

# EIR

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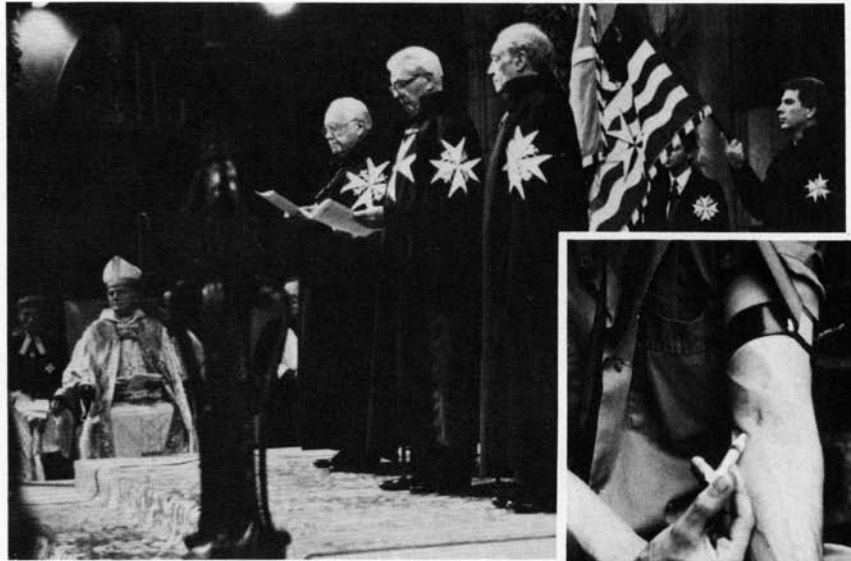


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# EIR

## From the Managing Editor

On Oct. 17, the Schiller Institute, dedicated to a strong Western Alliance, staged a "Day of Reckoning" in Western Europe, holding marches, press conferences, and meetings, and distributing millions of leaflets throughout Germany, France, and other nations. The message: As every German old enough to remember recognizes, that nation's growing Green Party, broadly portrayed as idealistic, ecology-minded youth, is in fact a purely fascist movement modeled on Hitler's stormtroopers—and they are in process of duplicating Hitler's rise to power.

The Schiller Institute thus did what no one dared do in 1932.

The Nazi origins, ideology, tactics, and leadership of these brownshirts in "green," and their documented support from Russia and Soviet agents in the German Social Democracy (in particular), are exhaustively documented in this week's cover story. The Report from Bonn column in *International* reports on the Schiller Institute's "Day of Reckoning." And in *National*, we carry the full transcript of Independent Democrat Lyndon LaRouche's nationally televised address of Oct. 23 in the United States, denouncing Walter Mondale's Green and Soviet connections.

The Schiller Institute mobilization was to have included placement of ads denouncing the Greenie menace in newspapers throughout Germany. The daily *Die Welt* carried such an ad, but the Springer press empire, synonymous with anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, refused the ads—despite the well known fact that a Green government in coalition with the "Red" Social Democrats would hand West Germany to Moscow.

Henry Kissinger's friends may have had a hand, but the Springer decision otherwise reflects the terrible fear governing political layers throughout Europe, and the cowering desire to appease Moscow, and so, their Green instruments; 1932, indeed.

Do not blame Germans. The fear would not exist were they certain of U.S. defense of their nations. Of that, Henry Kissinger's influence in the Reagan administration has deprived them. And so, stopping the revival of Nazism, preserving the Western Alliance, and politically destroying both Kissinger and Mondale, are the same issue.

This is not exactly 1932: As the Schiller Institute and LaRouche are showing, this time, someone is not appeasing.



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The Green party combines the irrationalist cult ideology of the Nazis with the violent tactics of Hitler's brownshirts. It is thus no surprise to find unrepentant National Socialists in the leadership of the Greens, like August Haussleiter (right), shown here with Green leader Petra Kelly. When his fascist past was exposed in the press in 1980, Haussleiter resigned.

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## The oil price decline and the dollar's dim future

by David Goldman

Early in the week of Oct. 15, Norway's state oil company reduced its selling price by about \$1.50 per barrel, and the British National Oil Company immediately followed suit. The most financially pressed of the OPEC producers, Nigeria, responded on Oct. 18 with a \$1.00-\$2.00 per-barrel reduction in its own crude oil price, prompting fears of a general OPEC price war, and OPEC called an emergency meeting for Oct. 22.

Not one newspaper or wire service has asked the first question that would address the mind of the intelligence analyst who must, simultaneously, consider the dominant role of the Soviet Union in oil price-shaving during the past two years. The analyst would look at the world map and wonder what connection might exist between the Norwegian origin of the present slippage in the oil price, and the mounting Soviet pressure on NATO's Northern flank—pressure which has led many Norwegian observers to fear a Soviet incursion into Norwegian territory, in parallel to the repeated violations of Swedish coastal waters by Soviet vessels.

Only Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Yamani, as reported below, has raised the issue in words addressed to a narrow and well-informed circle.

### Oil and depression

There is some truth to Energy Secretary Hodel's remarks on Oct. 17 that the Norwegian and British cuts merely responded to refiners' changeover to heavier crude grades. But the Nigerian announcement, which will cost the near-bankrupt nation about \$2.5 million per day, shows the extent to which the continuing depression in world trade has eroded the facade of oil price stability. It is likely that the OPEC ministers will find a formula to prevent an immediate crash

of the oil price, but it is virtually excluded that they will prevail for longer than a few weeks. Nigeria has already doubled its oil output from an estimated 750,000 barrels per day in August to 1.5 million barrels per day in September, and is expected to demand higher production quotas (to maintain the same gross revenue at the new, lower price) as its price for remaining inside the OPEC quota structure.

Apart from the sharp contraction of American oil demand starting in August, the dreadful weight upon the oil price is the impossible overvaluation of the American dollar. The overvaluation of the dollar is the pivot of the present world depression, the means by which capital flows have been forced into the United States to maintain the illusion of economic recovery conjured *ad nauseum* at last month's meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

But Federal Reserve Governor Henry Wallich, the Spenglerian Henry Kissinger of the financial world, has warned in various recent statements that the rise of the dollar would, ultimately, destroy its function as a reserve currency—the dollar would price itself out of the market, and other nations would revert to alternative arrangements, leading to an ultimate collapse of the dollar.

Wallich's warning did not, perhaps, flash across the monitor screens of foreign-exchange traders when Nigeria announced a \$2-per-barrel reduction in its oil price on Oct. 19. Nonetheless, the decline of the dollar price of oil, which is by no means over, must be considered in the light of the dollar's rise of the past six months. Since April, the dollar has risen by 25% against the West German mark, and Western Europeans are paying effectively that much more for dollar-priced oil; only a comparable drop in the dollar price of oil would compensate Europeans for the decay of their

terms of oil trade.

There are some indications that wealthy Arab investors, who, to say the least, are sensitive to the impact of the falling oil price on their investments, are preparing for a decline of the dollar. According to the *Wall Street Journal* on Sept. 24, these investors are drawing down their holdings of long-term securities in order to build up short-term liquidity. That represents a remarkable change in sentiment among a group of investors who formerly showed a strong preference for long-term investments. The *Journal* account concludes: "The liquidity buildup could have implications for the U.S. dollar. One market analyst says it could aggravate a fall that might otherwise be just a correction."

Numerous commentators, including *EIR*'s Montresor, have already noted the near-perfect inverse relationship between the price of gold and the dollar's parity against leading European currencies, that is, that the gold price has been relatively stable against a combination of the German mark, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen.

The rough stability of the gold price in terms of the leading non-dollar currencies reflects a judgement on the part of (mainly) large European gold hoarders that the monetary metal represents an excellent bargain in terms of their own currencies. However, this judgement, with all its implied pessimism for the future of the dollar, draws on an obvious fact of economics: As long as the price of oil and other leading European import items rise with the rising dollar, European economies will not be able to absorb additional oil through economic growth.

The converse is also true. The high relative price of oil in terms of European currency has enabled the dollar credit system to extract capital from Western Europe. The collapse of the oil price reduces this ability. More simply stated, the reduction in the dollar oil price reduces demand for dollars, and adds to the conditions under which the dollar might crack.

### **Fall of demand**

Since the flood of capital flows into the United States subsidize debt creation, both of the Federal government and the private sector, rather than economic expansion, the rise in American oil imports cannot compensate for the generalized depression of the world oil trade. Analysts currently estimate world oil overcapacity at about 2 million barrels per day, against OPEC oil output of about 17.5 million barrels per day. As the means to continue inflating the domestic U.S. credit-bubble has evaporated, so has American oil demand.

