BAC oligarchy would like to see. On two key points, Strauss-Kahn himself has played a role as a representative of France’s institutional stance for economic sanity: the agreement of continental European banks not to sell their gold, and the dissident position France is planning to take at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Nov. 30 summit in Seattle. Although, in both cases, the French position did not break with the prevailing order, not going so far as to propose a new world international order based on a gold-reserve system or dumping the free-trade dictatorship, it broke ranks with the BAC.

It is therefore reasonable to ask, after the fall of Strauss-Kahn: *Cui bono?* The answer is, obviously, the BAC establishment, the same ones that set their cross-hairs on U.S. President Bill Clinton. True, Strauss-Kahn styled himself as “the French Tony Blair,” and was the organizer of the privatization and deregulation of France’s economic system. But, the other side of this clever and ambitious man, was that he was a representative of the nation’s institutions—and that rubbed the BAC the wrong way. Hence, the BAC strategy has been to hit him, not so much as an individual, but through him, to shake French institutions.

And now, the main danger to France is that this is not going to stop with the Strauss-Kahn resignation; the French investigating judges, who have long been controlled by vested political interests, are now eager to take their revenge for earlier affronts. Further, they have the opportunity to destabilize President Chirac, through some scandals during his lengthy tenure as Mayor of Paris, as well to use the MNEF scandal against Prime Minister Jospin and his friends. In short, the Strauss-Kahn affair shows up the weak points in the current political apparatus, which were exploited by the BAC.

It is important to stress, that the investigating judges, including in the Strauss-Kahn affair, get their information through denunciations made in anonymous letters, which renders the investigation very easy to manipulate, in the same way that the Italian judges were manipulated in the “Clean Hands” cases, which were designed to destroy Italy’s political institutions.

The vulnerabilities

The vulnerability of the Jospin-Strauss-Kahn group stems from the mid- to late-1970s, when PS leader François Mitterrand launched his bid for power. In 1974, a grouping of young leftists and Trotskyists around the International Communist Party (PCI) of Pierre Bousset Lambert, struck a deal with Mitterrand's backers, in which Jospin acted as go-between. The deal was to let the Mitterrand backers have the MNEF purse-strings and political influence, while the PCI got to head up the student union movement and to have influence within the Force Ouvrière trade union. The cement of the accords was an anti-Communist drive of that portion of the left, combined with their visceral anti-Gaullism. (This anti-Communist, anti-Gaullist stance also had a resonance among certain Anglo-philic circles within U.S. intelligence.) In 1986, Mitterrand, now in his first Presidential term, and Jospin, PS head, double-crossed the PCI by organizing a few hundred students to defect. Among them was Jean-Christophe Cambadélis, today Jospin's right-hand man in the PS.

This defines the area of vulnerability for the Jospin group. First, there are many angry Trotskyists eager for revenge—among them, the man who denounced Strauss-Kahn, Philippe Plantagenest, a distant relative of the Anglo-Norman Plantagenets. Second, many Anglo-polluted American sources, seeking to work against both the Communists and Gaullists, were involved with both the Mitterrand and the Lambert

groups. This includes the old AFL-CIO networks of Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown, which had ties with the Lambert and the Mitterrand groups inside Force Ouvrière. It would have been relatively simple for them to have the “inside story,” and inform the judges, probably anonymously.

For the moment, despite Strauss-Kahn's fall, France's policymaking retains some continuity. Christian Sautter, who has replaced Strauss-Kahn, is even more an “institutional” man, and is controlled directly by Jospin. Sautter has kept Strauss-Kahn's chief of staff, François Villeroy de Galhau, a very competent institutional man, for what that is worth. But, not too far down the road, both the government majority as a whole, and the opposition, can be deeply destabilized, clipping the wings of any move by France for independence from BAC geo-strategy.

The future of the country is going to be determined in short order: Either Jospin and Chirac understand that they have a common interest, and take the offensive, including Lyndon LaRouche's New Bretton Woods and the Eurasian Land-Bridge policies, and break with the “Third Way” socialism of Her Majesty's Tony Blair, or they defeat themselves, and France, by trying to continue “clever” compromises with the present international order. Jospin and Chirac must speak to the growing social and political forces that the present system has shut out, and, beyond the French microcosm, to the people and leaders of nations such as India, China, and Russia.

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IMF, Transparency Int'l celebrate De la Rúa victory in Argentina

by Gerardo Terán Canal and Gonzalo Huertas

On Oct. 24, Presidential elections were held in Argentina, and the big loser was current President Carlos Saúl Menem. Disenchanted and disgusted with the deep recession the country is experiencing, the Argentine people chose by an absolute majority the Presidential slate known as "The Alliance," made up of Buenos Aires Mayor Fernando de la Rúa (for President), from the Radical Civic Union (UCR), one of Argentina's two traditional parties, and Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez (for Vice President), a leading figure of the Frente País Solidario (Frepasso), a "new" leftist grouping that has grown during the 1990s under the aegis of the São Paulo Forum and the Inter-American Dialogue. While the De la Rúa slate won with 48.5% of the vote, Eduardo Duhalde, candidate of the country's other leading party, the ruling Justicialist, or Peronist, Party (PJ), only took 38%. Placing third in the Presidential contest was the favorite son of narco-speculator George Soros, the Action for the Republic (AR) party candidate and former Argentine Economics Minister Domingo Cavallo, with 10.5% of the vote.

De la Rúa's victory was anxiously awaited by the international financial oligarchy. Its chief lackey, International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Michel Camdessus, was already celebrating De la Rúa's election victory, based on polls a week earlier. In a statement published in the Oct. 17 Buenos Aires daily *Página 12*, Camdessus not only welcomed De la Rúa, but unabashedly revealed the dirty role played by the international speculators in the pre-election period. "I think," said Camdessus, "that all those fears born in the marketplace that a macroeconomic imbalance was going to show up [in Argentina] were unfounded. There were very strong speculative wars against Argentina during the past few months, coinciding with the election period. . . . That the Alliance is from the left or right matters very little to me. What is important to me is that the country continue with its fiscal and financial discipline to permit the economy to grow."

One day after the elections, the Bloomberg news agency (dedicated to targetting countries for speculation) warned that the new President should "quickly send the markets signals" that it is going to adopt the tax and labor reforms demanded by the IMF. De la Rúa will oblige, by travelling

to New York and Washington on Nov. 15, to meet with IMF and World Bank officials.

The oligarchy also seeks to combine De la Rúa's victory in Argentina with similar results in upcoming Presidential elections in Chile and Uruguay, where they are promoting the socialist Ricardo Lagos and leftist Tabaré Vázquez, respectively. London thereby hopes to achieve a common front in the Southern Cone that will bring about its looked-for "final solution," the plot to annihilate the armed forces and nation-states of Ibero-America. Toward this end, they have put Transparency International, their non-governmental organization (NGO), on a war-footing, with an aggressive campaign for the globalization of law, as in the case of Chile's former President Pinochet, using lying, hypocritical accusations of human rights violations and corruption.

For whom, and against whom?

For several weeks before the Oct. 24 Presidential election, various regional elections were held, including for the governorships of six provinces and/or states in Argentina, and for 130 national Congressional seats. Confirming that the punishing vote was directed against the policy of the Menem government, and not against the Justicialist Party, the latter paradoxically won in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba (which together make up more than 70% of the national electorate), and Jujuy, while the Alliance only won in the provinces of Mendoza and Entre Ríos. The Alliance's euphoria was dampened considerably by the unexpected defeat in Buenos Aires province (representing 50% of the national electorate) of that British creation preferred by the media and the pollsters, the pro-narco-terrorist Graciela Fernández Meijide of Frepasso.

The new governor of Buenos Aires province will be the current Vice President of the nation, Carlos Ruckauf, who won 48.28% of the vote, while Frepasso's Fernández garnered 41.42%. Ruckauf has differentiated himself openly from Menem, and has campaigned alongside the Justicialist Presidential candidate Duhalde, who, in addition to having criticized the IMF, has also distanced himself from President Menem. When Great Britain's Prince Charles was visiting Argentina last March, Ruckauf refused to attend the official

reception. According to the comments of one of the country's most important pollsters, Julio Aurelio, the victory of the Justicialist candidate in Buenos Aires was due to the fact that the province's voters, including supporters of both the Radical and Peronist parties, are very conservative and nationalist.

A communiqué issued by the Argentine Bishops Conference recommended that Catholics vote for the candidates who rejected abortion, who promoted "comprehensive health care for the population, especially the most needy, and the fight against the drug plague," and who would "defend the state of law in terms of guaranteeing the security of the population and the efficient administration of justice, while absolutely rejecting—in form and deed—corruption in all strata of society." Fernández clearly felt singled out by the bishops' statement.

Argentina's election was atypical, but explicable: Despite the fact that the Convertibility Plan, or currency board, imposed by President Menem eliminated what was left of Argentine industry, tripled the foreign debt, left a real unemployment rate (that is, official unemployment plus underemployment) of 30% of the economically active population, left the financial system in the hands of the international speculators, and resulted in real wages representing a 50% collapse in purchasing power over ten years, and a farm sector mortgaged to the hilt, De la Rúa campaigned in favor of maintaining that plan in full. Further, his closest advisers, such as the likely next Finance Minister, the pro-IMF José Luis Machinea, have openly insisted that "the main objective [of the Alliance] will be fiscal balance; according to the agreement with the IMF, the fiscal deficit next year must not exceed \$4.5 billion. That will require an enormous savings effort. According to Alliance calculations, should things continue as they are, the figure will reach \$9.8 billion. . . . Even the ministers will travel by motorcycle."

IMF brainwashing

There is a two-part explanation for such schizophrenic behavior. First of all, since the end of the 1980s, the average Argentine has been terrified of returning to the so-called "economic horror" that was caused by the hyperinflation of that period. So far, the media and IMF agents have managed to keep in place the brainwashing, that the Convertibility Plan is insurance against returning to that "horror," despite the deepening recession the Argentine economy is experiencing. De la Rúa manipulated Argentines with the story that the real cause of the current economic disaster is not the Convertibility Plan, but rather the corruption and waste in public expenditure of the outgoing Menem government. De la Rúa's oft-repeated campaign promises, which contributed to the brainwashing of the voters, was that, as President of Argentina, he would do away with the corrupt politicians and thus would bring about the social development that the Convertibility model lacked.

The most striking proof that there still exists "confidence" in the Convertibility Plan, more out of fear than anything else, is the votes that turned the political movement of its architect and implementer, Domingo Cavallo, into the third political force in the country. Cavallo himself secured his victory when he told the newspaper *La Nación* that Action for the Republic "is going to be the key to success in a future Alliance government. And the support will be there only if the new government is prepared to make courageous reforms. I hope that the signs of cowardice on De la Rúa's part are only [an aspect of] the campaign, and that, when he becomes President, instead of yielding to the backward elements in his party" (referring to those inside the UCR who might oppose deepening the reforms), he will impose the necessary reforms.

Transparency International on the move

But with his election victory, De la Rúa has promised not only to continue with the IMF's destructive policy, but also to open the doors to a new phase of destruction of the sovereign nation-state, led by the defenders of globalization. As *EIR* has demonstrated for years, the intent is not to improve the institutions, but, on the contrary, to destroy the political parties and other national organizations under the guise of "combatting corruption." The most dramatic example is the Italian case, where parties like the Christian Democracy have been destroyed. Years later, it turned out that all the accusations against the party's main leader, Giulio Andreotti, had absolutely no legal merit, much less truth. But, the damage has been done, because the Christian Democracy no longer exists.

As in the case of the Italian "Clean Hands" campaign against "corruption," in Argentina too, it is the British Empire which is behind this scenario. Ever since he became the Mayor of Buenos Aires, De la Rúa made an *ad honorem* agreement with Transparency International (TI), which is headed at the Ibero-American and Caribbean (TI-LAC) level by the anti-military former Argentine prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo. TI functions today as an appendage of the IMF and the World Bank, but first and foremost it is a creature of Prince Philip, whose mission, as shown in the case of Indonesia, is to destroy nation-states.

For TI, as its vice president, Frank Vogl, stated to *Clarín*, "The fact that the new President-elect Fernando de la Rúa has stressed during his campaign the importance of the fight against corruption, is very encouraging for Argentina." Now, it only remains to be seen "if De la Rúa follows through in the long term." Vogl said that in the fight against corruption, one finds "the new leader of Indonesia, the new Economics Minister of Pakistan, who has been a great defender of Transparency International's work, the new Prime Minister of Nigeria, and, of course, also Fernando de la Rúa in Argentina."

Two days before the elections, TI had put out an interna-

tional press release on its new corruption "index," which ranked Argentina 71st, out of a total of 99 countries. Immediately, President Menem accused TI of being a "mercenary organization, far from the principle of telling the truth, and closer to the perverse task of distorting reality, without measuring the damage it causes to nations." TI-LAC president Moreno Ocampo threatened Menem, saying that he was like "the fat man who complains about the scale."

On Oct. 30, it was learned that several Menem government officials have been subpoenaed to testify in corruption cases, as soon as De la Rúa takes power on Dec. 10. The list of those subpoenaed is headed by General Secretary of the Presidency Alberto Kohan, to testify in the case of money laundering by Bank of Credit and Commerce International's Argentine branch. Kohan must appear in court on Dec. 16.

TI counts on the fact that there is corruption to be found. But its fight against corruption is intentionally selective. It will only investigate those cases which prove useful to the cause of destroying Argentina institutionally, and which satisfy the immediate discontent of the population. In this, it can count on the media, today controlled by the main communication multinationals. TI will avoid, as it has already done, any investigation that might reveal that the policy of the Convertibility Plan, from top to bottom, is an act of despicable corruption, and that, as in the case of Russia, the IMF and World Bank are just as involved as the financial oligarchy is.

The narco-terrorist foot of the Alliance

The third foot of the Alliance, of which the IMF should also be proud, is ready to finish the destruction of the Armed Forces that President Menem started. The Frepaso leadership, in particular, has a well-known narco-terrorist militancy. On the one side, the Montonero past of "Chacho" Alvarez and his antagonism to the military is well known. It was Alvarez, together with the so-called "group of eight" (all congressmen and members of Frepaso), serving as spokesmen for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, who officially demanded the expulsion from Argentina of *EIR* correspondent Gerardo Terán Canal, accusing him of being a friend of, and visitor to, former Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, currently serving a life sentence for opposing the destruction of the Armed Forces.

At the same time, Graciela Fernández Meijide is a member of that great defender and promoter of narco-terrorism, the Inter-American Dialogue, as well as an advocate of drug legalization and abortion. She is a militant in the cause of "human rights" for narco-terrorists. To add to her qualifications, her initial run for the Presidency was blessed by the British Foreign Office.

The spokesman in Argentina for Colombia's narco-terrorist FARC, one Javier Calderón, boasts of his contacts with political figures in the Alliance. On Oct. 4, Alliance member Sen. Leopoldo Moreau (UCR), travelled to Colom-

bia to back the "peace negotiations" between the Colombian government and the FARC. "I am going to express my solidarity, together with all the other Latin American parties that make up the Socialist International, and to offer our active support for the peace effort," declared Senator Moreau.

A new anti-military offensive

Two days after the elections, it was announced that Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzón had issued indictments against 98 Argentine military officers for human rights violations against Spanish nationals. On Nov. 3, the list was published of those whom Garzón intends to submit to the same treatment that has been dealt Chile's Pinochet, with the help of the British Empire and its lackeys. At the same time, British intelligence's Amnesty International and other human rights NGOs issued an open letter demanding the annulment of the "end point" and "due obedience" laws, which were put into effect under the Alfonsín regime (1983-89), in the interests of national reconciliation, to halt prosecutions of military personnel accused of human rights violations.

Amnesty further demanded that "security forces and all those policemen responsible [for torture or killings] be brought to justice" and "fired from their jobs while they are under investigation." Amnesty is also calling for "security" for "witnesses in human rights cases," and for defenders of human rights, journalists, and relatives of victims.

However, on the Radical Civic Union side of the Alliance, they are not convinced that such extraterritorial trials should proceed. President-elect De la Rúa himself, who had backed the British decision to extradite Pinochet from Britain to Spain, changed his mind after meeting with the Chilean Presidential candidate for the Concertación umbrella, Ricardo Lagos, in the city of Las Cuevas, Mendoza, bordering Chile. De la Rúa stated that he hoped that "the international jurisdictions will be clarified, so that the torturers will be punished. But for now, it appears [Pinochet] should be tried in Chile."

The Nov. 3 *La Nación* reports that "the Alliance is committed to respecting the terms of [Argentina's] extradition treaty [with Spain], which doesn't necessarily mean it will allow extradition." Further, one of the candidates for the cabinet, UCR legal expert Ricardo Gil Lavedra, said that "at first glance," one of the former military junta presidents indicted by Garzón is not extraditable because his case "doesn't meet the necessary formal requirements." Nonetheless, individuals close to Transparency, such as legal expert Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni and former President Raúl Alfonsín, say that "there is no territoriality worth a damn." On Nov. 2, seven national Frepaso Congressmen presented a resolution to the Congress, demanding that the Executive "enforce the international arrest warrant for the extradition of all Argentine citizens indicted in Spain for terrorism and genocide."

Aussies reject fraudulent republic

A plot to perpetuate British imperialism in a new Aussie "republic" has been defeated.

Australians voted emphatically against becoming a republic, in a nationwide referendum on Nov. 6, in what is, paradoxically, a tremendous victory for the sovereignty of the Australian people. In voting no, the mainly pro-republican population of Australia were not voting to retain the present system of constitutional monarchy, where Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is Australia's head of state, but were voting against a fraudulent "royal" republican model, whereby Australia would have become a republic *in name only*.

The republican model rejected by a 55% to 45% majority of all eligible voters (voting is compulsory in Australia) was promoted by its backers as a *minimal change*, which would simply replace the Queen as head of state, with an Australian citizen as President, appointed by a two-thirds majority of federal Parliament. However, in the lead-up to the referendum, all opinion polls showed that the majority of Australians would support a republic, only if they were able to directly elect the President.

On this issue, Australia's British-controlled financial, political, and legal establishment closed ranks, hysterically rejecting any direct-election model as "dangerous" and "too American." On Oct. 22, just two weeks prior to the referendum, three of Australia's most senior knighted jurists, former Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowen, and former High Court chief justices Sir Anthony Mason and Sir Gerard Brennan, issued a joint statement supporting the "republican" model and attacking the idea of direct Presidential election: "Without extensive

constitutional constraints an elected Presidency could destroy the Westminster system of *responsible government*," they warned (emphasis added).