Refined products sold in the United States during August rose only 1.2% in August relative to August 1983. Through the first seven months of the year, demand for refined products was up about 5.9%. The fallback to the depressed levels of 1983 reflects the economic slowdown otherwise reflected in September's reported 0.6% drop in industrial production, and the Commerce Department's announcement on Oct. 19

that the estimated 2.7% rise in third-quarter Gross National Product was entirely attributable to inventory accumulation.

Government data of this sort, as *EIR* has demonstrated during the past year, err wildly (and usually with malice aforethought) in overreporting economic activity. Nonetheless, they reflect the aggravated world depression that forms the backdrop for the current decline of oil prices.

### **Where does oil go from here?**

OPEC nations will meet in emergency session in Geneva on Oct. 22 to find means to stabilize the world oil market. According to the Cyprus-based *Middle East Economic Digest*, Saudi Arabia is prepared to reduce its current output from 4.5 million barrels per day to only 3 million barrels per day in the hope of stabilizing the oil market, while Venezuela, Kuwait, and perhaps Libya as well may take additional production cuts.

The newsletter quoted Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Yamani, as saying, "I am surprised—just as most industry executives and maybe even some BNOB board members were taken by surprise—by the Norwegian and British decisions. I failed to understand the real motives behind it and I am still trying to find out."

In fact, Yamani has more than a few suspicions on the subject, which led him to plan his first visit to the Soviet Union last month (it is not confirmed whether the visit, reported on Sept. 11, actually took place).

According to the International Energy Agency, the Soviet Union increased crude oil exports to the West by 100,000 barrels per day to 1.8 million barrels per day during the third quarter, according to the International Energy Agency. The Soviets, in every previous instance of weakening oil prices since early 1983, took the lead in price-shaving, using their growing edge on the European market to prevent other producers from controlling the chronic oversupply of oil.

The vulnerability of oil-dependent sectors of the financial system to the oil price decline includes:

- 1) The British financial market, already shaken by the previous week's failure of Johnson Matthey Bankers, which saw a £6.8 billion decline in the British stock market Oct. 17, the worst ever in a single day;

- 2) Oil-exporting nations such as Mexico, Nigeria, and Venezuela, all in various stages of debt renegotiation with creditor consortia;

- 3) The already-battered oil patch in the United States, the subject of a doomsaying analysis in the current issue of *BusinessWeek* magazine.

However destructive the impact on these sectors may be, it is secondary relative to the global unwinding of the strong-dollar arrangement that has held the world financial system together for the past two years. The oil price drop shows the end of the dollar's capacity to function as a reserve currency, and augurs a global credit crisis of proportions which the battered City of London can barely imagine.

# IMF sets the stage for dope lobby coup against Colombian President

by Valerie Rush

What the dope mafia couldn't accomplish in Colombia last summer with its bribes, the International Monetary Fund has determined to accomplish with its heavy-handed blackmail. A special IMF country study has just been released to the Colombian government and public whose recommendations have been presented as the country's only hope of retaining the favor of the international creditor community. If implemented, however, the IMF program would rapidly wipe out the last vestiges of Colombia's already staggering economy. Bankruptcies, mass unemployment, and hunger would plunge the country into political and social chaos.

The IMF's crushing austerity proposals have already met with considerable hostility from certain political and trade union layers and from the population at large, but have warmed the hearts of certain heavily guarded gentlemen hiding out in various regions of South America and the Caribbean. They know that once the country's remaining legitimate tax base has been driven into bankruptcy court, the Betancur government will be left with no option but to invite in and legalize the very drug trade it has so bitterly fought up until now.

Forced to contend with a less-than-patriotic economics team which has already endorsed the IMF plan, Betancur must additionally face the pressures of an electoral environment which is already threatening to turn him into a lame duck with a year and a half of his presidential term still to go. At stake are Betancur's celebrated peace program and the continued survival of Colombia as an independent republic.

## Recipe for disaster

A look at the IMF's prescriptions for Colombia—the standard venal dose of “fiscal adjustment”—explains what the Betancur government is up against. The alleged target is reduction of Colombia's nearly \$2 billion fiscal deficit, the result in large measure of a shrunken tax revenue base, capital flight, consistently negative trade balance, unwieldy debt burden, and a shut-out from the international credit markets. To cut that deficit in half in 1985, the IMF urges:

- Keep public sector wages “to well below the inflation rate.” Finance Minister Roberto Junguito concurs, and has

pledged to draw a wage hike ceiling at an insignificant 10% in 1985 for nearly one million workers. In addition, the Fund insists that any adjustment in the minimum wage, currently less than \$150 a month, “be carefully limited.” Colombia's union movement, will not tolerate such limitations.

- Taxes for the first time on non-profit organizations, such as the social benefit funds, which aid the families of workers, in particular by making medical care available. These funds, presently on shoe-string budgets, would not survive the proposed new tax regimen.

- A second tax, added to the standing income tax, which would take an additional percentage of income in the years 1985, '86 and '87, reimbursable five years hence. Also, a reduction of income tax deductions.

- An additional 7% tax on gasoline, to be followed by progressive increases thereafter.

- Increases in all public service costs and elimination of government subsidies for fuel, transportation, water, electricity, and other essentials.

In addition to targeting the Colombian working and professional classes with its anti-consumer “recommendations,” the Fund would also crush Colombia's barely-surviving industrial base. Among other things, the Fund proposes:

- increasing domestic interest rates, which have already made credit inaccessible to most debt-strapped companies;

- shrinking the available amount of internal credit, including that of the central bank;

- ending all selective restrictions on imports;

- eliminating key aspects of Colombia's strict exchange controls; and

- accelerating the daily mini-devaluations of the Colombian peso.

For Colombians with a memory, these proposals will appear frighteningly familiar since they were implemented almost without exception by the 1974-78 López Michelsen administration with no other purpose in mind than to rip control of the country's productive sector out of the hands of the country's entrepreneurs and businessmen and turn it over to the drug-linked private banks and financial corporations



for a thoroughly professional looting job.

The López and subsequent Turbay administrations sustained themselves despite the generalized collapse of industrial and agricultural production that followed with substantial inflows of drug money through the no-questions-asked “sinister window” established at the central bank, another innovation of the López “whiz kids” like his former finance minister Rodrigo Botero Montoya.

However, the looting process could not continue indefinitely. With President Betancur’s crackdown on both the drug mafia and its banks, such as Jaime Michelsen Uribe’s Banco de Colombia, the illusion of economic well-being has dropped away. A bankrupt economy, empty state coffers, a domestic banking sector hocked up to its ears, soaring unemployment, and a debt service-to-exports ratio spirally out of control has left the Betancur government with few options.

It is with this reality in mind that the IMF has moved in for the kill. When its program for Colombia was first unveiled to Finance Minister Junguito at last month’s IMF assembly in Washington, D.C., an addendum was attached which warned the Colombian government that only full approval of such a program could reopen the world credit markets to Colombia.

When news of this “addendum” broke in the Colombian press, it not unexpectedly created quite a scandal. Since then, however, the public has been bombarded with the evaluations of various international “risk analysis” firms containing dire predictions for Colombia’s future. Exemplary is the report just issued by the U.S.-based International Institute of Economics (IIE), which awarded Colombia a “black star” to indicate its current status with the world financial community.

The degree of psychological warfare involved becomes obvious with a glance at the IIE’s “review,” which ascribes to Colombia:

- an illiquid banking structure,
- a serious fiscal deficit,
- a drastic decline in reserves, leaving less than four weeks worth of imports by the end of 1984,
- significant internal indebtedness with its central bank,
- limited access to the international banks, and
- false optimism regarding its coal reserves as a big revenue generator.

The IIE study laments that not only is the real Colombian economy collapsing, but that the “illegal drug economy” has also entered into recession. IIE defines the illiquidity of the private financial institutions as the cornerstone of Colombia’s troubles, hinting along with its IMF big brother that only a government-sponsored bailout will do. The implied solution: Bring home the drug money! Not accidentally, rumors have begun to circulate in Bogotá that the government is considering issuing dollar-denominated bonds designed to attract the narco-dollars currently stashed in Panama and other offshore banks.

## Final options

The government’s options—to either yield to the IMF or to declare a debt moratorium and organize the rest of the continent into an Ibero-American Common Market—are complicated by the opening of an especially explosive electoral season. Betancur, a conservative maverick who has cut his own nationalist pathway against the directions of the oligarchic controllers of his own party, is expected to begin ceding power to the party’s hand-picked presidential candidate, a self-proclaimed fascist and bitter factional enemy of the president, Alvaro Gómez Hurtado.

A Gómez presidency would undo everything Betancur has devoted his administration to accomplishing. Gómez is an advocate of the Milton Friedman school of “free-trade economics,” which sees cocaine, marijuana, and heroin as lucrative export products. Gómez is opposed to the negotiated truce with Colombia’s guerrilla movements that Betancur has so carefully, painfully nurtured. Gómez objects to Colombia’s membership in the Non-Aligned Movement.

To safeguard his administration’s achievements and to see them furthered, Betancur would have to simultaneously defy the international financial institutions *and* Colombia’s oligarchy, and that would require pulling together a powerful support apparatus in a very short period of time.

His dedication to establishing a lasting peace for Colombia, to driving out the drug mafia, and to replacing Colombia’s tarnished image internationally with one as a Third World leader on the debt front has already brought Betancur unprecedented popularity. Dissident factions within the Liberal Party, such as that headed by Luis Carlos Galán, have indicated their willingness to ally with Betancur under the right circumstances.

On Oct. 15, former Armed Forces commander Gen. (ret.) José Joaquín Matallana presented a document to an academic audience which warmly praised Betancur’s peace efforts and which called on the Armed Forces to give their fullest backing to the President’s truce with the guerrillas while guarding against the provocations of Betancur’s enemies. Matallana gave concrete form to his support call by proposing an urgent agrarian reform to increase food production through the technological up-grading of the agricultural sector.

Particularly important in the constellation of forces Betancur would have to draw on is the Vatican. Pope John Paul II’s recent visit to the Dominican Republic, where he described the developing sector’s debt crisis as threatening to “engender eternal underdevelopment” and where he scored the usurious financial world as one where “here, too, ethical principles are valid,” was intended as encouragement particularly for the nations of Ibero-America to unite in their own defense. Betancur, who rules a nation of devout Catholics under a concordat with the Vatican, would find an important ally in the Pope.

The choice facing President Betancur is a dramatic one, and the risks are high. So, however, are the stakes.

# IMF's 'cure' may kill the Philippines

by Gail G. Kay

Round one is over in the year-old fight between the Philippines, its 483 creditor banks, and the International Monetary Fund. Government officials signed a letter of intent with the IMF on refinancing the Philippines approximately \$24.7 billion foreign debt on Oct. 12. On Oct. 17, agreement was reached with the bank committee, led by Manufacturers Hanover Trust, coordinating the debt refinancing with the creditor banks. The next step is securing the seal of approval of the IMF's Executive Committee, which is awaiting an okay from the creditor banks.

An initial burst of enthusiasm and relief greeted these accords, spurred by announcement that the United States, Japan, and South Korea have already agreed to an \$80 million "bridging" loan to the Philippines, to tide Manila over until the IMF's \$1.65 billion credit comes through. South Korea's participation in the short-term joint financing arrangement is a first, and signals the level of concern throughout Asia that the Philippines debt crisis be brought under control before it contaminates other outstanding debtors, such as Indonesia and South Korea itself.

For President Ferdinand Marcos, however, the IMF accord does not mean relief. The past year's haggling over the debt refinancing package was the major contributing factor to the worst political crisis his government has faced in its 18-year tenure, a fact that IMF negotiators and the U.S. State Department used to their advantage in repeatedly forcing concessions from Marcos, both with an eye to restructuring the Philippines economy and to restricting Marcos's political independence.

Even up to Oct. 12, the IMF sought to postpone signing the letter of intent until after the government's Agrava Commission released its report on the August 1983 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The findings, long overdue, are expected to be explosive, suggesting collusion in the murder and its coverup at the highest levels of the Philippines military and, possibly, political allies of President Marcos. Therefore, Marcos himself broke the news of the financial agreement in an Oct. 13 nationally televised broadcast.

## IMF assault on Marcos's base

It remains to be seen whether or not the Philippines will be able to pay the price demanded in the just-signed letter of intent. The "belt-tightening" measures mean sharp reduction in the standard of living of the population at large, specific targeting of the government-subsidized monopolies run by

Marcos's "cronies," and opening the Philippines to a looting binge at the hands of foreign financial interests hungry to pick up equity at rock-bottom prices. In particular, the agricultural monopolies, for instance, in sugar and coconuts are to be absorbed into the "vertical integration" global food-control plan of the multinational agribusinesses.

Specifically, the IMF accord calls for lifting price controls on such staple items as sugar, rice, corn, canned milk, eggs, and pork, in a country where inflation has risen to about 60% in the last year. Simultaneously, the government freeze on foreign exchange trading was lifted. In the first 30 minutes

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*"For President Ferdinand Marcos, the IMF accord does not mean relief. The past year's haggling over the debt refinancing package was the major contributing factor to the worst political crisis his government has faced in its 18-year tenure, a fact that IMF negotiators and the U.S. State Department used to their advantage in repeatedly forcing concessions from Marcos."*

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of foreign exchange trading on Oct. 15 the Filipino peso plunged 8.1%, approaching black-market rates of 20.40 to the dollar. This was the fourth major devaluation in the past year, for an overall decline of 63.3% in the peso's worth.

Similar measures, applied in other countries, have sparked food riots, verging on civil war. Often, the client government has simply been forced to retreat in the face of popular outrage against the IMF "conditionalities," or to seek "debt relief" by other means.

But the second important feature of the Philippines' IMF package is the underlying assault on Marcos's political base, through the lifting of subsidies to monopolies controlled by his "cronies." Subsidies in the form of tax exemptions totaling about \$110 million a year are to be eliminated.

As expected, the political opposition immediately howled in protest when the IMF accord was announced, self-righteously accusing Marcos of "acceding to the oppressive conditions of the IMF." Self-righteous, because no opposition leader has stepped forward to suggest any course other than that the Philippines should "prove its creditworthiness" to the international lending institutions, on terms prescribed by those institutions. There is, however, more than a grain of truth in

the statement issued by the opposition Liberal Party that "With this action of the regime . . . it may well have made civil strife in the country . . . irreversible."

### **Aquino murder: a time-bomb**

The signing of the IMF letter of intent coincides with the most serious moment in the Philippines' political fortunes since the assassination of Aquino. By the end of this month, the official commission headed by former Court of Appeals justice Corazon Agrava has pledged to release its report on the Aquino murder. The country is rife with rumors that the five-person commission is torn over whether to pin the murder on a military conspiracy reaching up to and including Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver, a relative and long-time companion of President Marcos.

Commission head Agrava is rumored to be the only naysayer, choosing only to link the conspiracy to Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, chief of the Aviation Security Command assigned to protect Aquino at the Manila International Airport. General Ver is Custodio's commanding officer.

The political storm around the commission report is spinning off secondary and tertiary scandals, all circumstantially linking the military and political allies of President Marcos to the murder. Opposition leaders such as Jose Diokno, buddy of Khomeini backers Ramsey Clark and Richard Falk and head of the Anti-Bases Coalition, which is committed to ousting the U.S. military presence from the Philippines and ending the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," have the taste of blood and are moving in for the kill. Diokno has stated the obvious, charging that General Ver could not have acted "on his own without instructions from higher up."

One such scandal involving the leading Marcos "crony," coconut magnate Eduardo Cojuangco, erupted Oct. 16 as the attorney for the family of Aquino's alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, was arrested in connection with a \$6 million libel suit. Last July attorney Lupino Lazaro charged that Cojuangco, also first cousin to Aquino's widow, was tied to the Aquino murder. Lazaro has refused to pay \$90 bail so as to pressure the Agrava commission to release its findings. The libel suit promises to become a major media event because other defendants include a reporter, editor and vice-president of one of Manila's leading papers, *Bulletin Today*.

The Aquino scandal has brought to the surface dangerous fissures in both the political and military base of President Marcos, fissures that will require careful handling if the Philippines is not to become the next Iran. But political stability will never be achieved until the self-feeding economic and financial crisis imposed by the IMF is addressed. On its own, the Philippines cannot solve that crisis. It must become part of an effort between developing sector nations, the United States and Western Europe to overhaul the international monetary system. Such a proposal, independent Democratic president candidate Lyndon LaRouche has written in his "Operation Juárez" policy paper. That document is known to be under close study throughout the Philippines.

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## **Medicine**

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### **The current status of AIDS research**

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

In April of this year, the National Cancer Institute in the United States and the Louis Pasteur Institute in Paris announced results indicating that the cause of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) had been found. The French scientists isolated a virus, the Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus (LAV), from a tumor in an AIDS patient in January 1983, and subsequently isolated the same virus from other patients. Dr. Robert Gallo, of the National Cancer Institute, subsequently identified a virus, known as HTLV-3, in blood and tissue of AIDS patients.

Both viruses are members of a group known as retroviruses, and recent testing indicates they are closely related, if not identical. Retroviruses are unique in not having their own genetic material (DNA); they utilize an enzyme, reverse transcriptase, which causes infected cells to reproduce the virus from their own DNA.

Gallo had pioneered work on these viruses, which are known to attack T-cells, the immune cells the lack of which is the underlying defect in AIDS patients. He had initially documented that a related virus, HTLV-1 (Human T-cell Lymphoma—Leukemia Virus), was responsible for human T-cell leukemia, the first proven virus-caused cancer in humans.