The statement betrayed the true agenda of the republican plotters: "Responsible government" is the legal mechanism the British Colonial office devised in the 19th century, in reaction to the growing republican aspirations of the Queen's Australian colonies in the 1850s to 1890s. Beginning in the 1850s with firebrand Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang, Australia's first and greatest republican who was a Benjamin Franklin-type figure in the largest colony of New South Wales, there was a growing political desire to see Australia become the great "Republic of the South Seas"; specifically, in Lang's vision, a "United States of Australia."

Desperate to stop the Australian colonies going the way of their American cousins, the British devised the "responsible government" scheme, in which an Executive composed of ministers appointed by the British governor from among an elected assembly would be "responsible" to that assembly. The system was intended to give the appearance of local control, while real control remained vested in the British Crown (the governor is appointed by, and is the representative of, the Crown). The ministers would hold office only at the governor's "pleasure," despite their responsibility to the assembly.

In the 1920s, High Court Chief Justice Sir Isaac Isaacs, who later became the Crown's viceroy, admitted the anti-American aims of "responsible government": "It is essential to

bear in mind two cardinal features of our political system which are interwoven in its texture and . . . radically distinguish it from the American Constitution," he said. "One is the common sovereignty of all parts of the British Empire; the other is . . . the institution of responsible government, a government under which the Executive is directly responsible to—nay, is almost the creature of—the Legislature. This is not so in America."

The current shift to a republic had been set for Jan. 1, 2001, timed to coincide with the centenary of Federation, the political union of the Australian colonies under the British Crown that had replaced the republican push in the late-19th century. The campaign was entirely run by assets of the Crown: The Constitutional Centenary Foundation that did the legal groundwork for the Constitutional change, was fronted by former Governor-General Sir Ninian Stephen, and funded by the Queen's Rio Tinto firm. The Australian Republican Movement, the official republican campaign body, was led by Goldman Sachs partner Malcolm Turnbull and a host of current and former employees of Australia's richest man, media baron Kerry Packer, a British royal "insider."

It was the constituencies who have suffered most from the cost-cutting, deregulation, and privatization imposed on them by the elites (farmers and blue collar workers) who most emphatically rejected the "royal" republic. Pro-republican union leader Leigh Hubbard acknowledged, "It was an anti-politician, anti-elitist vote. Here was an opportunity for people to tell the politicians to get stuffed, and they took it." The message seems to have gotten through: Opposition leader Kim Beasley has promised another vote in the next few years, this time on a model where the people elect the President—like in America.

Albright discredits IGAD process on Sudan

With its stance as a belligerent, the U.S. State Department has wrecked the chances for peace.

In a statement read by David Scheffer, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes, to a Capitol Hill seminar on Nov. 10, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright enunciated current administration policy on Sudan: "Since the National Islamic Front seized power from a democratically elected government in 1989, the United States has been at odds with the government of Sudan. That regime has actively supported international terrorist organizations and regional insurgencies. Our policy is to isolate the government of Sudan, to counter the threat it poses to the United States, its neighbors, and its own people; and to press for fundamental change in its policies."

The seminar was sponsored by Christian Solidarity International, a non-governmental organization that was just thrown out of the United Nations, on charges that its highly publicized "buying and freeing slaves" in southern Sudan constituted slave-trading, and that it was encouraging, not discouraging, abduction in Sudan. The Swiss-based CSI has been the major conduit of misinformation on Sudan into the United States, through its leader, Baroness Caroline Cox, a Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords.

No sooner had she enunciated this war posture against Sudan, than Albright turned around and declared that this policy would be carried out by the United States working toward a comprehensive peace settlement. "To this end, the United States has worked intensely this year to revitalize the peace process led by Sudan's East African neighbors through the Intergovernmental Authority on Development

(IGAD)."

According to her, U.S. efforts had led to the appointment of a full-time Kenyan envoy, and the establishment of a peace process Secretariat and technical committees for IGAD. Furthermore, she said, "the United States is funding one-half of the secretariat's costs for its first six months."

In short, in order to further its policies to "counter," "isolate," and "pressure" Sudan, the State Department under Albright has taken over the body that is supposed to mediate the peace process to end the 16-year-long war between the Sudan government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army of John Garang. This *officially* turns IGAD from a presumably neutral mediating body, into one tasked with carrying out U.S. policy against the Sudan government, because if IGAD officials go against U.S. policy, they risk having their funding pulled.

During her visit to Africa in October, Albright and Garang held a highly publicized meeting, emerging with high praise for Garang's dedication and commitment, and stating U.S. backing for his efforts. These efforts, however, have made no progress, but succeeded in bringing about the deaths of 2 million southern Sudanese, and the internal displacement of millions more.

In her statement to the Hill, Albright reported that the United States "is helping to build the foundations for democracy by supporting civil society and civil governance through our Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation program, which we have just expanded to include opposition-controlled areas in northern and eastern

Sudan." In the same way now, Garang has become an *official* pawn of the United States in its ill-conceived war against the Sudan government.

In Nairobi, Albright had categorically rejected the peace-mediating efforts of Egypt and Libya, which would bring together all the parties in Sudan, including the northern opposition, which has no seating in the IGAD process.

In response to her statements, Sudanese Foreign Minister Mustafa Osman Ismail wrote Organization of African Unity Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, charging that Albright's statements show that there is an "American plot" aimed at "disintegrating the unity of Sudan," in violation of the Organization of African Unity charter.

Albright's hawkish stance toward Khartoum flies in the face of the view of U.S. allies toward Sudan. Last month, Washington's NATO ally Britain resumed full diplomatic relations with Sudan broken in 1997, and the British ambassador is back in Khartoum.

Just as Albright was brandishing her sword, the European Union was announcing that it proposes to renew dialogue with Sudan. EU delegation chief Tuunanen Heikki told a press conference in Khartoum that the Sudan government "had taken encouraging actions," prompting the EU to consider reviving a dialogue that had been cut off three years ago. The EU, Heikki said, wants "to promote the peace process, the development in the areas of democratic institutions and human rights through this dialogue, in which we can exchange views and experiences."

France is Sudan's third-largest trading partner, and, according to some French journalists, is not eager for the United States' entry for investment and trade into Sudan.

International Intelligence

Kenneth Kaunda's son assassinated in Zambia

In a politically targetted murder, Wezi Kaunda, the son of former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, was gunned down outside his home on Nov. 5. As the chief adviser to his father, Wezi Kaunda had been expected to take over the leadership of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), and Kaunda had also announced that he would again run for the Presidency when President Frederick Chiluba steps down next year. Kaunda has already lost two sons to AIDS, which continues to ravage his country.

Zambia's two rival leaders both acted to ease tensions in the wake of the murder. President Chiluba announced that there would be full investigations, and that one suspect had already been apprehended and was cooperating with police. According to wire services, former President Kaunda pointed the finger at members of his own party, saying that the UNIP was wracked with divisions that might have led to his son's death. During the funeral services, Kaunda appealed for calm in the country, and stressed that members of all political factions were invited to attend the services at the Anglican Cathedral in the capital city of Lusaka.

'Al-Arab' runs feature on LaRouche campaign

Al-Arab International, a London-based Arabic daily, published a feature on the U.S. Presidential campaign of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and called on Arabs to cease standing on the sidelines of U.S. electoral politics. Headlined "LaRouche Calls for a New Economic World Order to Save the Developing Nations," *Al-Arab* summarizes LaRouche's opening statement at his Oct. 13 webcast press conference, which emphasized the current financial collapse, and his idea to have a New Bretton Woods emergency session to solve the crisis. The article describes LaRouche's political fight to change U.S. foreign policy as being "in conflict with American traditional politics.

LaRouche regards these policies as pure British imperial policies that have nothing to do with the political principles upon which the United States itself was built."

The article goes through a number of the important contributions which LaRouche has made to world history, such as the Strategic Defense Initiative, his fight against the International Monetary Fund, especially in Ibero-America, the Mideast Oasis Plan, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge. However, "one of the most important of LaRouche's works is his analysis and forecast of the current financial disintegration" and his New Bretton Woods proposal. The article concludes with a challenge to all Arab citizens to interfere in internal American affairs to change U.S. policy. It says that "Arabs, who have not yet cared about investigating how American policies are made and affected from within and without, have yet a great deal to learn. However, one can say that in the person and ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, the Arab citizen has a true ally in the United States. LaRouche does not merely consider himself an American, but a world citizen too."

Family seeks to reopen Rabin murder inquest

Former Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres told Associated Press on Nov. 5 that he backs the efforts of the late Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's family to re-open the investigation into his murder during an election rally on Nov. 4, 1994. "If it remains unanswered, the unanswering will remain the standard," Peres told AP. "If there are questions, let's put an end to it." The assassin, Yigal Amir, who was tied to the radical Zionist settlers' movement, confessed to the killing. However, the ease with which Amir approached Rabin continues to trigger suspicions that he did not act alone, despite the findings of a special government commission ruling out a conspiracy.

Although Peres stated that he agrees with the commission's findings, he believes that the Rabin family's request should be honored. "The family feels that there are still items that need to be investigated." However, says Rabin's daughter, Dalia Rabin-Pelossof, the family has questions, such as,

why Shin Bet agents told her mother, immediately after the shooting, that Rabin was not dead, and, why the driver of Rabin's car did not call ahead to the hospital to alert it that they were coming.

A Shin Bet informer, Avishai Raviv, who knew Amir, is now on trial for not preventing the murder, even though he allegedly knew about Amir's plans.

Blairite group threatens Commonwealth members

A report by the Foreign Policy Centre, published by the London *Daily Telegraph* on Nov. 8, says that the Nov. 9-12 British Commonwealth summit in South Africa, should threaten to expel Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, and Sri Lanka, if their governments do not stop alleged human rights abuses. Although the Centre is an independent think-tank, its president is Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, and its patron is Prime Minister Tony Blair.

The report was dismissed as "utter rubbish" by Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe. "The report was prepared by young toddlers trying to come to grips with important international relations," said Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Stan Mudenge. "I saw the report. There was no substance to it, and all I did was crumple it and throw it into the trash can. That is where it belongs."

The targeting of Zimbabwe and Zambia in southern Africa leaves no doubt that the British are behind the wars in Angola and Congo, in order to break the members of the neighboring Southern African Development Community, whose member-nations, weak as they are, still have governments, and not warlord-mercenary forces, ruling them. Both countries are democracies, unlike Britain's "model democracy" Uganda, which regularly carries out human rights abuses against its opponents.

The British Foreign Office claims that the report will not be discussed at the Commonwealth meeting. However, the summit is to propose that the eight-member ministerial action group, set up to negotiate with the military regimes in Nigeria, Gambia, and Sierra Leone, should become a standing tribunal investigating all accusations of hu-

man rights abuses in Commonwealth countries.

In a related development, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, who decisively broke ranks with Britain's imperial oligarchy when he slapped on currency controls last year, called off his trip to South Africa for the British Commonwealth meeting, citing "matters at home." No other reasons were given.

Mexico's PRI succeeds in first primary elections

Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) survived its first Presidential primary election on Nov. 7, despite efforts by the U.S. Project Democracy crowd to "order" the PRI to disintegrate. Much to Project Democracy's chagrin, voter turnout was much greater than expected: 10 million people went to the polls, as opposed to the expected 6-6.5 million. Former Government Secretary Francisco Labastida defeated his three opponents, winning in 91% of the election districts.

The voting was such, that Labastida's main contender, former Tabasco Gov. Roberto Madrazo, was forced to accept the results. Madrazo was widely reported to be a front-man for former President Carlos Salinas, whose Harvard economics had wrecked the country. Madrazo, as would anyone who hopes to be elected in Mexico, hotly disputed the charge. Unlike the other PRI contenders, Madrazo stated in his campaign that, if elected President, he would consider privatizing the country's state oil company, Pemex. It was also an open secret that Madrazo was negotiating with various leaders of the São Paulo Forum's Party of the Democratic Revolution, headed by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, to split the PRI and ally with the opposition, should he lose the primary.

In fact, before the primary voting had ended on Sunday afternoon, Madrazo's spokesman called a press conference to announce that he had won an "indisputable triumph." The spokesman claimed Madrazo had taken 200 of the 300 election districts, and promised a fight against vote fraud. For the next several hours, Madrazo remained silent, while rumors swept the country, that

he was preparing to leave the PRI; it was late Sunday night before he acknowledged that he had lost the election, and said that he will stay within the party.

Labastida's first statement as the official PRI candidate was: "The new PRI which is born tonight distances itself from the path of Salinas. This new PRI will revive the ideas of [Donaldo] Colosio," the PRI Presidential candidate who was murdered in 1994.

The national election will be held in July 2000, and the new President will take office in December.

Russia's Ivanov speaks on leading world threats

Nuclear proliferation and regional wars are the biggest threats we face, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said in an interview published in *Moskovsky Komsomolets* and *Moskovskiy Novosti* on Nov. 2. Whereas, a year ago, Moscow considered the problem of nuclear proliferation as a possible danger, "today it is a tangible threat," Ivanov said. He said that the second serious threat to mankind comes from regional wars which "were in the shadows in the past, but now have moved to the fore. . . . The third threat is everything that is connected with organized crime: drug and arms trafficking, corruption, money laundering."

On the U.S. "National Missile Defense" offensive, Ivanov said that if the United States "virtually secedes from the ABM Treaty and revives the star wars program, it will feel invincible at some point and then they may try to dictate conditions to Russia and China."

"What should Russia's and China's response be like?" Ivanov asked. "Very simple: Either they deploy their own missile defense system, which is extremely hard and expensive, or they create such means that will downgrade the U.S. 'umbrella,' which is much cheaper." The interviewer asked whether there were a possibility that the United States and China may lock in an armed confrontation. Ivanov responded, "In principle, we cannot rule out such a scenario. . . . Diplomats always consider many options, and subconsciously we should get ready for the worst scenario."

QUEEN ELIZABETH was booed during a speech to Ghana's parliament on Nov. 7, such an uncommon occurrence from one of her Commonwealth countries that she stopped speaking and looked dazed for a moment. Ghana is the only former British colony that rejected retaining Her Majesty as its head of state when it became a member of the Commonwealth.

A BOMB, apparently intended to blow up a train carrying 400 Serbs, destroyed part of a railroad bridge on Nov. 5, in the ethnically divided town of Kosovska Mitrovica in Kosovo. The bomb exploded prematurely, and there were no casualties. The city, 25 miles from Pristina, has been the scene of Serb-Albanian clashes, and there are heavy deployments of KFOR forces.

GEORGIA'S Defense Minister David Tevzadze has rejected a request from Moscow to re-activate Russian military bases on its territory for deployments into neighboring Chechnya, according to a Nov. 5 report from Reuters. "We don't consider as acceptable Moscow's request . . . because we think it could drag Georgia into undesirable consequences," he said on state television.

BANDA ACEH, the capital of the Indonesian province of Aceh, was the scene of a huge demonstration of up to a million people on Nov. 8, who were calling for an East Timor-style referendum on self-determination, organized by the Aceh Referendum Information Center (Sira). Not a single uniformed Indonesian soldier or police officer was near the rally.

EHUD BARAK, Israel's Prime Minister, in Paris for the Socialist International conference, said on Nov. 8 that now is the time to seek peace with Syria. Barak described Syria's President Hafez al Assad as a "strong and serious" leader who put his country on a modern path. "I am sure we will find an end to this conflict and a peace accord between Israel and Syria," Barak said.

It's past time to fire Madeleine Albright

by Scott Thompson

On Nov. 8, U.S. State Department spokesman Jamie Rubin delivered a shocking statement to the press during his regular daily briefing. Speaking with the full authority of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Rubin delivered a strong castigation of the Russian government's military operations in Chechnya.

"Like other countries," Rubin began, "Russia has assumed obligations under the Geneva Conventions and commitments under the OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe] Code of Conduct on political-military aspects of security. The conduct of Russia's current campaign is not in keeping with these commitments. The costs of this approach are too high—costs in humanitarian terms, damage to Russia's international reputation, and in the end making it harder to achieve a political solution." When pressed on specific violations he had in mind, Rubin responded, "What I can say, is that the indiscriminate use of force and the impact of escalation on innocent civilians is a matter of deep concern to us. There are obligations under the Geneva Conventions and commitments under the OSCE Code of Conduct on political-military aspects of security, and our analysis indicates that the conduct of Russia's current campaign is not in keeping with these commitments. I can try to get you, after the briefing, perhaps, more detail on the specific provisions we're concerned about."

The comments by State Department spokesman Rubin were played up in the Clinton administration-hating *Washington Times* the next morning.

And yet, when *EIR* asked about the nature of the alleged violations the following day's White House briefing, press spokesman Joe Lockhart expressed surprise. "I'm not aware

that any such accusations have been raised," he said. "I'm aware that the question was raised at the State Department briefing yesterday, and we certainly have expressed our concern about the indiscriminate violence and civilian casualties. We certainly believe that the Russians are obligated to live by the Geneva Convention and other such obligations that they have undertaken, but I'm not aware that we have evidence that they have violated those."

National Security Council officials indicated to *EIR* that they also were shocked by the State Department's comments, and had made official inquiries as to where Rubin got authorization to make such damning statements, contradicting White House policy on a most sensitive strategic matter, at the heart of U.S. relations with Moscow.

The incident underscored that, once again, the State Department of "Mad Madeleine" Albright was working behind President Clinton's back, taking actions that sharply contradicted the spirit and letter of the President's own policy. Not coincidentally, two days later, Zbigniew Brzezinski—National Security Adviser in the Trilateral Commission's Jimmy Carter administration, and Albright's mentor—in a commentary in the *Wall Street Journal*, another "Get Clinton" publication of record—demanded the administration take action against Russia's crackdown in Chechnya.

Since the day she was brought into the State Department, Albright has acted like a pit bull for a conception of U.S. hegemony, which has created one disaster after another for President Clinton.

The time is long since arrived for the President to fire Albright and to reassert White House control over the foreign policy of the United States—before we find ourselves facing

a string of global catastrophes that lead, ultimately, to World War III.

‘Beta Al’ and ‘Mad Madeleine’

It was Vice President Al Gore, Jr. — not President Clinton — who rammed Albright’s nomination as Secretary of State through the administration in late 1996. And, it was the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), one of the President’s most outspoken enemies on the Hill, who on Jan. 8, 1997 performed a *pas de deux* with Albright, to assure her confirmation.