Since that time, National Cancer Institute scientists have developed techniques for growing large quantities of the virus, and have developed a test for detecting evidence of exposure to the virus in blood. The government is beginning to collect blood samples from 200,000 regular blood donors in four cities with high numbers of AIDS cases. The four cities are New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Miami.

After testing, some donors with positive results and some with negative results will be asked to participate in a study to determine the significance of the test results. Donors with positive results will be informed, and offered additional test-

ing to determine if their immune system is working.

Recipients of blood from these donors will also be asked to participate. No blood from positive donors will be used for transfusion once the test is commercially available. The Center for Disease Control is now evaluating the risk of getting AIDS from transfusions. Of 6,332 cases of AIDS as of Oct. 15, 1984, only 73 have been acquired from transfused blood. This is out of a total of 4,000,000 Americans who receive blood or blood products each year.

More recently, the Sept. 10 *New York Times* reported that scientists in California had cloned the entire genetic material of the suspected AIDS virus. This would allow for the possibility of producing virus products without the risks of using live viruses.

While the identification of the virus represents a significant step forward, problems still remain. It is uncertain that a person carrying the virus will necessarily transmit it or come down with AIDS him- or herself. There have been cases in which a recipient came down with AIDS and died, while the donor was alive and asymptomatic.

Supporting evidence for a virus as the cause of AIDS comes from a study of 58 suspected cases in babies or young children. One-fifth of these children had received tainted blood transfusions, and the others had at least one parent in a high risk group; one baby's mother had died of AIDS. Apparently some of these infections were acquired in the uterus.

Since no family member of an AIDS patient has come down with the disease in the absence of sexual contact or blood transfer, the epidemiology is similar to Hepatitis B. There is no evidence of spread by casual contact in the United States, in spite of a recent report that the virus has been detected in the saliva of some people at high risk of developing the disease. Interestingly, the virus has not been detected in the saliva of AIDS victims.

Dr. Arthur Ammann, an immunologist at the University of California at San Francisco, raised a number of issues about the single-virus theory in a recent letter to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* excerpted below:

"Some persons with AIDS lack anti-body or detectable virus, and some at high risk have anti-body or detectable virus, but not AIDS. If infection with a single viral agent is the only cause of AIDS, it is difficult to explain why some blood-product recipients die of AIDS while the donor remains relatively healthy for three or more years following blood donation. Furthermore, if a single agent were responsible for AIDS, then the syndrome should have existed prior to the beginning of the epidemic in 1981."

One possibility is that the virus is a newly emerged organism. "Then one must ask why AIDS is confined to a selected population of persons at risk and has not been reported in medical workers involved in the management of patients with AIDS. The latter observations suggest that a single agent by itself is not capable of causing AIDS, but that other factors, such as additional viral infection or pre-existing

immuno-suppression, are prerequisite for the development of AIDS."

In the Oct. 19, 1984 issue of *Science*, medical researchers reported finding the AIDS virus in the semen of an apparently healthy homosexual man who had sexual contact in 1982 with another man who subsequently developed the disease. At a Boston press conference on Oct. 18, 1984, Dr. Martin Hirsch of the Massachusetts General Hospital said the AIDS virus is most likely transmitted by anal intercourse. This is consistent with work done a few years ago by Dr. Chandra Prakash of Ohio State University in which he reported the development of tumors resembling Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare tumor frequently found in AIDS patients, in homosexual hogs. The incidence of the tumors correlated with the total volume of semen the hog received by anal intercourse. Among homosexual men, the incidence of AIDS correlated with high numbers of contacts, generally 700 to 1,000 or more different partners.

It is in this context that one must view the recent furor in San Francisco when the director of public health ordered the closing of 14 public bathhouses which encourage anonymous and multiple sexual contacts. Militant homosexual leaders contend that closure of the baths—with such picturesque names as Animals, Boot Camp, Savage Theater, and The Slot—is an act of discrimination against gays and an attack on gay rights.

Commissioner Silverman reached his decision because "we now have solid evidence that AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease—often spread by people who are unaware they are carrying the virus." He added: "Make no mistake about it—these 14 establishments are not fostering gay liberation. They are fostering disease and death." At least six of the establishments, on advice of their attorneys, remained open in defiance of the order.

Mayor Diane Feinstein is backing Silverman's action, and the homosexual community is sharply split, with the Harvey Milk Gay Democratic Club and the city's only homosexual legislator supporting the closure, and Concerned Republicans for Individual Rights opposing it. Dr. Seth Charney, speaking for a pro-homosexual physicians group, said the order is not "based on any scientific evidence."

While these edifying debates continue, the number of cases in the United States has reached 6,332 as of Oct. 15, 1984, of whom 2,944, and essentially all of those diagnosed before 1982, have died. In Western Europe, the number of cases has nearly doubled over the last year, while in sub-Saharan African countries, such as Zaire, it is estimated that the incidence may be 10- to 20-times higher than the United States. While the indigenous European cases occur in the same homosexual and intravenous-drug-user groups as in the United States, the African cases are occurring among non-homosexual, non-drug-using inhabitants who are immuno-suppressed by IMF-induced malnutrition and collapse of sanitary infrastructure.

# U.S. pushes World Bank's Africa plan

by Linda de Hoyos

The United States delegation to the United Nations Second Committee concerned with economic matters is working to turn this year's committee deliberations into enforced approval of the World Bank report "Toward the Sustained Development of Sub-Saharan Africa." That report outlines a genocide blueprint for Africa.

The signal for this was the speech of Ambassador Alan L. Keyes, alternate U.S. representative, before the U.N. Second Committee on Oct. 12. Keyes adopted the genocidal attitude of the World Bank in all his proposals, with one additional feature: Whereas the World Bank is a supranational financial institution, Keyes speaks for the political power of the United States to politically and militarily enforce World Bank plans.

Keyes opened his speech with a protest directed to those who justifiably complain that the U.N. has made no headway in aiding the economies of the underdeveloped sector or in alleviating the onerous debt burden that, in particular, the starving African nations face. On the contrary, Keyes claimed: "There are literally millions of people around the globe who could testify" that "the U.N. system is not incapable of bearing fruit." From this, Keyes draws out a theory of U.N. activity: "Mr. Chairman, the success stories of the U.N. system appear to have certain common features. Their aim has been to help people *not governments*. . . . They have concentrated on producing results, *rather than simply amassing or increasing inputs of resources*. By contrast, the exercises that have generally proven fruitless have been too ambitious in intention, too broad in scope. . . . They have been mainly informed by political imperatives rather than by a tangible sense of the daily needs of the people of developing countries."

The actual meaning of these sentences was not lost on representatives from the African nations. Just as charged, the U.N. has accomplished nothing as an international forum for shifting resources to the de-developed nations of Africa. Instead, while dribbling aid to starving populations, the U.N. supranational bureaucracy has actively worked to uphold the framework of the International Monetary Fund, whose genocidal conditionalities policies are the major source of social upheavals throughout the continent. The rule of the IMF and the price collapse of commodity exports in Africa have reduced the agricultural-production output levels of the black

African countries by 2% every year since 1970. For Keyes et al., however, these facts have nothing to do with the "realities of life for the people of developing countries."

Indeed, he goes a step further and demands the overthrow of any government that should stand in the way of such genocidal policies toward their populations. "We might begin to think less of increasing the power and resources of government and more about unleashing the energy and creativity of the people," says Keyes. "We might begin to accept the fact that government is not the only and, in most cases, not even the chief engine of development. In fact, *it is often an obstacle* [emphasis added]."

Given that Keyes has deleted "increasing inputs of resources" from his definition of development, Keyes proceeds to make clear what he might actually mean by the word: "With the people at the grass roots firmly in mind . . . take the problem of agricultural productivity and development, for example. One could argue, for instance, that it makes sense to have agricultural development as a priority for Africa, while industrialization might be the priority for another region."

Keyes is endorsing the policy enunciated in the World Bank report which criticizes infrastructural development as a "costly mistake" and declares that "industry becomes a burden on the more efficient and dynamic parts of the economy."

Of course, there can be no development of agriculture in Africa without the input of such resources as tractors and other machinery, electrification, and water management—all of them products of industrial development. This is all the more true in Africa, where the very lack of these resources has destroyed the land, created worsening drought conditions, and thrown millions of people into below-subsistence diet levels. Keyes's modest proposal is that this genocidal process be sped up.

On Nov. 2, the General Assembly will hold the first of six special sessions on Africa, to be chaired by Japan. No significant aid or solutions to the catastrophe facing the African nations can be expected to emerge. According to one advanced-sector diplomat involved in preparing for the session, the first objective is to learn what it is the African countries want. This means, he then elaborated, what the African countries want "within the framework of the IMF." The second objective is to "coordinate the many programs" that are already in existence—that is, exert increasing supranational control over the administration of IMF and U.N. programs within the countries, as also prescribed by the World Bank.