As we show below, Albright has created traps from which President Clinton has yet to extricate himself. For example, according to the May 17, 1997 *New York Times*, in an article entitled “Winning Friends for Foreign Policy: Albright’s First 100 Days,” she reached out to her mentor, British asset Brzezinski, whose latest book, *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostrategic Imperatives*, advocates the breakup of Russia into several micro-states, to enable Western cartels to loot the remains of its strategic raw materials wealth. Brzezinski’s current employer is British Petroleum, the crown jewel of Her Majesty’s oil empire.

According to the *New York Times*, Albright has also reached out to protect hedge fund predator and “British Golem” George Soros, whose depredations have smashed the economies of nation-states in a large parts of the world, especially among the former “Tigers” in Southeast Asia.

Despite repeated Russian protests of the danger of Brzezinski’s plans for NATO expansion, and for pitting Islam against Russia, and despite Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad’s exposés of Soros’s financial crimes, well-informed sources report that Albright continues to take advice regularly from both these British lackeys.

Hand in hand with Jesse Helms

The evidence that it was Gore who hand-picked U.S. Ambassador to the UN Albright to replace Warren Christopher as Secretary of State, comes from one of Gore’s closest friends, Martin Peretz, publisher of the *New Republic*. In a Feb. 17, 1997 article, in which Peretz boasted that he was “Al’s Pal,” Peretz reported: “‘The President doesn’t make decisions without consulting Gore. He just doesn’t.’ That’s what one of the President’s aides told *Newsweek*. Maybe. Myself, I tend to be selective in seeing Gore’s fingerprints on Clinton’s policies. Mostly I see them on the policies that I like. The policies I don’t like, I think my friend had nothing to do with. There are matters, though, where I know objectively Gore made his influence felt. Bosnia is one. There are others. The appointment of Madeleine Albright as Secretary of State carried the mark of the Vice President’s hard-line approach.”

On Jan. 8, 1997, Senator Helms presided over Albright’s confirmation hearings. A review of the official proceedings of that hearing shows that Helms turned the hearings into a love-fest, engaging Albright on questions ranging from reli-



Mad Madeleine Albright, with her British cronies, arrogated to themselves the right to bomb anybody they wanted to bomb, whether or not the UN Security Council approved it.

gious persecution of “prisoners of conscience” in the People’s Republic of China, to expanding NATO as far as possible to surround Russia, to stopping “rogue states” from developing chemical weapons. The only subject on which the two disagreed, was over Albright’s defense of Vice President Gore’s lunatic formula for the reduction of “greenhouse gases,” negotiated at the climate conference in Kyoto, Japan.

Helms promised to “expedite” her confirmation, and, after the hearings, the May 17, 1997 *New York Times* reported: “Ms. Albright says she is trying to establish a popular, bipartisan base for foreign policy — and its costs — in a divided government where the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is a conservative Senator from North Carolina, Jesse Helms, with whom she was photographed walking hand in hand.”

Helms kept his word, and Albright was overwhelmingly confirmed as Secretary of State shortly afterward. That should have set off alarm bells at the White House, that Albright was hardly a “friend of Bill.”

‘Song and dance’ routine

It was in November 1998, at a summit in Kuala Lumpur of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), hosted by Malaysia’s Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, that Gore and Albright carried out a “song and dance” routine that represents one of the worst foreign policy debacles of the Clinton administration. Gore delivered a speech on behalf of the United States, that most Asian leaders saw as a call to overthrow their host nation’s government.

President Clinton originally had been scheduled to attend the APEC event, where he was to have met for the first time with Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, as well as with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, whom he had visited in July. But the President, at the last moment, decided to stay in Washington, to fend off pressures from Gore, Albright, and others on the so-called “Principals Committee” of senior national security advisers, to launch a war against Iraq.

Instead of President Clinton staging a vital summit with Asian and Pacific leaders, according to the Nov. 17, 1998 *New York Times* (“Gore, in Malaysia, Says Its Leaders Suppress Freedom”), Gore gave a speech blasting Prime Minister Mahathir, ostensibly over his recent firing of Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim, the darling of the International Monetary Fund.

Gore railed: “Democracies have done better in coping with economic crisis than nations where freedom is suppressed. Democracy confers a stamp of legitimacy that reforms must have in order to be effective. And so, among nations suffering economic crisis, we continue to hear calls for democracy and reform in many languages—people’s power, *doi moi, reformasi*.”

These were the very slogans being used by Anwar’s followers, who were then rioting in the streets.

“It was the most disgusting speech I’ve heard in my life,” Malaysian Trade Minister Rafidah Aziz told reporters afterward. To cap things off, Albright announced that she intended to meet with Anwar’s wife, Wan Azizah Wan Ismail, which, the *New York Times* reported, she did on Nov. 16, the day before Gore’s diplomatic slap at his host.

According to the Malaysian daily *The Star* of Nov. 16, Trade Minister Rafidah said of the visit: “For someone [Albright] who has been to this country only twice, it is very unfair, unbecoming, and uncalled for. As Malaysians, we take offense.”

This was not the first time that Albright had gone “off script” to slam the Malaysian leader. In late July 1997, while attending the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum in Malaysia, Albright jumped in to defend speculator Soros from harsh criticism by Dr. Mahathir, following Soros’s hedge funds’ assault on the Thai, Malaysian, Indonesian, and the Philippines currencies. According to Godfrey D. Fortune’s *Fortune Newsletter* of March 3, 1998, Albright had taken the occasion to tell the London *Financial Times* that Soros is “a valued citizen who has done much good

in the world. He is not involved in any financial dealings anywhere in Southeast Asia.” It was a baldfaced lie.

Not only did the Secretary of State blame weaknesses in the “Asian Tigers” economies for their plight, but she mocked the host, Dr. Mahathir, in a disgusting song and dance skit that was held at the end of the meeting. According to the July 29, 1997 *New York Times*, in an article entitled “Madeleine Albright Sings Out,” the Secretary dressed as the late Eva Peron, and sang a parody of “Don’t Cry for Me, Argentina,” from the Broadway hit “Evita,” whose lyrics were as follows:

“Don’t cry for me ASEANies,
“The truth is I always loved you.
“All through the SLORC days
“and the Hun Sen days . . .
“I came here to talk to your leaders
“But they were all on the golf course
“So I went back to
“Sunway Laguna
“And called George Soros,
“Talked market forces
“Hatched a conspiracy
“The rest is history.”

Thus, the world witnessed the Secretary of State of the United States doing a tawdry song and dance routine to defend the destroyer of Malaysia’s currency, George Soros, giving new meaning to the term, “Ugly American.”

Madeleine’s ‘lovely little war’

As early as spring 1998, Albright had begun to sound out allies for a potential use of NATO for a war against Yugoslavia over the ostensible “ethnic cleansing” being carried out against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. She found a willing accomplice in British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, who is head of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Both thought that this would provide a new role for “NATO out-of-area deployments,” while creating a running sore in order to destabilize what Brzezinski calls the “Eurasian Balkans”—the Transcaucasus and Central Asia—on the southern flank of Russia. This process of “globalization of NATO” was anathema to the Russians.

At the subsequent meetings at Rambouillet, which were co-chaired by Cook and French Foreign Minister Hubert Védrine, the Russians, who had been part of the original Contact Group that was to have resolved the Balkan crises, were increasingly frozen out, and were faced with both repeated threats of military action against Yugoslavia, from the U.S. State Department and the British, and plans to bypass the UN Security Council and have NATO carry out the strikes unilaterally.

During the negotiations, Yugoslav dictator Slobodan Milosevic was confronted with a codicil that called for NATO occupation not only of Kosovo, but also of the remainder of Yugoslavia (Montenegro and Serbia). Not only did a second codicil call for autonomy for Kosovo, but, when Albright

visited the talks, she promised the Kosovo Liberation Army's (KLA) political head, Hashim Thaqi, a role in a NATO-occupied Kosovo. On Oct. 10, 1998, according to the *New York Times* in an article entitled "NATO Nears Final Order to Approve Kosovo Strike," Albright was quoted as signing off on these codicils, because of Milosevic's "accumulated barbarity" against Kosovo. She left Milosevic with no way out, other than to fight.

Already on Oct. 7, 1998, Russia had rejected NATO unilateral action, and stated that military action was an issue to be settled by the UN Security Council, where, they vowed, they would use their veto to stop it. Russian officials warned of "serious international consequences" if NATO used force without such authority. Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov was set to have a meeting with Clinton on March 23, 1999, which Clinton had upgraded to the status of a state visit. The two, who had never met, were to discuss a host of strategic issues, including the renewed bombing of Iraq and the extremely dangerous Balkans crisis. But on March 26, the Vice President, behind the President's back, phoned Primakov, who was then in Iceland, en route to Washington, stating that the bombing would start during his visit, regardless of what he had to say about Serbia.

In an article on March 26, the *New York Times* Washington correspondent wrote that "the impending visit of Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov became a focal point that helped push the administration to act sooner than it had planned" to bomb Yugoslavia. The correspondent pinpointed the traitorous role of Gore and Albright: "And as the White House moved closer to using the force it did not want to, the most hawkish member of the foreign policy team, Secretary Albright . . . was able to hold her own in the inner sanctums. The Primakov trip was important because initially the White House thought it would delay military action against the Yugoslav President Milosevic, until after the Russian leader's trip."

Gore argued that the "credibility" of NATO was more important than ministering to the sensibilities of Russia. "He made the case that you do not want to subordinate NATO's interest to Russia and give Milosevic another week to clean up," an administration official told the *Times* on Gore's behalf.

Primakov was left with no alternative but to turn his plane around, and head back to Moscow.

Recently, evidence has come to light that the extent of the ethnic Albanian "cleansing" had been grossly exaggerated, including by Albright. However, the worst debacle during the war was the May 7 bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. The overwhelming evidence indicates that the bombing was intentional, but that it was not carried out with the approval of President Clinton—contrary to what the Danish daily *Politiken*, and the French Defense Ministry have recently proclaimed. As in the sabotage of the Rambouillet negotiations, and the later sabotage of the Primakov-Clinton

summit, the perpetrators were Albright, Gore, and their British partner-in-crime, Robin Cook.

Sheer hatred of Sudan

As early as 1996, UN Ambassador Albright had proclaimed Sudan to be "a viper's nest of terrorists." She has constantly pressed for tougher sanctions against Sudan on this basis, without once producing any proof. In December 1997, Albright, and her side-kick, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Susan Rice, travelled to the British Commonwealth state of Uganda, which is ruled by British marcher-lord Yoweri Museveni, to urge him to join with terrorist John Garang and his Sudanese People's Liberation Army to forge a "confederation" in Sudan, which would de facto partition northern and southern Sudan.

(Garang, whom Albright met with, was recently officially labelled a "terrorist" by the UN Economic and Social Council, when it removed Christian Solidarity International's non-governmental organization status for using Garang as its spokesman at the UN Commission on Human Rights. CSI-U.K.'s head, Baroness Caroline Cox, has also been working closely with Garang and Uganda to perpetuate civil war in Sudan—all purportedly in the name of saving "Christianity.")

Not only did Albright and Rice meet with Garang, but on their 1997 visit they also met with all the leaders of the rebel National Democratic Alliance (NDA), of which Garang is a leader; shortly thereafter the NDA, in combination with Uganda, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, invaded Sudan.

After the Aug. 7, 1998 terrorist bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya, which killed more than 250 people, Sudan arrested two individuals suspected of involvement in the attacks, and offered to turn them over to U.S. authorities. Instead, despite interest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Albright ignored the request and blocked any investigation. Then, on Aug. 20, 1998, without warning, the United States launched a cruise missile attack that destroyed the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan.

This attack, an act of war, had been planned by the Principals' Committee on Aug. 17, 1998, while President Clinton was pre-occupied with his scheduled appearance before the Kenneth Starr grand jury. The Principals' Committee meeting was run, in President Clinton's absence, by Vice President Gore and Secretary of State Albright. Actually, the Principals had decided to bomb two targets in Sudan, the second being a tannery. But Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Henry Shelton had been so alarmed at the possibility of civilian casualties, that he called President Clinton and got his permission to remove the tannery from the target list.

Subsequently, the *New York Times* learned that the only source of information that the Al-Shifa plant had allegedly been producing chemical warfare agents for British terrorist stooge Osama bin Laden, had been a single soil sample taken across the road from the plant by an Egyptian agent of dubious

credentials; upon analysis, the sample was found to have a small quantity of the precursor chemical EMPTA.

Despite the widespread exposure of the hoax behind the Al-Shifa bombing, Albright is again stoking the fires of war against Sudan. On Oct. 23, 1999, she visited Kenya and met once again with terrorist leader Garang. Albright heaped praise on Garang, stating that he “is a very dynamic leader who has a goal that is difficult to fulfill because he is not recognized in the international system.” During her trip, she also met once again with Britain’s puppet Museveni, to mobilize him against Sudan.

Madeleine joins the FARC

In yet another area of vital concern for the national security of the United States and the Western Hemisphere, Albright has been waging a most visible war against the White House—this time, against the President’s adviser on national anti-drug policy, Gen. Barry McCaffrey (ret.).

On July 16, 1999, at a Washington, D.C. press conference with Colombian military officials at his side, McCaffrey polemicized strongly that, unless the United States provided immediate aid to the Colombian Armed Forces and National Police, the narco-terrorist FARC and ELN threatened to overrun that country. The situation is a “near-emergency,” he said, and “U.S. support for Colombia is inadequate. There should be no closed door to any Colombian request.” He sent a private letter to Albright, proposing that the United States allocate \$1 billion in emergency military equipment, training, and intelligence back-up, to avert a disaster. State Department officials responsible for combatting narcotics and terrorism weighed in with support for McCaffrey’s position.

Albright personally went to war against McCaffrey. First, her office leaked McCaffrey’s private communiqué to the press, to preempt him from building a “quiet consensus” inside the administration and Congress for the emergency aid to Colombia. Next, she wrote an editorial commentary, published in the Aug. 10 *New York Times*, peddling the lie that Colombia’s “38 years of struggle” could not be won militarily, and could only be ended by negotiating with the narco-terrorists.

As Albright was conducting this bureaucratic war against the President’s senior drug policy adviser, the FARC terrorists were escalating their dirty war against the civilian population of Colombia, and building up their narco state-within-a-state, in the so-called “demilitarized zone” given to them in the southern part of Colombia by President Andrés Pastrana.

On Nov. 10, President Clinton announced that the issue of aid to Colombia would not be taken up this year. The President promised that the emergency authorization would be a top priority for the administration—once Congress reconvened in January 2000. In the case of Colombia, Albright did not have to overtly win the policy fight—as she did in the Balkans—to produce horrific consequences for American national security interests.

It is long past time that she be fired for cause.

Int’l Criminal Court and humanitarian intervention debated

by Edward Spannaus

In July 1998, one hundred and twenty nations meeting in Rome decided to establish an International Criminal Court (ICC), with jurisdiction over genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the as-yet-undefined crime of aggression. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan hailed this as “a giant step forward in the march toward universal human rights and the rule of law.”

The United States, which had initially supported the creation of such a tribunal, voted against it at Rome, fearing that U.S. officials could be dragged before the court. Thus the United States finds itself in what many consider a paradoxical, if not hypocritical position: It wants to arrogate to itself (together with Britain) the right to take unilateral military action (i.e., wage war) on other states, such as Iraq, Sudan, or Yugoslavia, yet it does not wish to be subject to any legal claims that could arise out of those actions.

There are sound reasons for opposing the establishment of an International Criminal Court—reasons which, unfortunately, are not the basis for the current U.S. position; these pertain to the fundamental issue of national sovereignty, and the impossibility of the existence of any sort of positive international criminal law short of the abolition of national sovereignty and the creation of some form of global government.

The issues around the ICC, and the dilemma in which the United States now finds itself, were the subject of a contentious panel discussion during a two-day conference of the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on Law and National Security, in Washington on Oct. 28-29.

(The Standing Committee on Law and National Security is an outgrowth of the British-inspired, anti-Communist “rule of law” frenzy of the 1950s and 1960s; since its inception, its primary funders have been foundations associated with the CIA- and British intelligence-trained billionaire Richard Mellon Scaife.)

Leading off the panel discussion, State Department representative Thomas Warwick, the Deputy to the U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes issues, identified a number of areas which the United States finds most troubling, including the possibility of politically motivated charges (i.e., that a Milosevic could bring charges against U.S. officials), the definition of “aggression,” and that the defined crime of transferring populations into already-occupied areas, could be ap-

plied to Israel.

John Holmes, Counselor for Legal Affairs of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, asserted that the ICC *will be* established, and he noted that 88 states have already signed the agreement to create it. Holmes criticized the United States for its recent statements about the ICC, and said that the United States seems to be applying a policy of “exceptionalism” to itself. In light of the U.S. Senate’s rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and the failure of the United States to pay its full UN dues, Holmes said that it would be difficult to convince the members of the UN General Assembly that there should be an exception for the United States. Holmes also said that UN members don’t want to create loopholes for the United States, that could let everyone off the hook.

‘Victors’ justice’

The assumptions underlying the whole idea of the ICC were bluntly attacked by Prof. Alfred P. Rubin of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. Rubin said that the ICC rests on the assumption that there is such a thing as international criminal law. But, he asked, who exercises such law-making authority for the international community? And who has the legal authority to interpret such law?

Rubin noted that “crimes” under international law, have either been defined by the “municipal law” (i.e., the national law) of states, or by international tribunals set up by victor states. Rubin said that he has “grave problems” with this, and he cited a number of examples: that Soviet participation in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact casts a cloud on the “crimes against peace” of which some Nazis were convicted at Nuremberg; the ignoring of the American mass-displacement of Americans of Japanese heritage during World War II from three Western states, but not from Hawaii; or the nuclear bombing of Nagasaki.

“In sum, the victors did not apply to themselves the rules they purported to find in the international legal order,” Rubin said. “The deeper question is whether the rules asserted by victors and applied only to losers represent ‘law’ at all.”

Another theory for the assertion of an international criminal law, is that if all, or nearly all “civilized” states define something as violating their own criminal laws, then those acts therefore violate “international law.” Sometimes, he noted, it is urged that some acts violate “general principles of law recognized by civilized states.” But the problem with this, Rubin noted, is that to define states that agree with us as “civilized,” and those that don’t, as not being worthy of considering, eliminates the majority of the human race from the rubric “civilized” — which hardly constitutes a basis for determining what is universal “law.” (Who determines who is civilized?)

Discussing the leap made from “municipal” or national law, to the assertion of “universal law,” Rubin gave as one example, how the United States had rejected a British proposal in the 1830s and 1840s to establish an international criminal court to hear cases involving the international slave

trade. The British proposal allowed British warships to arrest vessels of any nationality, but it did not allow American or other warships to seize British vessels near the British Isles.