This agenda, in combination with the declaration of genocidal intent by Ambassador Keyes, is a firm warning to African countries that the United Nations forums are a rigged game, and function as diversions from the political combat *against* the IMF, the World Bank, and the powers behind Ambassador Keyes that is required for survival.

# Why the Swiss are feeling victimized

by Thierry Lalevée

For the second time in two months, a Swiss newspaper has come out with a lengthy article denouncing Lyndon H. LaRouche, *EIR*, and this writer. “LaRouche Sows to All Winds” reads the front-page banner in the political section of Sunday’s Lausanne-based daily, *Tribune Le Matin* on Oct. 14. White on black (and underlined in purple!), the title directs readers to an article on the following page, “The Victims of LaRouche,” under a kicker: “The mystery and power of disinformation.”

Last July 26, the Lausanne-based weekly *L’Hebdo* published a three-page feature on LaRouche, advertised on the front page with the ambiguous title: “Wheat: the market of disinformation.” Inside, the creative title was “History of a Disinformation Operation.” It reported that a “mysterious group” was going after the Lausanne-based André grain cartel.

Apart from the repeated use of the word “disinformation,” there is an interesting common thread in these articles, which have exclusively appeared, not by chance, in the small city of Lausanne. Lausanne is the headquarters of the Nazi International, and, indeed, members of the newly formed club called “The Victims of LaRouche,” publicized by *La Tribune*’s Roger de Diesbach—a very interesting name for those who know Swiss history—are such personalities as Nazi banker François Genoud; Madeline Chevallaz, sister of the former Swiss defense minister, known for her association with Indian Khalistani separatist Chauhan Singh; and one Gilbert Baechtold, a former Swiss Socialist parliamentarian associated with Genoud. Almost all charter-member LaRouche victims are resident in Lausanne, but there is also the Berne-based journalist Ahmed Huber, an avowed Nazi, Swiss convert to Islam, friend of Genoud, and member of the circle of the pro-Soviet Nazi, Gen. Otto-Ernst Remer in southern Germany. According to both *L’Hebdo* and *La Tribune*, other members can be found among “Swiss bankers” and the André grain firm.

According to *L’Hebdo*, what has sparked such reactions is the July 17 exposé published in *EIR* on André connections to the terrorist Sikh separatists in India’s breadbasket state, Punjab. Apparently, some within the Swiss establishment are convinced that *EIR* has successfully penetrated the secret of the cartel. However, looking at the arguments and facts in these articles, the explanation doesn’t hold up. For example, the *L’Hebdo* author has had a proud image as a liberal and investigative journalist tracking down scandals and Nazis;

now he comes out in defense of Nazi Genoud against *EIR*. And Roger de Diesbach, who accuses *EIR* and LaRouche of working for the CIA, only several lines further down denounces *EIR* for calling Chevallaz a “CIA agent,” something *EIR* never did, and which is not even coherent with his own arguments.

The facts in the articles are wrong because they don’t dare print in Switzerland—the best approximation of a Fourth Reich—the real accusations we have put forward. As insiders admit, the rage of the gnomes has been sparked by last June’s publication of *The Hitler Book* by editor Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s Schiller Institute. The book unveils the cynical, leading role played by the Swiss Establishment before and during World War II. As one Swiss who called into *EIR* offices put it, “It is all true, but you have no right to dare to say it!”

The rage is out because the revelations made by the book are very relevant to the great game the same Swiss Establishment would like to adopt today, by playing the Soviet Union against the United States under the cover of a “neutrality” which is taken less and less seriously by the Swiss themselves. It has become increasingly difficult, thanks to LaRouche and *EIR*, to hide the cynical evil ruling the institutions of “the tribes,” as anthropologist Denis de Rougemont likes to describe the confederacy.

*EIR* and Lyndon H. LaRouche were the first to dare print the truth about the Swiss oligarchy (see *EIR*, July 5, 1983). Others are following suit. The quietude of Helvetia has been disturbed in recent months by all manner of unheard-of scandals which, horror, often found their way onto the front page of international newspapers.

For example, who would have dared to go after one of the most cynical, profit-making arms businesses in the world, that of Switzerland. Only recently exposed was the export of no less than 80 Pilatus C-57 training planes to Iran; sent as civilian planes from Switzerland, they were transformed into war-planes by the Rome-based company, Contraves S.A. with the full knowledge of Oerlikon-Burhle, the Swiss arms firm.

We call the reader’s attention to surprising scandals within Switzerland. For example, last August, a bomb exploded under the window of the home of Confederacy Justice Minister Friedrichs, an event unheard-of in Swiss history. Nobody claimed responsibility. Three weeks later, the same minister announced that for personal and health reasons, he would resign. Another event unheard of. Whether there was a connection between the two, no one knows, but under the Swiss code of silence, no one even asked.

These events are similar to those which shook Switzerland before World War II, reflecting a political war within the Establishment. The attacks against LaRouche, amid more positive articles published in Geneva and Zurich, indicate that LaRouche and his policies are the debatable issue, and will ultimately decide, whither Switzerland!

# Milk shortages hit Western Europe

by Marcia Merry

Milk shortages are now breaking out in Western Europe, paralleling the milk shortage and dairy-farm crisis worsening in the United States. Some West German dairies report a drop of 40% in their farm raw-milk supplies. Milk output overall has been declining in the European Community since a deliberate milk reduction plan went into effect last March.

Next to no reports of the European dairy situation appear in the U.S. media, and little in the farm trade journals. Instead, the Department of Agriculture and State Department are trying to divert attention to farm trade warfare between the United States and Europe and between the United States and Canada. Earlier this month, Secretary of Agriculture John Block sent a much publicized letter to the EC complaining about their refusal to institute certain "free-trade" measures the State Department was demanding for farm products. In turn, the new U.S. agriculture trade act contains a much publicized "retaliatory" mechanism on wine exports and imports. Western European grain output was cited last week by the Agriculture Department as the cause of the low prices U.S. farmers are now receiving for grain. This week, Block went to Canada to complain about Canadian hogs and potatoes entering the country.

## Cartel food-scarcity plan

Behind the histrionics and lies, the real story is simple and deadly. A small chain of world food cartel companies (Bunge, André, Cargill, Dreyfus, Continental, Nestles, Unilever) is manipulating government policy through the U.S. Agriculture Department and Europe's Common Agriculture Policy (CAP). The goal is to dismantle the most productive farm systems ever developed, and build up Soviet strategic food defense stockpiles. The method is simple: "controlled scarcity." This is moving very fast in the dairy sectors of the United States and Europe, which together account for 40% of the world's annual milk output.

The European Community is the largest single dairy-producing region in the world. Most milk-powder exports to the Third World have been directly or indirectly controlled through Unilever, Nestles, or related brokers. Over the last decade, this cartel has written off Africa and other zones they call the "Fourth World," and has begun to reduce output capacity in Europe and North America.

European and American farmers are told that the reason they are getting low prices and must cull cows is the "downward pressure" of intense competition. The competition is all orchestrated by the cartels through the New Zealand Dairy

Board—an old British Empire creation, the largest dairy exporter in the world. According to the Foreign Agriculture Service, supervised by Undersecretary Daniel Amstutz of Cargill, U.S. milk output needs to be priced cheaper to compete with East bloc and New Zealand milk powder, which sells for \$600 per ton, less than half U.S. and European productions cost.

However, the cartels are guaranteeing the Soviets both dairy imports and herd processing technologies. From 1982 to 1983, Soviet milk-cow productivity went up 6%, the largest improvement anywhere in the world, though from a very low level. The breeding and herd management systems are supplied by W. R. Grace.

## The output drops

In March 1984, the CAP milk-reduction "quota" system went into effect, compelling European dairy farmers to reduce their milk deliveries to processors by "quota" amounts set for each nation. The official target price for milk is frozen at last year's level. A system of premiums pays farmers, in some cases according to age, to reduce output. The cow cull rate has gone up dramatically. A few weeks ago, the quotas became binding, and, around the same time, shortages were reported.

On Oct. 13, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported in its economics section that numbers of dairies are complaining about the lack of raw milk. Many farmers are delivering up to 40% less than before. In Bavaria, the situation is extreme. There is not enough to supply both Bavarian needs and usual Italian exports.

Overall, the farm milk supply going to German dairies has shrunk to 1980 levels. In September alone, production went down 8% as compared with a year ago.

In England, the consumption of fluid milk has fallen by almost a percentage point in less than a year. Dairy farmers in England and Wales face at minimum a 12% net income reduction. Within only months of the introduction of the quota system, the market value of a dairy cow went from £550 to £320.

In France and Holland, regions of relatively large surplus production, milk shortages are reported for even the processing of milk powder and cheese.

Ireland is a disaster. There, 45% of the workforce is involved in agriculture. The milk sector is relatively five times larger in Ireland than in the rest of the EC.

The daily diet in Europe relies heavily on dairy products for necessary animal-protein supplies. Compared to the average U.S. per capita annual consumption of 20.6 pounds of cheese, in France the average is 41.8 pounds per person, and in Greece the average is 42.9 pounds. In the United States, the average butter consumption is 5.0 pounds per capita a year; in West Germany the average is 31.6 pounds, and Ireland 29.2 pounds. Dairy shortages and consumer price rises will undercut the European nutrition level overnight.

# Is Mars mission aimed against SDI?

by Marsha Freeman

After the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz joint space mission, U.S. and Soviet scientists discussed the possibility of a future joint manned mission to Mars. Although dropped in intervening years of crises in relations, it was a good idea: A manned Mars mission would challenge the state of science and technology of both nations. It would require new space-propulsion, environmental, and control systems to keep crews and spacecraft in operation for nearly three years, and new scientific projects for the exploration and development of the planet most like Earth.

Now a U.S.-Soviet mission to Mars has been raised for discussion again—by nuclear-freeze spokesmen! They propose a joint, “peaceful” U.S.-Soviet manned mission to Mars, as an alternative to the “militarization of space” under President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative for beam-weapon defense systems.

In fact, like some pieces of U.S. defense legislation, the idea originated in the Soviet embassy in Washington, and was conduited through Carol Rosin of the Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space into freezenik congressional offices in order to, as Rosen told *EIR*, be “more effective” in killing the SDI by offering a “positive” alternative.

The proponents of this “peaceful” substitution do not acknowledge the existence of the advanced Soviet beam-weapon program. But following the recent record-breaking stay of Soviet cosmonauts in the Salyut 7 space station, there has been substantial media hype about how advanced Soviet Mars plans are. Suddenly, congressional representatives never before interested in the civilian space program, and “scientists” who enjoy backchannel discussions with Soviet scientists on how to tear down U.S. defenses—and the Soviets themselves—have become great champions of a Mars mission.

### Are the Soviets Ready for Mars?

Is it a near-term possibility? The question is, what is needed to send men to Mars?

The past two-decade history of Soviet unmanned mis-

sions to Mars have been marked by an overwhelming percentage of failures (see below). Out of eight flights between 1962 and 1973, seven did not produce significant scientific data. Three spacecraft missed the planet.

The data which has revolutionized our knowledge of Mars has been mainly from the U.S. Viking lander which conducted biological and chemical analyses of Martian soil. Viking was designed to operate for nine months and sent back data for six years. No Soviet long-range spacecraft have ever lasted that long.

Moreover, to send people to Mars will require entirely new technologies for long-duration flight in terms of guidance, communications, and reliability; Improved rocket propulsion and spacecraft design; and new facilities for medical care and other needs likely to arise during three years in space.

Soviet cosmonauts have never left low-Earth orbit. In order to leave the Earth’s protective radiation shield, the Soyuz craft used for two decades is inadequate. Trips beyond the Earth’s Van Allen belt demand new spacecraft with better protection from the increased radiation environment.

The U.S. did this fifteen years ago in the Moon landing.

At the present time, the Soviets have no booster that could carry men and materials to the Moon, much less to Mars. The Apollo Saturn rocket carried 300,000 pounds to the Moon, but the astronauts only stayed a few days. A Mars-bound ship must weigh between four and eight times that amount to carry the consumables and equipment for the longer journey.

There are constant rumors that the giant Soviet G-1 space booster, reportedly twice the power of the Saturn V, is ready for testing. But this rocket had two catastrophic failures in the 1969-1972 period, one of which killed 100 people, and went through a decade of redesign; it will have to be flown successfully by itself a number of times before it is man-rated.

The Soviets have been two decades behind the United States in rocket propulsion technology. The Centaur rocket, built in the U.S. in 1963, was the first space booster to use liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, rather than kerosene-derived fuels. The Soviets have never mastered the technology to use this energetic but highly explosive fuel. Yet, going to Mars with carbon-based fuels would mean an enormous increase in the amount of weight at lift-off, to carry the extra fuel and fuel tanks that the less efficient fuel would require. It does not seem conceivable that anyone would make a manned trip to Mars without liquid hydrogen fuel, or a nuclear propulsion stage, but there is no evidence that the Soviets have mastered these techniques.

Large kerosene fueled rockets would be useful for Earth-orbiting military payloads, however. Soviet watchers have pointed out that rather than planning an immediate Mars mission, the Soviets and their U.S. apologists are more likely going to use Mars mission propaganda as a handy cover for developments which are primarily military, such as the use



of a super booster not for manned missions, but for the deployment of space-based laser battle stations.

On September 13, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 236, sponsored by Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), calling for renewed space cooperation as an alternative to an "arms race in space." One of the witnesses was Dr. Carl Sagan, a founder of The Planetary Society, which has *opposed every manned space program*. Yet, Sagan presented himself as a great champion of the joint manned Mars mission! Sagan suggested that the mission be targeted for 1992, which, he explained, would not only be the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, but also the 75th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution!

Dr. Carol Rosin was there, of course. She stated that a joint Mars mission "is an excellent one, as long as 'Star Wars' budgets do not accompany it. Even a small amount of SDI funding," she said, "would eventually eliminate the Mars project as SDI would preempt the resources."

This "Mars fever" has been aided by a disinformation campaign surrounding the recent, record-breaking 237-day Soviet space station mission. On Oct. 15, Sen. Matsunaga stated that this flight was evidence that the Soviets are planning a manned Mars mission. He failed to state that it will take 10-15 years to develop the technology required. In 1980, the chief Soviet space doctor, Oleg Gazenko, told a press conference that the flight could happen in "ten, fifteen or twenty years, but I believe it will be before the year 2000."

A joint mission would be valuable. Rather than using this important goal of spreading human civilization to other planets as a weapon against strategic defense, a Mars program taking advantage of the directed energy, computer, and other advances from the beam defense program itself would reach its goal that much sooner. But the Soviets, in their mad dreams of world domination which U.S. beam-weapon defenses would crush, have refused to take up President Reagan's offer to develop this defensive technology *with* the United States ("mutually assured survival"), and begin the planning for a joint manned Mars mission at the same time.

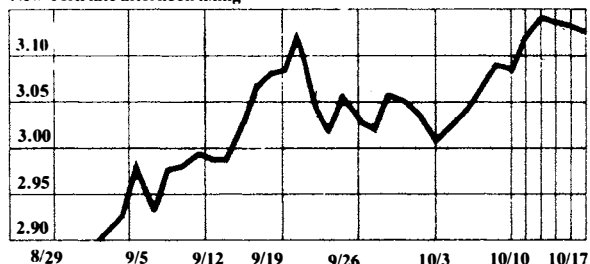
### Soviet unmanned flights to Mars

- Nov. 1, 1962:** Missed the planet by 120,000 miles.
- Nov. 30, 1964:** No data returned due to loss of signal from the spacecraft.
- May 19, 1971:** Entered Mars orbit, but the lander crashed on impact.
- May 28, 1971:** Communications with lander lost after 20 seconds.
- July 21, 1973:** Missed Mars by 1,375 miles.
- Aug. 5, 1973:** Achieved orbit and returned scientific data.
- Aug. 5, 1973:** Transmissions from the lander lost after three minutes.
- Aug. 9, 1973:** Lander was released, but missed the planet by 800 miles.

## Currency Rates

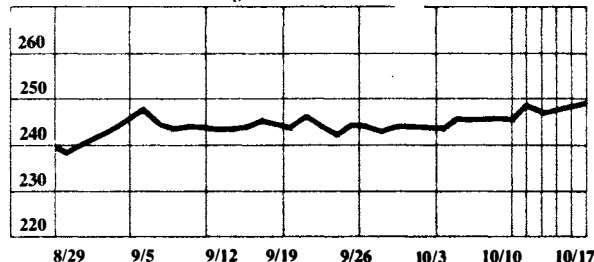
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



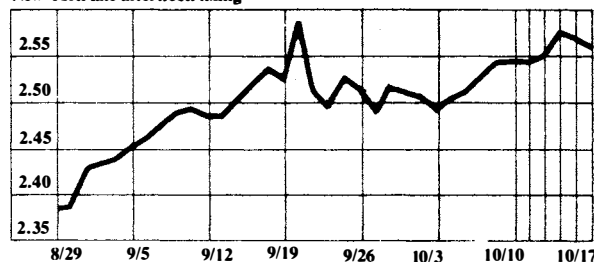
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



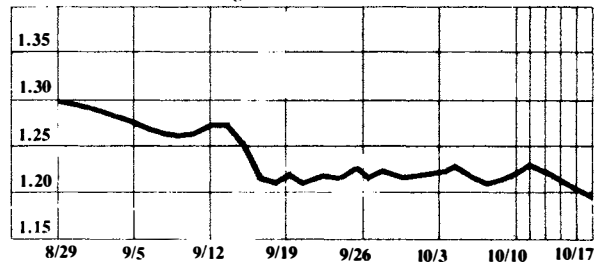
### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



# Business Briefs

## Agriculture

### Wheatgrowers demand more droughts

The Nebraska Wheatgrowers Association has released a mid-October report claiming that corn supply stocks should be reduced and calling for mandatory production controls in the 1985 farm bill. Chase Econometrics was commissioned to do the study, and argues that farm wheat prices will rise only under two conditions: 1) If the national corn supply carryover is reduced from the current alleged 1.3 billion bushels to 700 million bushels; and 2) if, in addition, there are droughts in other nations.