Rubin also quite effectively exposed many of the other assumptions on which the notions of universal jurisdiction and an international criminal law rest, and he said that the various Geneva Conventions and other agreements treat war and revolution as a sort of game, with an “umpire” blowing the whistle when his conception of the rules is violated. But is the victor ever put on trial if he has violated the rules? Rubin commented that, in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the “international community” set up what were essentially “victors tribunals” to try the losers.

Under the UN Charter, all members are defined as sovereign equals. But then, Rubin asked, how can one say that the same rules do not apply to U.S. officials, as apply to Saddam Hussein? In fact, what happens is that this international criminal law is applied *selectively*, to those we don’t like.

Rubin concluded his presentation by citing what he describes as “a naively arrogant book” by a British Navy captain writing about his 1830s service for the British in the Malay Peninsula, exclaiming how British rule would be a “blessing” to such a region compared to the corruption and cruelties of its native rulers. “Those who agree with the moral rationales for 19th-century European imperialism and ignore the other things that went with it, like the exercise of force that fancied moral and political superiority, might support the ICC,” Rubin concluded in his prepared remarks, adding, “I cannot.”

‘Sometimes the consensus is wrong’

Following Rubin’s presentation, a proponent of the ICC, Prof. Michael Sharf of the New England School of Law, and a former UN official, spoke. Sharf’s comments revolved around the various objections posed by the United States, in which the example was given of Sudan calling for prosecution of U.S. officials after the bombing of the Al Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum on Aug. 20, 1998. What Sharf’s arguments boiled down to, is that there are plenty of escape hatches in the Rome agreement to prevent prosecution of U.S. officials, and that the United States can protect itself better from prosecutions by joining the treaty, than by remaining outside it.

Professor Rubin then commented sardonically on “the extraordinary success” of the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war — which was followed by 15 years of war. There may be a consensus on the basis for the ICC, “but sometimes the consensus is wrong,” Rubin declared.

After this, Prof. John Norton Moore of the University of Virginia’s Center for National Security Law, and one of the leading lights of the Standing Committee, argued for the creation of an international criminal tribunal, and the importance of the United States being part of it; comparing it to his own experience in the Law-of-the-Sea negotiations, Moore said that then, as now, the “international community” realized that it would not work without U.S. participation.

At the conclusion of the panel, Rubin said that there are

other means of dealing with these issues, such as the “moral law” or “natural law” methods — by which he referred to the moral exposure of grave offenses — but he concluded that the “positive-law” solution is the least likely to be successful.

‘Humanitarian intervention’

Similar issues were posed in a panel on “Humanitarian Intervention and the Kosovo Crisis,” on the second day of the Standing Committee’s conference.

Prof. John Norton Moore opened the panel with what can only be described as a professorial diatribe against dictators and tyrants who have slaughtered their populations, citing the cases in this decade of Sudan, Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and East Timor. Moore pronounced the solution to all this to be “democracy enlargement and the rule of law,” and he posed the issue before the panel as being, “Can anything be done to deter these ruthless tyrants?” (Naturally, no reference was made by Moore to the legacy of imperialism, or to the destabilizations and divide-and-rule tactics so expertly carried out by the British in these parts of the world.)

Morton Halperin, the State Department’s Director of Policy Planning, acknowledged that there was no agreement on the legal basis for the Kosovo intervention, and in fact he admitted that the United States has yet to define its legal basis, except for saying that, “taken as a whole, NATO had the legal

basis to act.” Halperin said that we must improve the capacity of the UN Security Council to deal with humanitarian crisis, and he cited UN Secretary General Kofi Annan as warning that, if the UN is prevented from acting in these situations, it will destroy the UN itself.

The irony was that, on this issue of “humanitarian intervention,” John Norton Moore and other self-identified “conservatives” found themselves in wholehearted agreement with Halperin—someone whom they normally regard as practically a crypto-communist.

Thoroughly out of place on this panel was Maj. Gen. John D. Altenburg, the Assistant Judge Advocate General of the United States Army.

Altenburg first said that there are fundamental legal issues regarding the NATO intervention in Kosovo, which he was not going to discuss, although he did note that the absence of a UN Security Council Resolution was a major issue. The issue of humanitarian intervention is “extraordinarily subjective,” he pointed out, as to how such a decision is made, and who makes it; he also posed the question of whether any state or regional organization is free to decide this on its own, thus abrogating the UN Charter.

The issue of humanitarian interventions is of particular importance to the Army, General Altenburg said, reporting that from 1945 to 1989, there were ten operations in which the Army was deployed, but since 1989 to the present, there have been 33. And, this is with Army personnel having been cut by almost one-third.

With the exception of General Altenburg, the panel represented a tortured effort to define some legal rationale for the NATO intervention in Kosovo. The most convoluted attempt was by Prof. Sean Murphy of George Washington University, who presented six arguments as to why the intervention was legal, only to conclude that none of them actually justified it.

Murphy’s rather astounding conclusion was, therefore, that “NATO’s attack on Serbia must be viewed as a law-shaping event . . . or a law-shaping ‘incident’ ”—in other words, that the bombing itself created its own justification. (This is truly the notion of customary law run amok.)

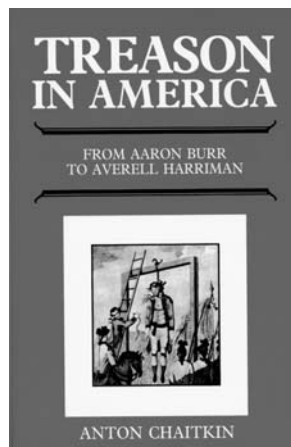
Murphy went on to boldly suggest that “we may be in a period of transformation of the law, where further incidents will be necessary for a clear legal rule to emerge.” (The more you bomb, the more “legal” it becomes.)

And, in an argument that should have reminded everyone of Professor Rubin’s earlier warnings against the “consensus,” Murphy declared: “So, as much as I may see no clear legal rationale for NATO’s intervention, most of the global community seems to have sanctioned it. To claim that it was unlawful rings hollow given the global reaction, and those who persist in calling it unlawful, risk becoming irrelevant voices in the wilderness.”

Given Murphy’s invocation of such a Biblical reference, one is tempted to recall that the voice crying in the wilderness, turned out to be the only one worth listening to.

Treason in America

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman



By Anton Chaitkin

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Endorsements of LaRouche's campaign are pouring in from around the world

On Nov. 8, LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods was notified by the California Secretary of State that LaRouche will be placed on the California Democratic primary ballot, together with Al Gore and Bill Bradley. LaRouche had previously qualified for ballot status in Kansas and New Hampshire; on Nov. 10, Vermont was added to the list. LaRouche intends to be on the ballot in all 50 states.

In Michigan, however, Secretary of State Candice S. Miller, a Republican, refused to place LaRouche's name on the ballot, claiming that he does not meet the sole criterion for automatic ballot placement: "national media advocacy." Knowing that this outrageous criterion would probably be used to exclude him, LaRouche's campaign was already out in the streets all over Michigan, petitioning to put him on the ballot. Candidates are required to collect nearly 10,000 valid signatures from Michigan residents by Dec. 10 to be placed on the ballot.

As the campaign proceeds, statements of endorsement are pouring in from around the world. We publish some excerpts here.

United States

Michigan — State Rep. Ed Vaughn (D), chairman of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus:

I support Lyndon LaRouche for President of the United States because I believe that he is the only candidate who has a program that will save our nation and, thereby, the world. He supports the independence of nations, which I also support. He is opposed to this mad move toward world government and so-called free trade, which I am also opposed to. He is against privatization, which I also oppose. He is opposed to the prison-industrial complex, which I have been fighting against for some time, where they continue to lock up people and utilize prisoners in order to develop industries at the expense of labor unions and at the expense of the people. . . .

I'm very supportive of his economic programs: the call for a New Bretton Woods, to try to get some kind of stoppage of this mad economic system that has gotten out of hand.

I really think that he is a spiritual humanist, which is what I call people who believe that the human family is a creation of God and that we are all very, very special and important, and that we all should be treated fairly and equally, no matter where we live in the world. He believes in that and I believe

in it, too. I believe these spiritual humanists are the kind of people who are going to save this world, and I see him as one of them.

Alabama — Amelia Boynton Robinson, civil rights veteran, recipient of the Martin Luther King Freedom Medal, vice chairman of the Schiller Institute:

. . . Lyndon LaRouche has compassion for all human beings, regardless of their financial status, race, creed, color, or condition of servitude and birth. He knows the disastrous condition in which this nation is, and he has the blueprint to put it back on track, drawing on many of the policies of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. . . . He knows how to be a peacemaker, with a plan for a world recovery, and for building a Golden Age. . . .

Ibero-America

Peru — Congressman Jorge Figueroa Vizcarra:

I . . . congratulate you for your participation in the primary elections that the Democratic Party of the United States is currently engaged in, whose purpose is to choose the individual who will represent the party as candidate for the Presidency of the brother country of the North. For all of us who know of your decided capacity for work, your broad and noble commitment to concern yourself with the most important social problems not only of North America but also of your brother countries of the whole continent, it is without doubt a high honor to enjoy your friendship and to note your invaluable leadership qualities, which have for long years motivated your prolific publishing and social action work.

I wish you the greatest success in this electoral process, and once again send you my sincere regards.

Europe

Germany — Friedhelm Bruchersiefer, trade union factory council chairman of ABB, which has one of the largest electrical companies in Berlin:

I am very worried about the worldwide economic crisis, which we at last, but not least, in our business, are beginning to feel especially sharply. . . . Today we see no power in Europe, which can take up the cudgels against the global financial interests. For this reason, once more, many people direct their hopes to a change of American politics.

The ideas of Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche have been known to me for many years. It seems to me that Mr.

LaRouche is the only one to be listened to, with a competent program for the reorganization of the global finance system, which would put the financial speculators immediately into bankruptcy. . . .

Italy—Carlo Bergonzi, *world-renowned tenor, a supporter of LaRouche's effort to return to the "Verdi tuning" in Classical music:*

. . . One of the international figures who did the most, and is still doing the most, to promote internationally not only Giuseppe Verdi's works, but also his battle for the lower tuning in 1884 and the principles of *bel canto* and Classical theater which make his operas so moving, is Lyndon LaRouche, whom I had the pleasure of meeting here in Busseto [Verdi's hometown] in 1997. . . . I have been supporting his battle to go back to Verdi's tuning pitch since 1988, and I participated in a Schiller Institute conference on this issue at Carnegie Hall in New York. Singers who, like myself, have been occupying the world's stages for 50 years, cannot but wish that a man of culture such as LaRouche enter the White House in the year 2001.

Italy—Tommaso Fulfaro, *member of the board of the Italian Association of the Left Parties:*

The events of the recent months, with the wars in Kosovo and the Caucasus, the genocide in East Timor, the economic and financial crisis which has been worsened by the conditionalities imposed by the IMF (due also to the non-transparent management of the Fund), as well as the institutional crisis in Europe, demonstrate the urgency of a reform of the credit and monetary system, and of the relations among states, as promoted by the American economist Lyndon H. LaRouche. What I appreciate the most in his proposal, is the intention to put an end to the colonial methods of the last century, which became particularly visible once again in the developing countries due to the financial crisis. . . .

Italy—Arturo Sacchetti, *organist and conductor, chairman of the Perosi Music Festival:*

. . . As a profound expert on music and art, LaRouche in the White House would give a very different perspective to the relations between the United States and the rest of the world. I hope that Americans will appreciate the difference between political pragmatism, which failed in the last years, and a higher image of Man, as *imago viva Dei*, applied to politics."

Poland—Jerzy Oledzki, *former Vice Minister of Education (1992-93), member of the Solidarnosc trade union since 1980:*

LaRouche should become the President of the United States!

Already, at the beginning of our century, Max Weber, a distinguished German sociologist, in a few words described the most important imperative of any politician: Power is the basic means of realizing one's purposes. Therefore, if a politician finds strong support, it is indeed his duty to try to gain power. Weber was considering the most important vir-

tues of a politician, and he named the three most significant:

1. Commitment to his cause, a sort of inner fire;
2. Responsibility to his cause;
3. Correct judgment, capability of maintaining the right distance towards people and places.

In short, an extraordinary statesman should first of all have a "warm heart" and a "cold eye."

While observing the American political scene, I concluded that the person of Lyndon LaRouche embodies those virtues in the fullest way. His calls for courageous economic and political initiatives, meant to accomplish economic stabilization of nation-states in all endangered regions of the world, are based on his deep economic and historical knowledge. The appeal "People First!," directed to American politicians and supranational economic organizations, as well as the idea of a New Bretton Woods, have won him the friendship of millions of people all over the world.

His views, expressed in articles in the pages of *EIR*, are very close to mine. Such papers as "The Substance of Morality and Statecraft," "What Economics Must Measure," "A Return to the Machine-Tool Principle," "The Coming Scientific Revolution," "Mathematics as Measurement: Science vs. Ideology," are, in my opinion, part of the treasury of contemporary thought.

However, Lyndon LaRouche's "warm heart and cold eye" are expressed to the fullest in the pages of his latest book, *The Road to Recovery*. The evil of the contemporary world has concrete slogans and concrete names. Lyndon LaRouche is a brave and honest man, and he does not shy away from naming these concrete facts.

The highest office in the country, whose policy the whole world takes into consideration, should be obtained by a man who not only has a remarkable past, but above all can secure a remarkable future—for everybody. It is my deepest belief, that Lyndon LaRouche is such a man. We need his wise courage, faith, and commitment.

Africa

Burundi—Emmanuel Gahungu, *former Ambassador to Russia, Member of Parliament living in exile in Europe:*

I believe that with [LaRouche's] ideas, he will be able to transform many of the world's economic and political problems. For example, in the area of the world where I come from, Central Africa, nation-states are being dismantled, because some powerful forces in the world, including some large mining companies located in the U.S. and the British Commonwealth nations, do not want to see peace in this part of the world.

I am sure that, if Mr. LaRouche becomes President, he will do his best to try to attain a just peace in Central Africa.

I also support his attempts to oppose the economic policies of the IMF, which have done so much to destroy the economies of many African countries, and also Russia, which I am also very concerned about. . . .

Toward the sovereignty and development of all the world's nations

Diplomatic representatives from 22 countries took part in a unique dialogue with Democratic Presidential primary candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Nov. 9. The event was conducted via telephone with LaRouche in Germany, enabling members of the UN diplomatic corps and others in New York City, as well as embassy representatives in Ottawa, Canada, to ask him a wide range of questions.

The 90-minute dialogue was broadcast "live" on LaRouche's campaign website (www.larouchecampaign.org). The forum was moderated by Dennis Speed. The following is an edited transcript.

Dennis Speed: On behalf of the LaRouche Committee for a New Bretton Woods Presidential campaign, I'd like to welcome everyone here today, for what I trust will be an extraordinary several hours of dialogue and discussion, with Lyndon LaRouche, Democratic Presidential candidate. Many of you who are assembled, here and in Canada, are aware that Lyndon LaRouche has been one of the major figures in the United States, apart from his Presidential race, who has been very, very involved in international affairs.

Today, of course, we mark the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. And what may or may not be unknown to everyone, is that, during the period prior to the fall of the Berlin Wall, on Oct. 12, 1988, Lyndon LaRouche, at the Kempinski Hotel in Berlin, stated at that time, 13 months before the Wall fell, "The world has now entered into what most agree is the end of an era. The state of the world as we have known it during the postwar period is ended. The only question is, whether the new era will be better or worse than the era we are now departing. The next two years especially, will be the most dangerous period in modern European history. What governments do during the coming two years, will decide the fate of all humanity for a century or more to come."

And on that occasion, 13 months before the fall of the Wall, LaRouche proposed the reunification of Germany, and a cooperation program between the United States, and the then-still-existing Soviet Union, for industrial development of the East bloc countries, as well as Europe.

That kind of prescience, and that kind of familiarity and grasp of the world's affairs, has characterized Lyndon LaRouche as both a Presidential candidate, and as a statesman.

We're going to begin with an opening statement from Lyndon LaRouche, followed by questions. I'd just like to say that we have many countries assembled, and we have a hookup also, with Ottawa, Canada. . . .

LaRouche: I'll make three summary observations. First of all, that I've written, which will soon be published, a report on the issue of sovereignty, which is relevant to the other things that I shall address here. [See *Feature* in this week's issue—ed.]

Secondly, the world is shaped now, by the fact that we are in a *boundary layer*, which defines the end of the present international financial system, at least in its present form.

My proposal is, of course, that the President of the United States, if I can induce him to do so, together with a number of other nations, key nations, including China, India, Russia, probably Germany, and other countries—should meet to declare the existing financial system in bankruptcy, and in bankruptcy reorganization, where the reorganization will be undertaken in cooperation among these countries, but done actually by the sovereign actions of the countries themselves.

And that we must establish, thirdly, a new system, which will conform in some respects to what Franklin Roosevelt had intended would be the case, had he not died prematurely at the end of the war. That is, to include countries of Asia and Africa, in particular, to bring to an end the colonial system and all its ramifications and legacies, to establish a new community of nation-states, a community based on what John Quincy Adams, our former Secretary of State, had described as a "community of principle." And that this community of principle should undertake the postwar reconstruction of a post-colonialist era.

Now, some of the things that Roosevelt proposed, were done during the postwar period, especially up through 1958, and President Kennedy attempted to revive that direction of things. But as far as including Asia, Africa, and so forth in the kind of cooperation which Roosevelt had envisaged, the United States cut that off immediately with Truman, shortly after the death of President Roosevelt.

My proposal, essentially, for action is: that in the context of this financial crisis, that the United States should have a policy, to begin with actions by President Clinton at some appropriate time, which would establish a new monetary sys-

tem, much like the Bretton Woods system, prior to 1958. Because that's a precedent of a form of economy that worked. But *this time*, instead of including primarily some nations of the Americas and western Europe in that cooperation, this time all key countries of the world should be invited to participate in it—to establish a new monetary system, and then, let us go on with the kind of cooperation which I think the departed Franklin Roosevelt would have enjoyed witnessing.

So, that's what I have to say, and that just gives some background on where I'm going, as they say here in the United States.

Speed: So, the floor is now going to be open for questions. Now, the way that we'll proceed, since we have also Canada on the phone, is, we'll begin here in New York. First question, please?

Sudan: Thank you very much indeed. I am from the UN mission of Sudan, and I apologize for being so quick in asking for the floor, because we basically are a very small delegation, and I'm sure all of you appreciate that these days we have a lot of meetings at the UN, so I'm in a real hurry to go, and catch a very important meeting. But, I was very much interested in coming here, and listening to this very important lecture. In fact, it is not a question; rather it is just a kind of comment, about the issue of sovereignty. And I've just heard the discussion of sovereignty.

Bearing in mind what the Secretary General of the United Nations has discussed before the General Assembly, at its current session, I believe the issue of sovereignty, and the issue of intervention into the internal affairs of different countries for humanitarian reasons, have raised a lot of questions, and a lot of concerns from different countries from all over the world, in particular from developing countries. So, I wonder how the meeting here would reflect on the issue of sovereignty vis-à-vis intervention for humanitarian reasons. Thank you.

LaRouche: I'm against NAFTA. I'm against globalization. I'm against what the WTO is oriented toward at present. I believe that we must go back to the sovereign nation-state, as was defined beginning the 15th century in Europe, in which the absolute integrity of the sovereign nation-state is respected, and to recognize that you cannot have a globalized economy. We had those kinds of things earlier. They were called *empires*. What is called globalization today, or the so-called rule of law, by, for example, Prime Minister Blair, is nothing but a proposal to return to the kind of imperial system which we had first under the Roman Empire, and, of course, under the Babylonian Empire before that, and we had also under feudalism.

Now, if we look at the record of performance, just from the standpoint of the simplest kind of narrow self-interest, the record of performance of the world under empires, of this type of philosophy which is called today globalization, and

the performance of Europe—and later the United States, and other countries—under the development and adoption of sovereign national states, that under this kind of sovereignty, with cooperation with other nations, but still with sovereignty, nations can accomplish things for their own people, in service of the general welfare of their own people, and in community with other nations, which it is physically impossible to conduct under a globalized world of the type the IMF is trying to enforce now.

What I would hope, therefore, is that the crash of this financial system, and the crash of the IMF—which is already implicitly bankrupt (of course, it's subsidized by countries, but otherwise the system as a whole is bankrupt)—that the bankruptcy of this system would force people to come to their senses, as recently, for example, Jospin of France, at his Second International, or Socialist International conference, has emphasized the golden years of the 30 years from the end of World War II, as a happier period than we've had since the middle of the 1950s among nations, particularly developing nations. And therefore, I would hope that the world will come back to its senses, especially Europe and the United States, and realize there's no room on this planet for globalization, at least for those of us who believe that the general welfare of humanity is what should be paramount in relations among states.

China: Thank you, Lyndon LaRouche. It's a pleasure for me to participate in this event, and to hear your voice. As a world policy researcher from China, I'm also following the development of the world situation, and I found that ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, we have erased the Cold world wars and barriers, . . . although we are connected by the world web, but still we have a deep division. I mean, that we are entering the era of globalization, we found that there's a gap between the Third World countries, and the developed countries, which is still widening. And there's still a deep chasm in the perception of values, and civilization.

So, my question is, what do you think we can do, to narrow the gap, and to erase the chasm between the West and the rest? Thank you.

LaRouche: Well, apart from what I've written on this subject, in other ways, which you may be acquainted with, the fact of the matter is that today, western Europe is bankrupt. There's no possibility that these economies, in their present form, under present policies, could survive. I think that it's useful to note, although I'm not a supporter of the Socialist International, that what the French delegates in particular said at that recent conference, is notable, in the fact that they refer to the 30 years, or "the golden years," from the end of the war, through the middle of the 1970s, as being a period to look back to, for policies that work.

At present, what Europe has been doing, increasingly over the past 30 years, has not worked—since a quarter-century or so—has *not* worked. Actually, all of the nations, including

the United States, that were involved in that period, are now bankrupt. We're pumping great masses of monetary aggregate, and financial aggregate, pumping it into these systems to try to keep them afloat, but what we're doing would remind any economic historian of what Germany did, between 1921 and 1923. We've reached a point, in fact, similar to that of the spring and summer of 1923 in the Weimar Republic, in which the attempt to pump up the system, to keep it from collapsing, the reichsmark system then, resulted in the explosion of hyperinflation, which led to a total collapse of the reichsmark, and Germany would have collapsed entirely, but for the bailout at that point under the Dawes Plan.

We're on that stage globally.

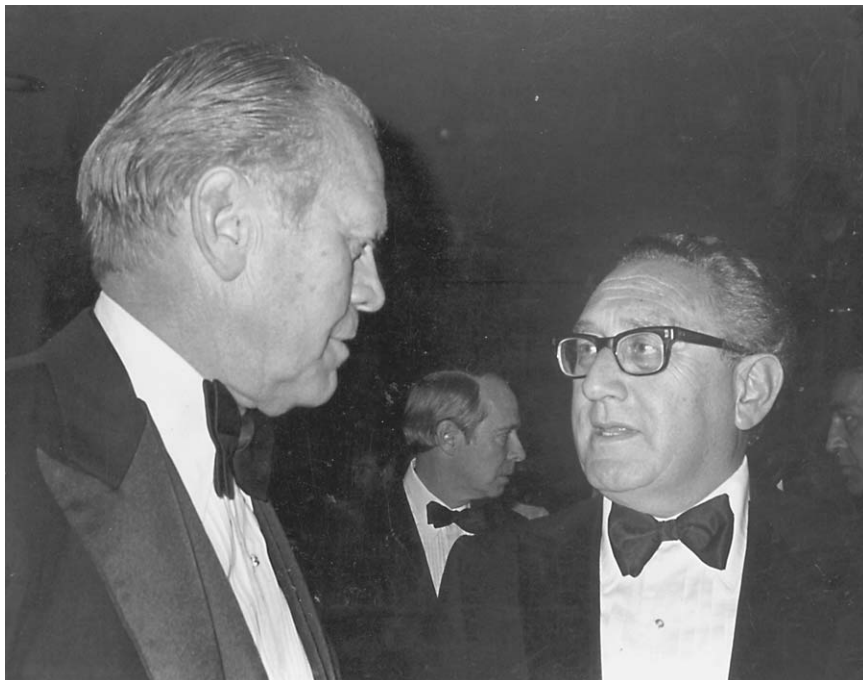
Now, therefore, you say, where does the future of the world lie? Where do the interests of various nations lie? I won't mention Africa, because that's obvious. But where, in terms of Eurasia and the Americas?

Well, we have a division of the world between two kinds of nations economically: those nations which have advanced machine-tool capability — which includes nations of western Europe, especially Germany; it includes the United States, Japan; it includes also Russia, which has a moribund, but still existent machine-tool potential in its old former scientific-industrial-military complex. Then we have, on the other hand, the greater part of the human race, which includes large nations such as China, India, Iran, other countries, countries of South and Central America, which need this capability to satisfy their needs for internal economic development, as in the case of the interior of China, where this technology is needed to assist China in reaching its goals of equity for all of its population, within, say, ten or twenty years.

Now, we can *do* that.

What we have to do now, apart from the legalities and the principles of the thing, is to recognize that the United States, the Americas in general, and western Europe, and Russia, have a common interest in serving the interests of countries such as China, India, and Africa as well. To bring these nations up, by supplying these countries what they need — which is, the advanced machine-tool capability, which will enable the people of these countries to increase the productive powers of labor.

That, in my view, ought to be the perspective for the next 30 years. We ought to define a quarter-century, or 30 years, of long-term credit, extended by countries which have machine-tool capability, to nations which need that credit, to make use



Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (right) with former President Ford, 1981. Kissinger's *National Security Study Memorandum 200* (1974) affirmed that the population growth of Third World countries constituted a national security threat to the United States, and should be prevented at all cost: a deliberate policy of genocide.

now, of the kinds of machine-tool capability they need to build up their economy to levels we would hope to reach 20 or 30 years from now.

I would hope that that would attract people into doing it.

Speed: We will go to Ottawa, Canada now, if there's a question there.

Ivory Coast: This has been a pleasure for me. I am from the Embassy of Côte d'Ivoire, Ottawa. It's a great pleasure for me to be able to talk to Dr. LaRouche.

I didn't prepare a question, but the question that comes to my mind, is the problem of poverty, wide poverty in our continent of Africa. I would like to know, as you are an expert in that field, how do you propose the solution, and evaluation, of how poverty has become very widespread over the whole continent?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, the poverty which has occurred in Africa is largely a result of *deliberate* policies, which were first introduced in the United States in 1966-67, in the State Department — that is, on foreign aid policy — and then, with a formal policy which was devised by Kissinger in 1974, and then made a policy statement for the National Security Council by Brent Scowcroft, Kissinger's successor there, in 1975.

Since that time, the general policy of the United States, and of other countries, the World Bank, IMF, and so forth, has been to look at population control, as a determinant in the



President Franklin D. Roosevelt outlined policies for developing Africa and other former colonial countries, in stormy debates with Britain's Sir Winston Churchill at Casablanca in 1943. Churchill would have none of it.

policies of these countries, the so-called metropolitan countries, toward regions such as Africa. But also other parts of the world as well as Africa.

The policy was: *Don't let these countries become "overpopulated."* Induce them to reduce their populations. Tell them to avoid going into high technology, because if they go into high technology—it was Kissinger's argument, back in the middle of the 1970s—if they go into high technology, then they will use up those raw materials in their own countries, which we of the United States, and western Europe, require for *ourselves* 20-30 years down the line. So, the policy has been essentially toward Africa, a *malicious* policy, and since the middle of the 1970s, the policy has been one of red-lining Africa, as we say in U.S. real estate—it's to simply cut it off from all significant aid, except for a few special European, and other, interests parked down there in mineral resources, and other things.

So, there's been a deliberate policy of destroying Africa. Once we admit that very unpleasant fact, then we can begin to look at the problems of Africa from not only a political standpoint, but also an economic standpoint.

Now, essentially, Africa—if we were to develop a rail

system and a water management system, which went from places such as Dakar, across to Djibouti, and complete the process of the rail system north-south in Africa, some other rail systems, develop water systems, and so forth, and bring technology in—then Africa would become the breadbasket of much of Asia. Because the potential, under these improved conditions, for Africa to produce food—not only for the needs of its present population, but for export—is one of the stepping-stones, I believe, to the long-term success of recovery in Africa.

And Asia needs this food. It would be very interesting to have Europe, the United States, and countries such as India and China, look at cooperation for the development of Africa's basic infrastructure, the infrastructure of rebuilding its economies, or building its economies. That, I think, is the hope.

I would look back to President Roosevelt's appearance at Casablanca, where he met his political adversary, and wartime ally, Winston Churchill, and also met Lord Mountbatten. And they didn't like each other too much. But Roosevelt, with his map display, laid out exactly what could be done from the standpoint of American technology, in terms of bringing Africa up to a decent standard, by American standards. I think, simply, we have to revive that policy. Go back to what Roosevelt proposed then, and much of what he proposed then is still what we need today. And to get some kind of a taskforce, which looks at the nation groups in Africa, and says: Let's build a taskforce to undertake justice, the reconstruction of Africa, by concentrating on helping it fight disease, but also building up the infrastructure. My view is that if we build up the infrastructure—that means power, power lines, distribution, water, transportation, especially rail, and so forth—that if we do that, then Africa, under those conditions, will have the means to rebuild itself, with foreign cooperation.

Indonesia: Thank you, Dr. LaRouche. I have two questions. The first one, is related to the comment, remark, from the distinguished representative of Sudan. This is regarding sovereignty and humanitarian intervention. Now, you mentioned that under globalization, we can lose our sovereignty. But this particular issue she brought up, was a very important topic in Kofi Annan's annual report of the organization, in which actually the premise was advocated that the United Nations can intervene in countries if there are humanitarian aspects. In other words, in the name of humanitarian issues, we don't have to get the permission of the government to enter.

My second question relates to what you said about the New Bretton Woods institutions. When we had the financial crisis in 1997 and 1998, when it spread from Southeast Asia where we were hardest hit, to the rest of the world, there was a lot of talk about improving the international financial infrastructure. But now that the danger of recession is gone, this has more or less been abandoned. And now there is only talk about international financial architecture, meaning trans-

parency, and so on, which again puts the blame on the countries, rather than on the worldwide system.

I'd like to have your comments on these two issues.

LaRouche: On the first question:

Blair has enunciated a doctrine, which is supported by some people in the United States, especially our Secretary of State, and also Al Gore, the Vice-President, and some other people. And this is an attempt to introduce imperialism, under a blanket which is called "the rule of law."

Under this doctrine, for which the war in Kosovo, against Yugoslavia, was used as a precedent, a doctrine that was then applied in the case of East Timor, in the case of Indonesia, and also in other countries. We have also Transparency International, an organization sponsored by the Duke of Edinburgh, internationally, supported by Al Gore, who have similar kinds of policies. The case of Pinochet in England, the prosecution of Pinochet, is a product of the same thing.

Now, what this means essentially, is an end to the sovereign nation-state. It means carving up states. It means putting them under foreign dictatorship, under pretexts which are called "the rule of law." That is, if the two leading powers of the world, presumably, the United States and the United Kingdom, agree to go into a country with military force, in order to please somebody who's objecting to something there, they'll go in. And they'll say, if you resist, we'll do to you what we did to Iraq. Or what we do to other countries — we call them rogue states, and we bomb them with impunity.

This must stop.

I've written extensively on this subject, in this paper which will be produced now, on this issue of sovereignty. And I mentioned this particular problem in Indonesia specifically, as among the cases which I think are dangerous. The idea that we should have some supranational agency, which defines the rule of law, and then use overwhelming force against a country which has not the means to resist, to impose that upon the internal affairs of that country: That is nothing but plain old imperialism, in the Babylonian or Roman imperial fashion, or the feudal fashion. We must *not* go back to that.

This is the problem. The struggle for sovereign independence comes first. There are many precedents in international law.

These proposals are a violation of the fundamental principles of international law, which were developed in Europe from the 15th century, through the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. And what these fellows are doing, including Blair, amounts to essentially a form of fascism. And it must stop. We must go back to the principle of the sovereign nation-state.

Now, on the question of the economy.

The economic crisis in Asia is not over. It was never really an Asian economic crisis. It was called the East Asia economic crisis — it was *not*. It was the result of a targetting of this area of the world by hedge funds, which were based in Europe, the United States, hedge funds which went in to *loot* these economies, and by manipulating markets under condi-

tions dictated by the IMF and others, they were able to succeed. Nothing happened to these countries, in terms of the so-called Asia crisis of 1997, except a deliberate destruction of these economies and their political systems under the pressure of protection provided by people like our Secretary of State, from London, protection for these hedge-fund looters, like George Soros and company, who was mentioned by Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia. These looters moved in and looted these parts of the world.

Now, what is happening now: The looting goes on; the initial impact is less than it was in 1997, but it continues. In the meantime, there is no recovery. People talk about recovery. I know the figures well in the United States — *all the figures which report an economic recovery, from previous crises, I know personally, are faked figures*. And we're headed for the worst financial crisis yet. It's what I said in the opening remarks. The answer is, the countries, including of course the fourth-largest population country in the world, Indonesia, ought to be participants in a new kind of world order, not the one George Bush proposed in 1989-1990, but a new kind, that goes back to the conceptions of Roosevelt before he died. That all colonial systems, including relics of the Dutch, the British, the Portuguese, and the French, should be discontinued, and a system of sovereign nation-states, under true sovereignty, should exist. That as far as international relations, and so-called humanitarian concerns — those are things that any state, which is committed to the general welfare of its own population will defend in international relations. And that's the way to approach it.

Guinea: With the process of globalization, there are pessimists who think that Africa will continue to slide into new calamities — wars, sickness, and poverty. There are also optimists, who believe that the continent of Africa will be, in the first half of the next century, a part of a program of 21 years after the programs of structural adjustment, that there might be some development. Could you answer these two positions, please?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, what's going on is pure looting, pure destruction. It's intentional. What we're seeing now, is the same people who will call themselves the supporters of the Imperial Rule of Law in Kosovo, or in East Timor, or who knows where else, that these same people are people who are determined that there will be *no nation-states left* in Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, in the coming period. You see already a process of disintegration — former nation-states in Africa, which are being turned into enclaves, or collections of micro-states, enclaves for some military power, or mercenary power, which controls something like a raw material, especially mineral resources, or petroleum, or something of that type. Their intent, to my knowledge, is to break up every state of Africa which existed, shall we say, prior to ten years ago, and to break it up into a group of micro-states, or enclaves. There's also an intent to *depopu-*

late most of Africa.

Now, the most cruel part of this depopulation, is typified by the case of HIV. Unless something is done to change the infrastructural conditions in Africa, then, not only HIV, but other epidemic and pandemic diseases, which are either there already, or which are coming, will turn loose. And there are some people who will be very happy to have the depopulation of Africa to a large degree, say, maybe to 20%, 10% of its present population. That's their intention, and that's the intention of these kinds of thinkers.

Now, as to the idea of some spontaneous restructuring and development of Africa, that's nonsense. It won't work. And there's no hope of a recovery under these kinds of global conditions. Under the conditions I specified as an alternative, yes, there is hope. And any African can look at the map, and see exactly what needs to be done. Think in terms of, how do you make the economy efficient? Well, first of all, you have to have efficient transportation systems, power systems — you have to have a health-care delivery system, particularly against the spread of disease. You have to have the growth of agriculture.

Look at all the food in Africa which is grown, which is destroyed, because the conditions don't exist to save the food — it's rotting. And the same conditions in rural areas. So, there is a possibility, if we were to follow the lines which President Roosevelt outlined to Churchill at Casablanca, back during World War II — if those policies were followed, with support from other countries which have a long-term concern in seeing Africa go through healthy development, yes, we could have a good prospect. But under present policies, spontaneous continuation of present policies, so-called structural reforms, the result is going to be mass death. And there won't be a single nation in Africa left standing in a short period of time, if this continues.

Nigeria: Dr. LaRouche, it's a pleasure for me to participate in this dialogue. My first impression is that your ideas seem quite revolutionary. Admittedly, they are correct. But if you think in terms of the current monetary system, African countries have been the worst losers, perhaps, of the other developing countries. Now, for instance, the Nigerian President was here, about a week ago, and he observed that the international debt which is to be paid, is not the capital, but the interest on the capital — so the current monetary system is actually impoverishing the world, because if African countries were to have the resources to develop, all parts of the world, of course, would benefit from it.

So, in effect, what I'm saying is that your ideas are revolutionary, and likely to meet a lot of resistance. So, what measures do you imagine, could be brought to bear on the countries, or the authorities, that benefit from the *status quo*, to begin to think along your own lines?