Chase says that stocks reduction alone would not improve the domestic farm wheat price. The droughts are also essential, and might increase prices by \$2.00 a bushel.

The wheatgrowers say they must ask for mandatory production controls because they don't know what else to do. In effect, these farmers are falling into the food-cartel's plan for food shortages in the United States, genocidal famine in the Third World, and a reduction of the farmers of the U.S. farm sector to share-cropping under giant grain companies' control.

## Food Crisis

### Kissinger: 'friend of the hungry'?

Newspapers have lately been reporting that Henry Kissinger and Cargill grain are the dearest friends of the hungry, and very much for food production. A Cargill executive was recently featured in a *New York Times* interview calling for more "food for the starving."

Then, a former Cargill associate, Dwayne Andreas, now president of the agri-giant Archer Daniels Midland, was reported in a recent Jack Anderson column calling for more PL-480 U.S. food aid. He demanded that the program be relocated from the "insensitive" State Department back to the Department of Agriculture, where, he ne-

glected to add, the undersecretary of agriculture is a 25-year Cargill executive.

On Oct. 16, World Food Day, Henry Kissinger was referred to in a special report by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization on the world hunger situation. "The conference [1974 World Food Conference] goals of, within a decade, having no child go to bed hungry, no family fearing for its next day's bread, and no human being's future and capabilities stunted by malnutrition seem as remote today as they did when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger enunciated them in 1974, despite significant improvements in world food availability."

This is the same theme of the latest OXFAM charity campaign, called "Hungry for Change," which features the headline, "Henry Kissinger, Eat Your Words," and quotes the same Kissinger 1974 line, "Within a decade, no child will go to bed hungry."

## Technology

### Breakthrough in laser propagation

Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, predicted earlier this month that "optical phase conjugation" (OPC) may be able to compensate for distortions produced in laser beams propagated through the atmosphere, enabling ground-based lasers to attack targets in space, such as ballistic missiles—a proposal first made in *EIR* June 15, 1984. Cooper's remarks were reported Sept. 24 in *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine.

Optical phase conjugation is a non-linear effect in nature. In one type, Stimulated Brillouin Scattering, a non-linear material, such as a liquid, backscatters a high-power incident beam so as to reflect a divergent, unfocused beam as convergent and focusing. The beam interacts with the liquid to establish an acoustic shock front, which then backscatters the beam with a frequency down-shifted by the frequency of the acoustic wave.

The phenomenon demonstrates the fun-

damental electromagnetic character of sound production.

As a result of its ability to correct for distortions, Cooper argued that OPC would also reduce the required precision of fabrication for high-energy laser optical components from a small fraction of a wavelength of the generated laser light "to many wavelengths, perhaps even many tens of wavelengths." One effect of this application would be to reduce the precision with which space-based mirrors need be machined. Kosta Tsipis of MIT has argued that the required precision would never be attained. Cooper's remarks indicate that, combined with OPC, presently existing technology could suffice.

## Industry

### Factories use less capacity in September

U.S. industry used less of its capacity in September than in August, slipping to an operating rate of 81.9%, the Federal Reserve reported on Oct. 17. The report was gloomy news for laid-off factory workers, whose employers now have less reason than ever to call them back.

The Labor Department earlier reported that 120,000 factory jobs were lost in September alone.

The Fed said the decline in the operating rates of industries to 81.9% of capacity took it below the 82.4% average maintained from 1967 through 1982.

According to the Fed, half of the decline in production in September was attributable to the one-week General Motors strike and to general parts shortages.

## Operation Juárez

### SELA moves toward the Common Market

The 10th Annual Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), meeting in

Caracas, announced on Oct. 10 that they have reached "total consensus" on the necessity to create a Latin American Common Market. The creation of a Common Market is extremely important, said SELA, because of the need to establish mechanisms to finance trade, and especially because of the close relationship that exists between trade and the foreign debt. SELA spokesmen also stated that they have scheduled a meeting for the first half of 1985 to discuss the creation of the Common Market.

### **Real Estate**

## **Houston: more 'recovery news'**

While economists babble on about the U.S. economy's "strong recovery," real-estate developers in Houston, Texas, are refusing to open new buildings because they cannot find business tenants. The brand new 34-story Phoenix Tower, part of the Greenway Plaza complex, now sits empty. Its construction was completed several months ago.

Developers of the 660,000-square-foot tower have decided not to open the building until Houston's collapsing real-estate market, which continues to be plagued by high vacancy rates, firms up.

Phoenix Tower is a joint project of Albritton Development of Dallas and Allegheny International. Albritton president James H. Wilson says that no leases will be signed with small tenants until a major tenant is found.

If the building were opened, the financial partners of the project would lose their federal investment tax credit, as well as sustain operating costs for air conditioning, security, and cleaning.

Wilson says their banks are not worried because the financial strength of Allegheny International allows them to meet the carrying costs for the building loan. Republic Bank-Dallas provided construction financing.

"I see that we may have hit the bottom [in the office leasing slump], but I don't think we're coming up yet," Wilson said.

"We will not make wild concessions just to put somebody in the building." Some Houston developers are actually offering tenants up to two-years' free rent merely to lease their buildings.

### **Military Technology**

## **U.S. Army announces laser-armed tank**

The U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command issued a request for proposals from defense contractors to design a directed-energy weapons-system vehicle. The Army's Mobile Test Unit program has already produced a system on a tracked military vehicle that successfully destroyed aircraft in tests over the past eight years. Such a weapon would primarily be of use in Korea and Western Europe for defense against attacking aircraft and tactical missiles.

### **Oil**

## **Price drop destroys repayment plans**

All the carefully laid plans to pay the debt with income from the sale of oil have crashed for Mexico and Venezuela in the wake of the oil-price drop. In Mexico, the head of state-owned oil company Pemex, Beteta, said that in response to the North Sea oil price drops, "The Mexican attitude must be maximally alert to react immediately." Finance Minister Silva Herzog, speaking to the Senate, warned that any price decreases would be a "hard blow" that would eliminate \$550 million for every dollar drop.

Several emergency meetings have taken place in Venezuela to attempt to resolve this situation. The energy minister went on national TV on the afternoon of Oct. 18 to announce that Nigeria had promised the Venezuelan government it would not raise prices. The news reported a few hours later that the Nigerians had raised their oil prices.

# Briefly

● **FARMERS** began signing up Oct. 15 to take acreage out of production next year to qualify for federal loans and crop insurance. The "extra" incentive is cash payments before the elections. Said one source, the Agriculture Department opened the sign-up period early "to keep the farmer alive until he votes." Rumors in Washington say more financial "sweeteners" will be used to induce more farmers to reduce production, on the pretext that U.S. corn and other food supplies are expected to be large.

● **PITTSBURGH**, formerly the Steel Capital of the United States, has decided, after the recent closings of so many furnaces, that since no steel is poured anymore in the city proper the city's most famous neon sign—a big mosaic of a steelworker pouring the metal—need no longer be lit up. The sign is now dark.

● **THE USDA** announced on Oct. 2 that the Soviets are expected to buy a record 50 million tons of grain in the trade year which began Oct. 1. This exceeds all previous rates of Soviet imports. The reason given for the grain sales is failed Russian harvests. According to UPI wire reports, "The Soviet wheat crop is especially bleak, and is expected to reach just 75 million tons, the lowest level since a disastrous 1975 harvest." As one pundit observed, the U.S. grainbelt is becoming "one big 'back forty' for the Soviet Union."

● **R&D FORECASTS**, a computer projection of 1985 R&D budgets of 2,400 companies grouped in 185 industry categories, has recently been released. It includes U.S. companies as well as major European firms active in the American market. According to this study, the leader in R&D spending is the computer industry with about \$7.7 billion. The study is available from Schonfeld & Associates, Evanston, Illinois.