LaRouche: I would refer again to this paper, which you can see shortly, which I've written on this question of sovereignty,

which deals with the core of this. Just take the history of the modern European nation-state, and the struggles that the modern European nation-state has faced in my own United States, as well as elsewhere.

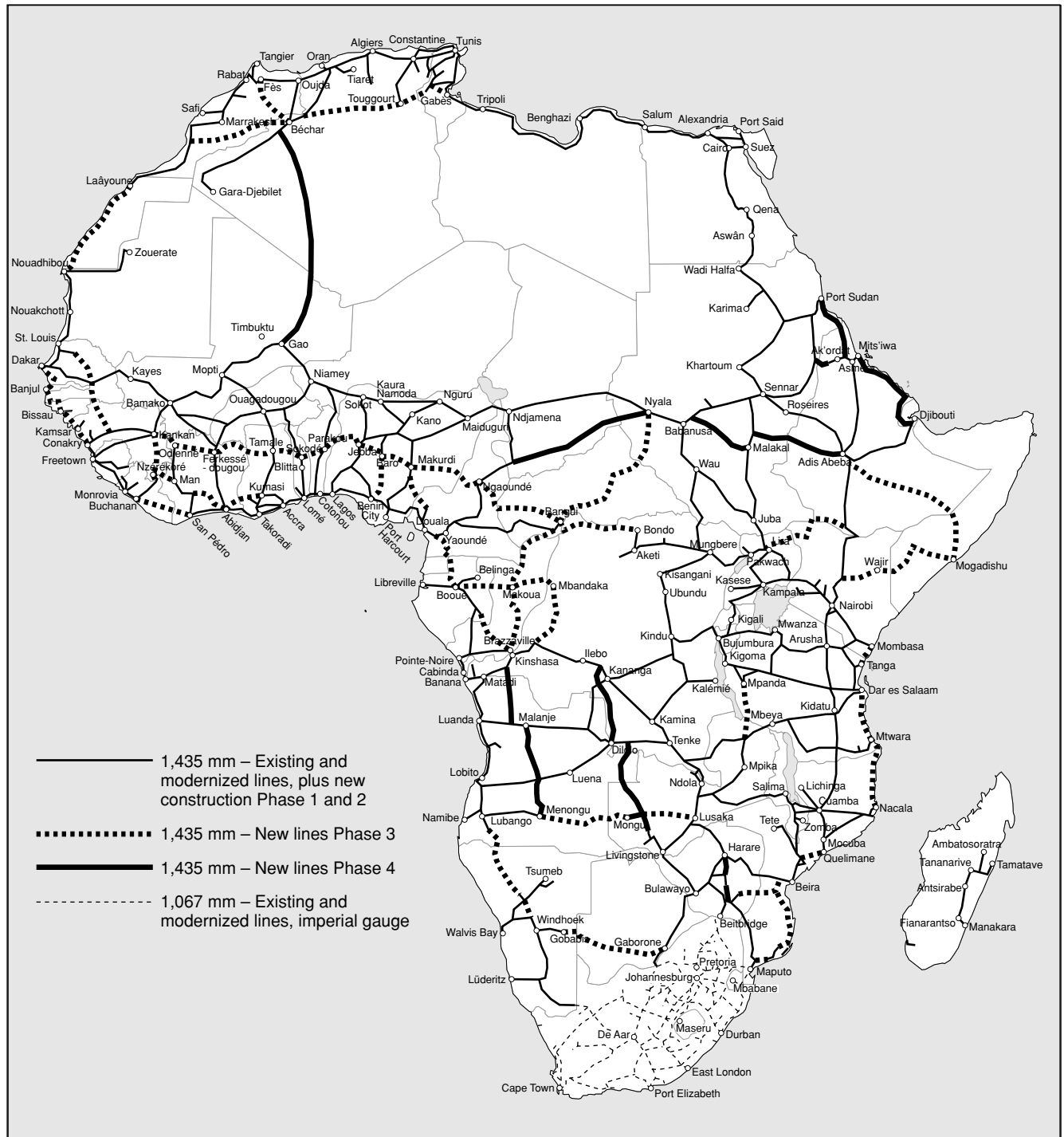
Formerly, government was owned by ruling oligarchies. Under the old law of Babylon or ancient Rome, or feudalism, up until the beginning of the 15th century in Europe, the only law that was recognized as law, was the will of the emperor, such as the Code of Diocletian. It was only in the middle of the century, after many attempts at reform from Charlemagne and others on — also the influence of Christianity in this — that to found a nation in which the authority and responsibility of government lay in the obligation, and capability, of meeting the needs of the general welfare of *all* of the people in that country, including their posterity, as well as the living. And it was on that basis, finally, that the United States was established as a sovereign republic, under law, with the Declaration of Independence and later adoption of the Constitution. This has always been U.S. policy, at least Constitutional policy.

But we have in our own country — we have oligarchies. For example, Wall Street is a financial oligarchy. The City of London is largely a financial oligarchy. And if you look at the world today, you'll find that the most power today, political power, is in the hands of these financier oligarchies, who are dictating a policy which is *not* in the interest of the general welfare. You look at what happened to your health-care policy in the United States; what's happened to health-care policy in Europe; and so forth and so on.

So, the commitment to the general welfare of the people of nations, is no longer the efficient law, though it is our tradition. If we recover, if we realize that this system, this financial, oligarchical system, which now dominates the world under names like the rule of law, and other kinds of imperial notions, that if this system crashes, as it will crash, we will have a brief opportunity — if we can find patriots enough in the United States and a few other countries to do it. And I think that the words of Jospin — even though I'm not a supporter of the Socialist International — from France, at the recent conference, are relevant. That nations which see this system disintegrating, Europeans and others who see this system disintegrating, say, let's take this as the opportunity to restore the notions of government which are based on the idea of the general welfare. That the only legitimate authority and the responsibility of government, on which the moral right of governments to exist depends, is the commitment and efficiency of the government in meeting the requirements of the general welfare, both for its existing population, and for its posterity.

I think that we have in the crisis itself — you have a moment, a revolutionary moment, of opportunity, which has happened before in U.S. history. It happened with Abraham Lincoln, in the middle of the last century. It happened with Roosevelt, 1932-33, in which the United States, after a long drifting from its true moral purpose, was brought back to its

FIGURE 1
Projected African railway network (main lines)



Sources: Fusion Energy Foundation, *The Industrialization of Africa*, Wiesbaden: Campaigner Publications, 1980; *The Times Atlas of the World*, New York: Times Books, 1990.

This outline of African rail development projects was published in an EIR Special Report, “The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The ‘New Silk Road’ – Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development” (January 1997). With modern rail and water management systems, Africa could become the breadbasket for both itself and Asia.

purpose in a time of great crisis. If leaders were found to lead the people into responding to perceived crisis, to revert to what they had committed themselves to before. So, the opportunity is there. I'm optimistic. But, as you say, the word "revolution," it will be revolutionary, but I think we're on the verge of a global revolution, a return to the idea of the nation-state as based on the principle of the general welfare.

Egypt: I'm with the mission of Egypt at the UN. First, I'd like to thank Mr. LaRouche for organizing this meeting. Second, I have just a question. In light of the dangerousness of the concept of globalization, what can individual countries do, individually, and also collectively, in fora like the United Nations, bearing in mind the role of the Bretton Woods institutions in imposing the concept of globalization, especially on developing countries, and also bearing in mind, that this concept had already been introduced in some resolutions, and had become a part of the so-called new international financial and commercial culture in the United Nations? . . . And also bearing in mind its negative impact on economic, cultural, political, and, of course, economic relations among nations. I think that the country of Sudan has drawn the attention to one of its negative impacts, on the sovereignty of states. Thank you.

LaRouche: This goes to the reason why I'm running for President of the United States. I can tell you frankly, that I know the candidates who are running, I'm running against, in a sense—and none of them are qualified for the President of the United States in the coming period. That is, the crisis which is hitting, is hitting globally, they're not qualified to deal with. They don't have the imagination, they don't have the knowledge, they don't have the background.

And this is partly generational: that you had the older generation, which went through World War II, many of us who served during the Second World War. We have a certain kind of maturity which, for various historical reasons, is lacking in the younger generation, our children, my generation's children, in the United States and most of western Europe, and so forth.

So, we don't have competence in most of our leading corporations, in terms of governments and so forth, government institutions—just a few of us old fellows, who remember the time when governments could make decisions, and leaders of government could respond.

The United States Presidency is very important, as an institution in the world, if it's used properly. Our Constitution is the most efficient ever devised, in terms of the role of the President, as a leader of a nation. If the President of the United States is a person who people in other countries can intrinsically trust, implicitly trust, and if the United States is willing to take the initiative, in bringing nations together to make a decision which is necessary—like the decision of how to deal with this financial crisis—then you take a few big nations. If the United States has good relations with the the present government of India, Russia, with countries like Iran, other

countries in Asia, with countries in Africa, has friends in the governments in Europe, as well as countries in the Americas—if the President of the United States brings these heads of state together, around what is recognized to be a major crisis, then we can create the kind of order which Roosevelt envisaged as the post-colonialist, post-imperial order which he had intended to establish in the postwar period, had he lived.

And that's our best hope.

You have the case of Dr. Mahathir in Malaysia, who's shown himself an able and courageous leader. He happens to be one of my generation, or approximately my generation. But he's shown what can be done, by some nations, with respected leaders, who can lead their people into a positive kind of resistance against current trends, and survive. There are other countries where it's more difficult. The hope lies essentially [with the United States], which is why I'm running for President. I'm not an enemy of Bill Clinton, I would hope to help him get through the remaining months of his tenure, where he's going to face the big crisis coming down—I would hope to help him do an effective job, as he can do it. But I'm looking forward to beyond that, the year 2001, January of 2001. What are we going to do then, to rebuild?

And I think it's the moral responsibility of the Presidency of the United States, to maintain good relations with countries such as India and China, and other countries, and to use these relations as a kind of forum, or a community of good will, in which smaller and larger nations will agree, that in the event of a crisis, we're going to act together, both to assert the sovereignty of each of these countries, but also to cooperate for the benefit of all. And in the case of smaller countries, I think it's the moral responsibility of the United States and other countries, larger countries, to make sure, that countries which are not as strong, have the ability to choose their own options. I think that's the only realistic answer.

Can countries, like Egypt and so forth, live in a world which is going under, to the kind of Hell that this world is going into right now? No! Is it the fault of Egypt? No. It's not the fault of Egypt. Every country has a right to make its own mistakes. But you have a global system, which is deadly, which is powerful, which thinks it's a world empire, which thinks if it controls the United Kingdom and the United States and its military power, they can rule the world *by whim!* And that enemy has to go away. And the best way to make it go away, is to have the President of United States take over the Presidency of the United States, and then I'm sure you'll find, it will go away. And then we can do something about it.

Congo-Brazzaville: Mr. LaRouche, you must be aware of the increasing armed conflicts in Africa. Last year, the Secretary General of the United Nations made some proposals to settle this very important issue, but still, now, the armed conflicts continue to go on. What do you think about this, and what would be your concrete proposals for how to settle

these conflicts?

LaRouche: If the United States President had the confidence that he could act—and I think that Bill Clinton is a person of good will in this matter, but not necessarily efficient—but if I were President of the United States, you wouldn't have that problem. I would *crush* this. I know exactly what's behind these conflicts in Africa. I know who's behind it, and how it works. I have a map, shall we say, a mental map of who's who in this operation.

I have many friends who are Africans, particularly from Sub-Saharan Africa—these are some of the noblest people on this planet. They come from a part of the African population which was well-educated, cultured, in their own countries, in their time. These friends of mine, and their friends are being butchered *in masses*, in every part of Sub-Saharan Africa, or spreading throughout Africa, butchered by diseases. These are my friends. They're being murdered. Murdered by this process. It has to be crushed.

In the meantime, what I'm trying to do, is to concentrate on saving as many of my friends as possible, or finding ways to do that, because these people I know typify the Africans who are going to have to rebuild Africa from the inside, in order to bring this mess to an end. The best hope lies in the hope, that some people in Europe, in other large countries, and the Presidency of the United States, will find the courage and the will to do what they could do very quickly—to bring the worst of this spread of butchery to an end. *We could do it very quickly, if the will were there.* We have too many in the United States and elsewhere who *like* the butchery, want it to continue.

China: Hi. Sometimes when I consider the Asian crisis, and the problems with the developing countries, I think they look like computers, and they are operating on half-Western and half-local operating systems, but they are trying to install a purely Western software, and I think that's the reason why the system always has problems, and is unstable, and sometimes, even crashes.

But, what should developing countries do, if they want to avoid these crashes? Should they completely Westernize their operating systems? I think that's not possible, because culturally, deep down, they are still local people, and they can never be Westerners, but if they refuse to Westernize under these conditions of globalization, they have to cut themselves off from other countries, and they have to shut their opening door.

So, it seems there is a dilemma, and I'm always wondering, what can developing countries do? So, what can they do with their operating system, and should they install their purely Western software? That's my question. Thank you.

LaRouche: Oh, absolutely not, is the short answer. But, I can give you a little more detail on that.

China, of course, is today, probably about as stable as any country on this planet, with all the problems that leaders of China refer to. That is, Europe has a much shorter life expect-

tancy than China. India is somewhat more stable than most countries outside of Asia, or many countries in Asia. Africa, we've had several people on, discussing this, with their reports and their views on these matters. Africa is a horror-show, as many leaders of China who study Africa know and understand. The United States is on the verge of disintegrating—the death of a giant, or a powerful nation-state, which is a military giant, relatively speaking, can be a very dangerous thing, for the world's neighbors of such a nation.

But, then you look at China otherwise. You say, what's the problem in China? Well, Chinese leaders, in my view, have expressed it perfectly: that the interior population of China must be brought up to a higher level, in the coming decades, at a fairly rapid rate, maybe 7-8% rate of growth per year is necessary. And that can not be done without good machine-tool capability, to bring about this increase in the productive powers of labor in these areas of China especially; without that, it just won't work.

So therefore, China has, on the one hand, has achieved, especially in the recent period, a new degree of stability. But we know, if we look at China seriously, that also, down the road, there can be problems if the world system goes under, that internal problems can develop in the future if the present program is not able to continue as it should.

Then, as I said earlier, the answer to this in general is, presuming that the crisis, the financial crisis, the financial system is going to go under—as it will, I can assure you—we're in a boundary condition, a boundary area where no one can predict exactly what week, month, and so forth, this system will go under. But it's doomed. So therefore, the idea that *this* system is going to continue for an extended period—no, it's not going to continue. It's going to crash. How is it going to crash? It can happen in various ways. Will it lead to a total disaster? Chaos? Well, we don't know. If the United States and other countries do the right thing, it will be a disaster, but we'll deal with the problem, and we'll come out of it quite nicely.

So, the question here is: What does China need? What does it need from other countries? You talk about European models. You don't need *any* of the conceptions of management which are popular in western Europe or the United States today. *They are intrinsically incompetent!*

Look, take the case of China, and the United States. The United States almost invented the missile, with German help. We've been sending rockets into space for a long time. Now we can't do it any more! China is now sending rockets with these satellites up, to get them into space. What's happened? We have absolute *incompetence* in the management and the technology of American industry, in terms of terms like benchmarking, in terms of so-called computerized systems. . . .

What China needs, without having it go into adopting some kind of cultural matrix from Europe or the United States—what China needs is scientific, experimental scien-

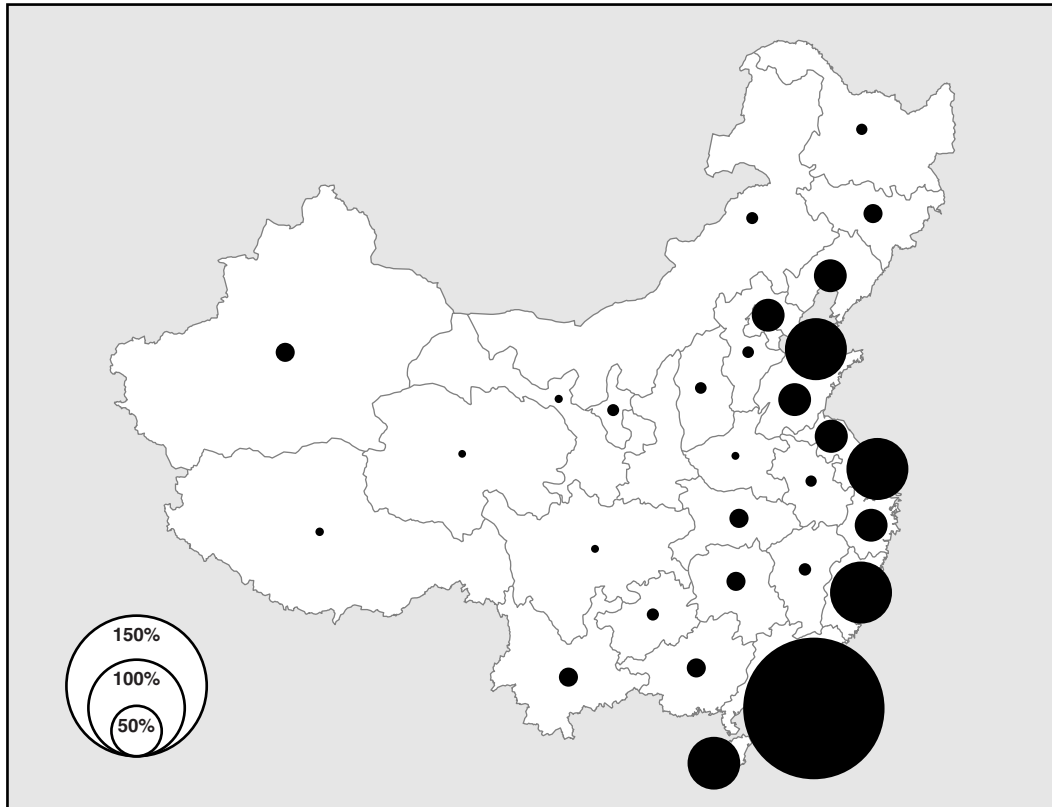


FIGURE 2
Foreign trade as a ratio of GDP in Chinese provinces, 1995

The interior regions of China have lagged behind in development, as this map of foreign trade reflects. China's priority task is to bring the interior up to a higher level, increasing the productive powers of labor. That necessitates good machine-tool capability.

tific knowledge, the type that produces scientists and good technicians. China needs the ability to upgrade its own population without any other change in China's culture, and it can do that if we went back to the days when we used to educate people in the universities by having them go through pedagogical laboratories and research laboratories, where students would repeat the experiments associated with the great discoveries of scientific principles of the past. That's all that's needed. And, of course, to get started, China needs, as quickly as possible, much of the machine-tool capability to give it the ability to get started. And that's the way it should be.

China's a very old culture. It has its own language-culture history, and I would think that what we have to define is a world culture—sometimes people call it multipolar—but a world culture, in which we recognize that the human race has, in terms of language-culture histories, several branches; that the mind of the human being in every branch of human culture is the same—the development is different; the cultural development is different. What we're going to have to do, apart from sharing technology in the future, is we're going to have to look at these cultures, and try to understand what the common principles are among different cultures, such as European culture, or a culture which is closer to European, say the Vedic culture, or Sanskrit culture of India, and the culture of China. That we have to understand that we want to live in a world—we have common principles and cooperation. We must increase our cultural understanding of one another, not

try to impose, arbitrarily, cultures on one another.

Sudan: During the last ten years, Sudanese-American relationships witnessed a continuous deterioration in all fields. What are real reasons behind this American policy towards Sudan? Do you think the political relations between the two countries may witness some sort of development during the coming years—positive development, that is—and what do you think the future American strategy toward the Sudan should be?

LaRouche: Well, there was never any good reason for a conflict between the United States and the present government of Sudan. I've been there a couple times. I know something about the country, and the crisis is purely artificial. It goes back to the 19th century, when the father of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, who was then an MI6 agent, by general repute, and also an ethnologist, invented this category called Nilotic peoples, and when the British defeated Sudan, under Kitchener, they ran a program of trying to keep the country under control by playing one group in the country against another.

Now, this thing has taken on a kind of inertia, which is not totally isolated from conditions in the rest of Africa, but is special. And so you have people in Britain, in the House of Lords, for example, and in the United States, who have decided they're going to make a test-case about destroying Sudan, carving it up, the same way Kitchener's people tried to do immediately after the defeat in 1898.

So, it's simply that kind of thing: It's become a policy issue, where the people who are behind the intent to destroy Sudan, just like those who are behind the intent to destroy Iraq, simply refuse to give up in their persistent determination not to be defeated in their intent to destroy Sudan. That's all there is to it. And, of course, one of the problems is our present Secretary of State, who, if I had the means, I'd fire tomorrow. I'd fire her two years ago, or whatever. She's a menace. And you've got other people who think the same way, who have a policy toward Sudan, which is totally unjustified. I know the President of the United States does not share that view, and has made several attempts to establish normal, decent relations with Sudan, repeatedly, but he was always overwhelmed by people in his own government, including in his own State Department.

There is no reason I can think of why there should be a conflict between the United States and Sudan, at least no good reason, and I would hope that somehow we can just end it, because there's no reason for it.

Russia: I'm afraid that my question does not fall within the framework of today's discussion. Nevertheless, I would like to hear your comments and remarks on the deployment of the National Defense System, as I understand that, as a possible successor of the current U.S. President, you'll have to deal with various aspects of foreign policy. And some implications and impact of the law recently passed have provoked some concern in my country.

LaRouche: Yes, precisely. As is probably well-known, in Russian circles, specialist circles in particular, I was the author of what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. President Reagan adopted it and promulgated it.

His original proposal was sound, and it came from an argument which I had made repeatedly during the 1970s, which the President had been persuaded by his friends to adopt at that point.

My concern was to get out of what I considered an essentially artificial, but deadly, state of adversarial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and also involving Europe, to get back to the kind of relations which President Roosevelt had envisaged during the period of World War II. That the way to do that—we had to get rid of this nuclear threat. And the way I sought to deal with the thing, was to take the fact that the Soviet Union then, in its military-scientific sections, which I had some familiarity with, had certain technological capabilities which complemented, though they slightly differed from, those of the United States.

My view was that if we would agree to get rid of this balance of terror, of nuclear terror, by cooperating to develop the weapons systems which could deal with the launch of a barrage of nuclear-tipped missiles, that we could, by developing those technologies, apply those technologies to peaceful uses, and thus build our way out, with confidence-building and with mutual assistance, in assisting the development

of what was then called the developing sector. That in doing that, we would create the foundations of a just world.

Now today, things have changed. When I saw the Soviet system collapsing, as I did in 1988—its collapse was then inevitable, at least in that form—I made the same proposal: that if we were sane in the United States and in Western Europe, we would offer Russia and other countries in Eastern Europe, cooperation to build their way out of the economic distress which had overtaken them. And that that would be the way to build the kind of world, which again, is the kind of world that Franklin Roosevelt, as President, had envisaged, had he lived to do that.

I still have the same view today. Now, Russia is now in a much poorer condition. And our policy should be—I'm opposed to the present missile defense system policies of the government or the Congress, because they don't make sense.

We have now entered into a period in which the old conflicts from the so-called Cold War period don't mean anything any more, or they shouldn't. And therefore, the question should be, as President Clinton has said it should be, at least from his standpoint: How do we cooperate to build up the Russian economy, and together with Russia, to do things which are beneficial to the world in general?

So, what we have now, is the same people who insist on looting Russia, to keep Russia as a raw materials exporter rather than an industrialized, agro-industrial economy—the same thing for Ukraine and so forth—who now say: We have to treat Russia as a potential rogue state, and we have to be equipped with the military means to deal with Russia, should it decide to become a rogue state.

What we're dealing with, is sheer insanity, which is what I've been afraid of all along. That you would drive Russia to the point, that you would create an adversary in Russia—an unnecessary adversary—by putting Russia against the wall. Who knows what Russia, with its culture and its history, what its response would be?

Russia is not a nation which is recently used to being subjugated. And if you take Russian people and Russian culture, and if you've kicked them in the face repeatedly, you may get a reaction that may be most unpleasant, particularly, as at this time, we're in a sort of dying economic system in western Europe and the United States as well.

It is extremely dangerous. President Clinton has, in my view, amiable attitudes toward Russia, as does particularly his Assistant Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, an old friend of his. But I don't think, so far, that the President has understood Russia, or understood Russia's interests. I hope I would better. I think I do. I have friends in Russia in influential positions, and we have talked about these things repeatedly. I think I understand, at least from an American-European standpoint, what Russian interests are. *And I see no reason for building up a conflict around so-called military systems. It doesn't make any sense at all.*

Speed: We now have a question, Lyn, from Godfrey Binaisa, former President of Uganda.

Godfrey Binaisa, Uganda: I'm glad, Lyn, to be here before you. First of all, I would like to say—I would like to advise my fellow brothers and sisters on the continent of Africa, that we should not delude ourselves that we ever got independence.

What we got in the '60s, was independence on paper. The question of the flag: a British flag, bring it down, a French flag, bring it down, Portuguese, and so on and so forth.

But we never became sovereign at all. You see, sovereign nations were America, United Kingdom, France, and all the European countries. And now China has just recently—I mean, within living memory—become sovereign. Because also China, at one stage, was denied that privilege of becoming sovereign.

But most of Africa, surely, remained colonial. And the intention of the colonials was to make it remain so, so that the looting of African raw materials would continue unabated. And that's what is happening.

The next step that they did—the imperialists—was to groom the leadership of Africa. We were not many in the world, and we are not, as the United States Declaration of Independence says, that all men are born equal—not us. Those who are born equal are elsewhere. They don't exist on the continent of Africa.

And this is why we are having all these problems. The problem you point out—infrastructure—as you have so ably enunciated, from time to time, needs educated people, educated personnel. And these educated people, are expensive. Because if you imagine building a railroad from Dakar in Senegal to Mombasa, how many technicians would you need? Who is going to pay for them? Who is going to house them?

Africa is—Africa has enough people, on condition that we get the technology, and we get the educated people. Most of our people, for instance, here, I was shocked when somebody told me that Nigeria alone, has in North America—that is, Canada and the United States—has 20,000 Nigerian medical doctors.

Now, you imagine. If these people were to arrive in Nigeria tomorrow, with all those skills, the medical services of Nigeria would go up at once.

But they won't go back, for various reasons. First of all, because of poverty. The government of Nigeria would not be able to pay them the kind of wages they get in this country or in Canada. And secondly, why should they go back? I mean, before the new President was elected, they had no democracy there, they had no respect for human rights.

These are some of the problems which we've got to face, and they've got to be faced by us, we Africans. Because we've got to stop the old imperialists from messing around, poking their noses in our affairs. They are building up leaders, some

of whom are useless leaders, some of whom have never managed anything beyond their households. Now, they are managing entire countries. And this is the dilemma.

What are we going to do? How are we going to stop it? All these people are being influenced by outside forces who foment conflict, who don't like us to progress at all, some of whom you know very well, some of whom are managing or have got a hand in the great gold-mining company called Barrick Gold Mining, some of whom were even the Presidents of this country, others were prime ministers of Canada.

Everybody's messing around in Africa, because Africa is not considered to have men and women who are born equal, like all other men and women in the rest of the world. What are your comments?

LaRouche: Well, I agree fully with your assessment, as you know. But first of all, there has to be a moral perception of this issue among people in various countries, Europe, especially Europe and the United States. It has to be understood, that this is the problem.

If we start from that, then what needs to be done, is I would concentrate on these infrastructure approaches, because I know that large-scale infrastructural projects, such as water system management, transportation, power systems and so forth, building urban communities or suburban communities, or small communities, villages, providing stations which are care stations for assistance to agriculture, and so forth, in various parts of the country: These things can absorb an otherwise semi-idle or unproductive population, and bring it up, in a fairly short period of time, to a higher level of productivity.

And if we think in terms of a commitment which is like a 20-year commitment, the age of one generation, we can transform almost any country in the world, if we simply put in the seed projects, which generally the most favorable cases are—of course, large-scale cases—are infrastructure projects.

If we do that, then we will produce the quality of improvement in the population, where they can begin to manage their own affairs much more effectively. So, we should look at this 20-year-odd deficit of rebuilding, as a past-due bill that we have to pay. And I think we talked about this with the Asian countries, as well as Africans.

And there's a general understanding, that if you think about the need of Asia for food supplies—Africa has an abundant land-area in which to grow food, if you have an agricultural system developed and supported by infrastructure which can do that.

And Africa, with that kind of approach, will bring support from Asian countries, as well as from places like the United States. And in 20 years, 25 years, we will have something where we can say: "All right, this is the foundation for the kind of future that Africa deserves to have for itself."

Q: We have two questions from Canada.



Former Ugandan President G. Lukongwa Binaisa: "I would like to advise my fellow brothers and sisters on the continent of Africa, that we should not delude ourselves that we ever got independence."

Speed: Go ahead, Canada.

Q: This is from an African country. The question is, that we have observed that Canada and Australia, two British Commonwealth nations which were not in the past so very much present on the international scene, but since the last two years approximately, they've been leading—doing some interventions, notably Canada in Somalia and Kosovo, and of course Australia more recently in East Timor. Why now these sudden interventions from the part of these two countries? What does Canada expect to receive in exchange for these operations? And who finances these interventionist operations?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, I don't think you can blame the people of Canada or Australia as such, for their participation in this process. You can not find a domestic motive, I think, among the people of Canada or the people of Australia, for their increasing participation in these military-type, globalized operations that we see recently.

As you see with the recent train wreck at Paddington Station in London, you see that the internal United Kingdom, is the city dump. It's a refuse pile, industrially, technologically. And so you say, "What do the English want from all this?" They don't want anything, the English people. They don't have anything. They've lost nearly everything. Australia has lost most of the essential industries that it once had and of

which it was proud. The Snowy River Project, for example, things like this. They're losing everything, the people of Australia.

What, then, is going on? You have an oligarchy which is supranational, which is like our Wall Street crowd in the United States, the voice of the *Wall Street Journal*, for example, expresses this, people like that who have that shared view; and in London, like the central clearing banks in London around the Bank of England, which put Hitler into power with cooperation from New York City financiers, back in 1933. It was these guys who put Hitler into the Chancellorship, and it was these guys who supported Hitler at the time he consolidated his dictatorial powers in Germany in 1934, the summer of 1934, with the death of Hindenburg. And once we had Hitler in power there, given to us by the Bank of England and the clearing banks of England, and by a similar crowd in New York, then we had ourselves on the way to an inevitable World War II.

Now, we're in something like that kind of condition today, in this period. We've entered into a time in the post-1989 period, in what President George Bush called the "New World Order." And the New World Order is to eliminate the nation-state. It's called globalization. It's called "the rule of law." It's otherwise called, by ancient Romans, imperialism. And to eliminate and liquidate the nation-state.

Look at the most recent, this past week, report of the International Monetary Fund, which proposes to eliminate the last vestige of sovereignty, economic sovereignty, in Germany, by eliminating all the banks which are in a position to function as banks, normal banks in Germany.

And this is global. So what you have, is through the English—British Commonwealth—you have a certain consortium of these financier types, the type that put Hitler into power in Germany, together with the New York bandits, back in 1933-34. The same species of bandits in these countries, are going around the world and spreading the new globalization order—the death of the nation-state, or the "modernization of the world."

That's what's going on. Don't look inside the people of these countries to explain their participation in these events. They have nothing to do with it. They may be sucked into it. But it's not their motive, it's not their interests that are served by this. They gain no benefit from it.

It's simply that you've got a gang of thieves, who are an international financier cartel, an oligarchy, which are determined to establish their grip on the world.

And my hope is, that by my running for President of the United States, and hopefully achieving that position, we can bring this nonsense to an end, and get back to the point that these countries can concentrate on doing their proper business, which is to take care of the general welfare and interests of their own nation and people.

Guinea: Today we see more and more the sovereignty of

If I were President of the United States, in cooperation with great nations such as Russia, China, India, probably Germany, and so forth, we would have to establish de facto a new order of relations among nations on this planet, based on a community of principle.

nations being destroyed by international organizations. The United Nations seems to be unable, more and more, unable to fulfill its traditional mission across the world. The notion of humanitarian intervention seems to be targetting now more and more countries which are weak, as we have observed during the last two months.

What role would you see for the United Nations?

LaRouche: I would think the United Nations had essentially three phases of its existence, including the present one.

Phase One, was what Roosevelt intended. And that never happened. As a matter of fact, on the death of Roosevelt, the people in the State Department who were associated with the United Nations project, just immediately tore up most of the things that Roosevelt had intended would be done.

So, what developed, then, was the so-called Cold War confrontation, which was organized by the dropping of two nuclear weapons—the only two the United States then had—upon the undefended cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on a Japan which had already been militarily defeated; so there was no military purpose or excuse for dropping those bombs. The U.S. troops were never intended to invade the islands of Japan, by force, at that point.

They were simply waiting. The Emperor of Japan had already negotiated the terms of his surrender to Roosevelt and other countries, through the Vatican Office of Extraordinary Affairs, through the Monsignor who later became Pope Paul VI.

So, there was no need. The U.S. policy under MacArthur, was to wait until the autumn, by which time the blockade would have had its effect, and the Japan military hard-core, which had been the authors of the second Sino-Japanese war, that they would have to surrender to the will of the Emperor.

So there was no need to do that. But this had one effect. It opened the age of nuclear conflict among nuclear superpowers, which became first the United States and Britain against the Soviet Union, and then, of course, China at a later stage, beginning with 1949.

So, the United Nations went through this evolution, from Roosevelt's death into the early 1950s, in which the Security Council of the United Nations, in a standoff, decided among themselves, among the nuclear powers, the five powers, essentially, how the rest of the world would be run.

And generally, they agreed that they would try to keep stability in the rest of the world, more or less according to agreement among the principal superpowers, nuclear powers.

Then, in 1989-1990, the superpower arrangement collapsed, the Soviet Union collapsed, and we entered into what George Bush called the "New World Order."

Now, there is no longer an adversarial relationship, a standoff, under which Third World countries, or countries which are less powerful, could go to the Security Council of the United Nations, and find a body which would actually deliberate and debate among themselves over the issues presented by other countries from the United Nations General Assembly. That's gone.

So the United Nations no longer has power. Now recently, under Madeleine Albright, the Secretary of State—and she already showed some proclivities in that direction when she was the UN Ambassador of the U.S.—you no longer have that. You had the declaration, as you saw in the case of the attacks on Iraq, which is a bellwether case; the resumption of the bombing of Iraq, the first time and then the second time. You had the Anglo-American powers, decide they would bomb who the devil they wanted to bomb, whether or not the UN Security Council approved. So, that's the present condition.

What I would suggest, is, the United Nations ought to have a fourth incarnation, much closer to what Roosevelt intended. Roosevelt had intended that great nations, such as China and the Soviet Union, in the postwar period, would participate in ensuring the enforcement of a post-colonialism world, in which other nations would have the right to develop as nation-states, and undergo economic development of their own choice, with free access to technology needed for that development.

That's what's needed. What we need, in a sense, is a revolution among great powers. And I would hope the United States would take a part, and the President of the United States would take a part in that.

If I were President of the United States, in cooperation with great nations such as Russia, China, India, probably Germany, and so forth, we would have to establish de facto a new order of relations among nations on this planet, based on a community of principle. And in that case, the United Nations would function as a forum through which these issues raised by other nations could receive a hearing, and equitable negotiations, equitable assistance could be provided to try to prevent preventable conflicts and to deal with certain things like disease problems and so forth, in various parts of the world.

So, we need that fourth incarnation of the United Nations, in which it becomes much more in terms of present conditions, world conditions, much more like what Roosevelt had intended before he died.

Speed: Lyn, we have a question from another representative from the Chinese Mission, which was submitted to me in writing. And it says, "What do you predict to be the development of relations between China and the United States in the 21st century?" And the second section of that question is, "How would you approach, how would your Presidency approach, solving the Taiwan problem?"

LaRouche: All right. First part: I am determined, if at all possible, that I shall either be President, or I shall determine who shall be the President, in whom I shall have a hand. In that case, the relations between the United States and China will be conditioned by the present financial crisis. That is, that the President of the United States, the President and other representatives of China, of India and other countries, should meet to put this miserable, bankrupt financial system into order, by declaring it to be bankrupt and taking measures to establish a new monetary system, rather consistent in design with the original Bretton Woods agreement prior to '58. But, in which nations such as China, India, and other countries, which had been previously classed as "developing countries," would participate as equal partners.

And it's on the basis of that, and on the basis of the kind of cooperation between countries which have abundant potential, in terms of machine-tool technology, and countries which need imports of machine-tool technology, should define the economic relations that go together with the political relations, to bring this planet at last into order, where we create on this planet a community of sovereign nation-states which are united in principle around the concept of the general welfare. That's my objective.

I think, in the next century, the same thing applies. That's what we must have. We should look ahead long-term, we should look to periods like 20 to 50 years, and plan what our missions are for 20 to 50 years ahead, and see where we think we're going.

Now, for example, let's take a case, a very concrete case. This may seem esoteric, but it's important.

Because the human race has lived on this planet, for maybe 2 million years. During most of that period, we've had ice ages in the Northern Hemisphere. During most of that, the cultures we know of, from periods prior to 10,000 B.C., most of these cultures were centered on maritime cultures, not land-based cultures. And most of these maritime cultures, which are associated with coastal areas, were inundated when, in the past 15,000 years, the levels of the oceans rose by about 300 to 400 feet, which means that most of the areas where people lived in these maritime cultures during that period, are now buried under the ocean—3 or 400 feet down, which is not exactly where a diver likes to go to.

But also, this planet has been hit by meteorites, as Plato

emphasized this. We've had great convulsions, earthquakes, volcanoes, other convulsions.

So, while we think we're bothering ourselves about controlling relations among states, at the same time we have to look to the future: that mankind has suffered great catastrophes from so-called natural causes.

In the same way that we approach the question of how do you deal with aridity—irrigation, like the Three Gorges Dam Project. These are very honorable things, and very good. But how do we deal with the threats from the nature of the planet itself, natural causes, or conditions which develop, like meteorite conditions and so forth, which develop within the Solar System itself? Are we prepared to defend humanity against great cataclysms which come from these natural sources?

If we look at things in this manner, we say that for the future, mankind, in order to preserve society and culture on this planet, has to learn the lesson of what happened to humanity during the great ice ages and immediately following, say, 12,000 years ago for the Atlantic area; if we learn that lesson, we're going to have to go into outer space, and extend our science further, so that we develop means for controlling these kinds of things we call "natural causes," "natural calamities," in the future.

We must think about the future of the human race as a whole. I would propose that we steer our science-driver programs and our thinking, to think about humanity 10,000, 20,000 years ahead, and realize that we're going to have to deal with these kinds of calamities—for example, 2,000 years from now, we probably will have the beginning of a new ice age in the Northern Hemisphere, unless we learn how to control it.

So, we've got to deal with these things. Perhaps if we take the long view of these things, and develop in that direction, we will have a better understanding of ourselves and our obligation.

What are human beings? Human beings are not like animals. Human beings can make discoveries of principles. No animal can do that. We have languages. The Chinese language is actually a very old language, by present-day standards. Those languages are a gift. The elements of that language, are a gift from many thousands of years before, by great predecessors. And what we know, is that we have relived the discovery of these gifts from the past—from hundreds of years in the past, from thousands of years.

And if our lives mean anything as individuals, they mean something because we, in our short mortal life, are able to contribute something to humanity, in preserving what is good from the past for the benefit of the future, and perhaps adding something good to the gift as we pass it along.

As we find ourselves thinking about how we are going to take steps now to secure the future of the human race, not only against the kind of catastrophes which are brought on by the foolishness of human beings and their governments, but also the natural disasters which lie waiting on this planet and

in the Solar System to hit us; if we think of ourselves in those terms, if we think of, as some European philosophers call it, “the simultaneity of eternity,” through ideas that we inherit from the past and we pass on to the future, each of us, though living a brief, mortal life, lives in the simultaneity of a process of eternity.

And if we can find our identity there, and find our cooperation with one another in that way, that is the way I think we should face the challenge. Can we create that conception of the human individual, and of society, to become the characteristic feature of the next century of mankind? If we can do that, I think all other good things will be available to our posterity.

Speed: Thank you, Lyn. We have one last question which is submitted to me from someone from Haiti. It says: “I am so delighted to have the opportunity to ask you at least one question concerning the Haiti crisis. How, in your international political view do you see Haiti, which is the poorest nation in the hemisphere? How does that jibe with the globalization system? While the Haitian people have suffered politically, economically, through the drug wars, through poverty, and so on, what would be— what can be done about this situation, and how would your Presidential campaign relate to this area?”

LaRouche: Haiti is, in a sense, an anomaly, as I think all

Haitians who know the history of the country know. It’s a desolated area, a stripped area, a looted area, in which people have pawed a subsistence out of the soil, but very little has been put into restoring the soil, to restoring the habitat.

So obviously, it’s a matter of conscience, since Haiti is a country that lies nearby the United States.

And since African-Americans and others profess to be concerned about Africans, including Africans in Haiti or people of African descent in Haiti, it’s a matter of conscience in the United States, to demonstrate to the world our good will, as in a case like Haiti, by doing what we can do to assist them in making their part of that island more secure, more habitable, and helping to combat the disease levels, the high mortality rates which exist there, and giving the Haitian some sense of having a future.

And we should do that, just simply because it’s something we should do to demonstrate to the world that, in a better-informed, shall we say, United States, we understand the importance of doing such things.

Speed: Thank you very much, Lyn. There were several other representatives of nations who are here, but not everyone had a question. However, I think everyone appreciates very clearly, and seems to, from what I can see from their faces, your answers.

And of course, this has certainly been an extraordinary dialogue with an American Presidential candidate. Some people have asked me a couple of questions during the broadcast, the webcast.

So, for those who wish to, let’s say, submit questions later to Mr. LaRouche, you could forward those questions to the website. Again, that’s www.larouchecampaign.org. And other information about this can be made available to you outside at our table.

I want to thank the representatives who also joined us from Canada for participating as well. And I’d just like to, at this point ask Lyn: Is there anything you’d like to say in summary? Or just in the way of final comments of any type?

LaRouche: I would just suggest that I’ve written this piece which will be in circulation shortly. You probably have a better date on this, Dennis, than I do. But I think many people may be interested. They may find the thing a little bit going uphill in parts, but I think, in reflection, I think perhaps that it is a useful contribution to redefining an issue which badly needs redefining.

Speed: We’ll get it out. We’ll definitely make sure that it’s made available to people here.

So, I want to thank you very much, Lyn, for joining us today. And I just would encourage everyone to look forward to seeing the next time that Al Gore or George Bush is asked a question, maybe you can smile with recognition that there is a Presidential candidate in the United States who does know something about foreign policy. Thank you very much.

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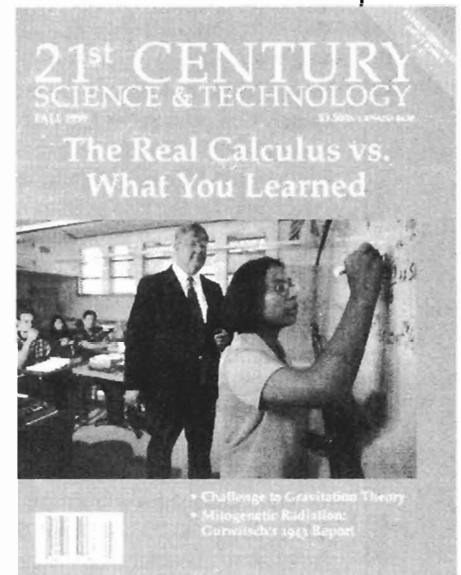
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Moseley-Braun breezes through Senate hearing

On Nov. 8, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 17-1 in favor of former Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun's (D-Ill.) nomination as U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand, the one vote against her being cast by committee chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). The vote followed a confirmation hearing on Nov. 5 that was notable for the absence of Helms, Moseley-Braun's chief antagonist, who turned the gavel over to Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee Chairman Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.). Thomas would not explain to reporters before the hearing, why Helms chose not to appear, but he adamantly denied that the GOP is insensitive and racist. Thomas expressed confidence that Moseley-Braun would be confirmed by the full Senate, before it adjourns for the year.

Helms had recently sparked a storm of criticism, after telling the Capitol Hill newspaper *Roll Call*, that he was still angry at Moseley-Braun for blocking, in 1993, Senate renewal of a patent for the United Daughters of the Confederacy, that included the Confederate flag. Helms's opposition to Moseley-Braun's nomination had particularly raised the ire of the Congressional Black Caucus, several members of which, including Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.), appeared at the Senate hearing to show their support for Moseley-Braun. Two days before the hearing, the Caucus staged a sit-in at Helms's office when he refused to meet with them to discuss the nomination.

The hearing itself was a light-hearted affair, with only Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.) asking any serious questions. Other senators repeatedly yielded him their time so that he could ask Moseley-Braun about her 1996 trip to Nigeria, and about allegations of misuse of

campaign funds in her successful 1992 election campaign, all of which she answered easily, apparently to Coverdell's satisfaction.

While Moseley-Braun's confirmation may turn out to be easier than expected, one that was expected to be easy, the nomination of Adm. Joseph Prueher to be U.S. Ambassador to China, was suddenly blocked by Robert C. Smith (R-N.H.). Smith complained that Prueher is "too pro-Beijing." However, both have been confirmed by the full Senate.

Africa trade bill approved by Senate

The African Growth and Opportunity Act breezed by passage in the Senate on Nov. 3, by a vote of 76-19. The Senate turned aside a number of amendments sponsored by Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) and his allies, intended to ameliorate the effects of free trade on manufacturing industries. Included were provisions that would have required the negotiation of side agreements on labor and environmental conditions, reciprocal agreements to lower tariffs on imports of U.S. goods, and on transshipments.

Hollings continued his staunch defense of heavy industry and manufacturing. He cited *Wall Street Journal* reports that AFL-CIO President John Sweeney's decision to support the Clinton administration's agenda for the World Trade Organization summit in Seattle "rankled the more militant unions," especially the Teamsters and the United Steelworkers of America. "Those are the manufacturing jobs," he said. "Just as the fabric boys [the textile unions] divorced themselves from apparel and now toot for this kind of [free trade] legislation, the head of the service economy, John Sweeney, has forgotten about manufacturing

jobs, and he is going along." Hollings added that that is the reason for the bipartisan support for the bill.

On the House side, a number of Democrats offered privileged resolutions calling on President Clinton to refrain from negotiating any international agreements on anti-dumping and countervailing measures. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) argued that, under the Constitution, only the House has the authority to alter existing revenue provisions. By allowing the White House to negotiate these issues, he said, "we are essentially allowing the administration to act on authority it does not have." However, Republicans were not interested in discussing the issue, and all the resolutions were tabled without debate on Nov. 4, on near party-line votes.

Bankruptcy bill debate under way in Senate

The Senate began debate on the bankruptcy reform bill on Nov. 4, after weeks of wrangling on separate issues, most notably, Democratic attempts to raise the minimum wage (see separate item). The debate took on many of the same characteristics that were in evidence during a similar debate in the House last May.

Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), the chief Senate sponsor of bankruptcy reform, claimed that abuse of the bankruptcy system puts upward pressure on interest rates, because increasing rates is the only way creditors can recover their losses when debtors file for bankruptcy. The bill, he said, "will discourage bankruptcies and therefore lessen upward pressure on interest rates and higher prices by making it harder for people who can repay their debts to wipe them away." The bill accomplishes this by use of a means test, to

force some of those who file into Chapter 13, which requires payment of at least some of a filer's debts.

The most crucial issue finally began to seep into the debate. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) told the Senate that recent research shows that the primary reasons for the skyrocketing increase in bankruptcy filings, to 1.4 million in 1998, are "stagnant wages and consumer credit debt." He identified the fact that the bankruptcy system serves as a safety net for the most vulnerable of the middle class, such as older people who have lost their jobs or are unable to pay medical bills, and individuals struggling to recover from unemployment.

However, aside from increasing the minimum wage, the only measure that opponents of the bill have offered is greater accountability by credit card issuers. "The billions of credit card solicitations that are sent to Americans every year," Leahy said, "have contributed to an era of lax credit practices. That, in turn, contributes to the steep rise in personal bankruptcy filings."

GOP minimum wage plan gets Senate okay

A duel between competing minimum wage plans ended in a narrow GOP victory in the Senate on Nov. 9. The GOP plan, attached to the bankruptcy reform bill, would increase the minimum wage by \$1 per hour over three years, and provide \$18.4 billion in tax cuts to businesses over five years. The Democrats' plan, sponsored by Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), would have phased in the minimum wage increase over two years, and included a tax cut of about \$9.5 billion. It was tabled by a vote of 50-48.

The Senate vote doesn't settle the

matter, however. The GOP plan is unacceptable to Senate Democrats and the White House. President Clinton has threatened to veto the bill if it reaches his desk with the GOP plan in it, and Democrats, encouraged by the close vote on tabling Kennedy's amendment, have vowed to continue the fight.

A similar battle has been shaping up in the House. Rick Lazio (R-N.Y.) and Gary Condit (D-Calif.) introduced a bill on Nov. 2 that would increase the minimum wage by \$1 over three years, and provide about \$30 billion in tax breaks. However, they have been hampered by the House GOP leadership. Majority Leader Dick Armey (R-Tex.) and Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) are opposed to increasing the minimum wage, and have told Lazio that his bill won't come to the floor unless it has enough Democratic votes to pass.

Democrats, on the other hand, are being pressured by Minority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) to support his bill, which increases the minimum wage over two years, and provides a tax cut of about \$8 billion. Many GOPers have accepted, however, that the minimum wage will be increased, and are therefore searching for a way to avoid handing Bonior a victory.

Wye funding put in Foreign Ops bill

On Nov. 5, the House approved a compromise with President Clinton on the Foreign Operations appropriations bill by a vote of 316-100. The bill includes \$799 million in foreign aid and \$1.8 billion to support the Wye River Middle East peace agreement not in the bill Clinton vetoed in October. Overall, the bill comes to \$15.2 billion, but outlays will be close to \$12.7 billion be-

cause of offsets and changes in the way funds will be distributed, such as delaying some military aid to Israel until later in the year than is customary.

The bill includes \$35 million for heavy fuel oil deliveries to North Korea, but it conditions release of the funds on administration certification that North Korea is complying with the provisions of the agreed framework for ending its nuclear weapons program. Earlier versions of the bill zeroed out the program completely.

Meanwhile, GOP leaders, and White House Office of Management and Budget Director Jack Lew, narrowed some differences over remaining appropriations bills during meetings on Nov. 8 and 9, but so far, no major breakthroughs have been achieved. One indication that serious difficulties remain, was the House passage of yet another continuing resolution, this one good until Nov. 17 (a clear sign that the GOP leadership had abandoned efforts to adjourn for the year on Nov. 10).

The most visible disagreement remains over Clinton's plan to hire 100,000 new teachers. Republicans say that they have provided even more money for education than the President has requested, but rather than earmarking the funds for more teachers, they insist on block grants. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) said that the big issue is who controls the money. "We believe that we can reach agreement on that," he said, "but we don't think that we should just dictate that it must be one certain way from Washington, D.C."

Republicans have agreed to add another \$625 million to the Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary bill, but it remains stalled by GOP demands to link U.S. payments to the UN to restrictions on funding for abortion programs.

Pickpockets of Brussels and London

Another demonstration that we're now in the turbulent boundary-phase of financial disintegration, is that the financial oligarchy in Europe and the United States is now frantically moving to steal assets: in this case, the last pennies of the deposits of ordinary people. This is the meaning of the assault against the German public and semi-public banking sector by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Brussels-based European Union, and by the now-globalized Deutsche Bank, Germany's biggest bank. This theft must urgently be exposed and stopped, as *EIR* began to do in our Nov. 12 issue, with an article by Lothar Komp, and with the "Open Letter to Chancellor Schröder," by German Schiller Institute President Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

This fraud against Germans parallels a process in the United States which includes the recent overturn, by the corrupt 106th Congress, of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1934, which was enacted to protect future generations from the ravages of unregulated banks and financial firms. In the United States, other parts of the same predatory process include: the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Oct. 28 move to further deregulate financial derivatives, and the Nov. 4 recommendation of the President's Working Group on Financial Markets (the "Plunge Protection Group," set up after the October 1987 crash) to legalize all over-the-counter derivatives, without regulation.

This is typical end-game behavior by the financial oligarchy. You must understand that it's *your* money they want to grab, whether by destroying public banks in Europe, or by enticing people to pull their money out of savings accounts and to put it into money management accounts, which have no deposit protection, and even into financial derivatives, which are utterly worthless, chain-letter schemes. It's not just stealing. Look at the tens of millions of pensioners who depend on their savings: The oligarchy will kill them!

In Europe, *EIR* is beginning a major offensive against the destruction of the public and semi-public banking system. The only reason why the German economy has not already collapsed totally, is that this sector holds 51% of the deposits, and makes 51% of the loans. The fight in defense of these needed banks, pulls together the questions of speculation, mass unemploy-

ment, and the *Mittelstand*. The *Mittelstand* is the name given to Germany's smaller industrial firms, often sole-proprietorships, which are integral to the cutting edge of new technologies in every area. The *Mittelstand*, now under attack, was the cornerstone of German industry's once-envied ability to produce quality goods, just as the German economy is the cornerstone of the European economy as a whole.

Simultaneously, *EIR*'s staff is beginning a historical project, "How Deutsche Bank Became Anti-Deutsche Bank," on how this motor for economic development was transformed into a globalized speculation machine. The decisive point was the murder of Deutsche Bank head Alfred Herrhausen on Nov. 30, 1989. This question goes to the core of the oligarchy: the London-centered BAC (British-American-Commonwealth intelligence) and its lackeys in France, who organized the murder of Herrhausen, as they had earlier organized that of Walther Rathenau in 1922. The popular media attributed Herrhausen's murder to terrorists of the RAF (Red Army Fraction), but it was well known that that group had actually long been defunct. Before he was martyred, Herrhausen had written a speech for delivery in New York, which proposed concrete steps of joint East-West economic development to inaugurate the post-communist era. This traditionalist German banker shared a similar commitment to that of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche.

Thus, the fact that the world is right now in the turbulent boundary-layer of financial implosion, does not mean simply that all financial institutions, and then almost all economic activity, will vaporize over a day or two, at some time over the coming days or weeks, under present policies—although that is true. What must be understood, is that the unique conditions of this boundary-layer are already, today, determining not only the strange behavior of the "markets," but that of governments, political parties, and other institutions. Can the fiction of prosperity and stability be maintained through the period of the U.S. primaries, for instance—or even the elections? Al Gore desperately wishes it can. Every trick in the book will be used; but the laws of the boundary condition dictate that the bankrupt system will inevitably collapse, at some point soon.

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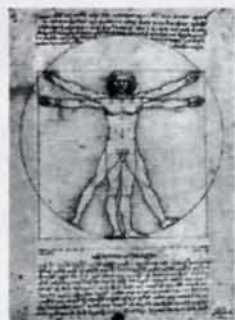
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