## New fascist threat: the 'Green-Red' assault on Germany

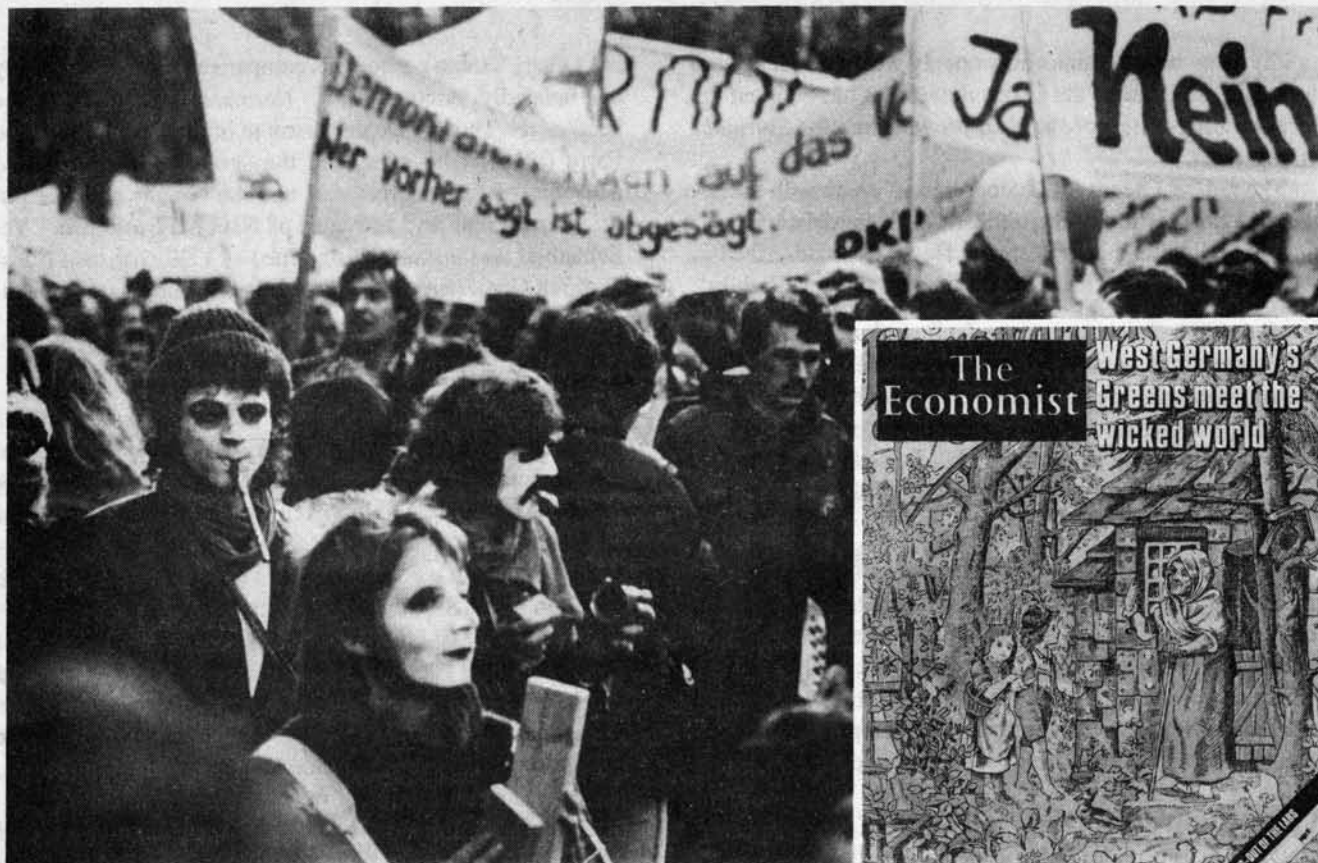
by EIR's Wiesbaden staff

In the Sept. 30 municipal elections in the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Green Party received more than 8% of the vote and 1,300 elected positions. Euphoric representatives of the Greens are already anticipating double-digit results in the coming spring elections in Berlin and Baden-Württemberg. This movement, made up of "former" terrorists, communist activists, old Nazis, Qaddafi supporters, ethnic separatists, East bloc agents, and others hostile to the republic, is now positioned to join in a federal "Red-Green" coalition with the Social Democrats, to destroy the Federal Republic of Germany and deliver it into the hands of the Soviet Union.

While the international press boosts the Greens as the 1980s version of innocent "flower children" who have "raised legitimate concerns about the environment and the arms race," we will document here that they are *fascists* in the tradition of Gregor Strasser, and that they further constitute the support apparatus for the hard core of terrorists who are currently carrying out acts of violence and sabotage against German and American military facilities and personnel, at Soviet behest.

Like their Nazi forebears, the Greens are no indigenous German phenomenon, but are being promoted by an international oligarchy—from both East and West—that is committed to the destruction of Germany and its alliance with the United States. While the Soviet Union is funding the German Green and "peace" movement to the tune of 60 million deutschemarks (about \$23 million) a year, the U.S. State Department and Ambassador Arthur Burns invite Green leaders to tour the United States on a regular basis.

Germany is now set for a repeat of the tragedy of the Weimar Republic, with the rapid expansion of an irrationalist, anti-republican movement, the discrediting of existing political institutions under conditions of international crisis and growing unemployment, and the rampant appeasement of the fascists by other leading political forces. The German government and security institutions have shown no determination to protect the republic from the Green menace. Instead, the number of those who advocate appeasement is increasing; the Greens, many argue, have gained the "respectability" of a parliamentary party; perhaps they can be "co-opted and controlled" over time.



*The news media are promoting the Greens as idealistic young innocents on a moral crusade. These are the Soviet-backed descendents of the Nazi stormtroopers, who are sabotaging German and American military facilities, seeking the break-up of the Western alliance, and are committed to the destruction of republican government.*

This attitude—which also typified the treatment of the Nazi Party during the Weimar Republic—is no longer exhibited merely by Social Democratic Party (SPD) leaders such as Hesse state Governor Holger Börner, who capitulated to the Greens in 1982 after a bitter and bloody fight against them. The same is now increasingly true of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), one of whose parliamentary leaders, Kurt Biedenkopf, now praises them as acceptable parliamentary partners.

### **The fascist belief-structure**

The Greens are a fascist movement, an irrationalist cult masquerading behind a thin public-relations veneer of “non-violence.” The blood-and-soil mystical worship of nature and “the people,” the romantic flight from the modern industrial world back to pre-industrial times, the Dionysian character of the rock-drug-counterculture—all these are hallmarks of a fascist mass movement and the Gnostic belief structure.

Rudolf Bahro, the East German “emigrée” who was one of the founders of the Greens, described his rejection of the Western Judeo-Christian tradition in terms which Adolf Hitler would have readily endorsed:

I am interested in the forces for cultural revolution

that lie, in no small way, in Christ, Buddha, and Lao Tse. Forces that have made history. We need the Gnostic tradition. . . . Taken realistically, mysticism, at least clear-headed mysticism, means a profound mobilization of emancipatory forces in the human psyche.

Bahro insists that the world would be better off had the agricultural and industrial revolutions never occurred, and advocates the following program:

The only real alternative can be the construction of basic communities, consisting of a proposed maximum of 3,000 human beings. . . . These communities will unify themselves around a simple, “steady state” mode of reproduction of their material foundations. They will produce their basic needs in nutrition, clothing, housing, education, and health care largely through their own work, deciding on specialized production for barter primarily to surrounding areas. . . .

While not every Green sympathizer is a hard-core fascist, each potentially tends in that direction, and under conditions of increasing political and economic crisis, the bad will

rapidly grow worse. Punks now openly wear swastikas, and the radicalized part of the Green movement has adopted the street-fighting tactics of the Nazi brownshirts, the *Sturmabteilung* (SA).

The radical Greens, or “autonomists,” share with the SA man the glorification of the nihilistic and anarchistic world-view of a Nietzsche or a Hermann Hesse, who described in his book *Steppenwolf* the mental state of the “street fighter”:

A wild desire for strong feelings burned in me, for sensations, a rage against this colorless, flat, normal, sterilized life, a mad rage to smash something, perhaps a warehouse or a cathedral or even myself, to commit daring stupidities. . . . To seduce a young girl or to smash some representatives of the bourgeois order in the face.

Here one is reminded of those modern figures such as anti-nuclear activist Michael Duffke who attempted “to smash some representatives of the bourgeois order in the face,” beating an unarmed policeman with a club. Duffke was sentenced to five-and-a-half years in prison, was released early and then arrested again when he attempted to sexually abuse a 10-year-old girl in a swimming pool.

### A repetition of 1933?

Political and trade-union leaders who spoke out, albeit timidly, against the Greens as “eco-fascists” in 1982 and 1983 have now been cowed into silence. A well-known conservative journalist and historian recently commented on results of the North Rhine-Westphalian elections:

It looks very bad. The government has done and said nothing. Some are beginning to realize that they are being overtaken by events. Imagine Lafontaine [ultra-leftist Saarland SPD chief Oskar Lafontaine, who publicly demands West Germany’s withdrawal from NATO—ed.] as chancellor with one or two Green ministers! It is exactly like 1933! We are involuntarily reminded of von Papen: “Take in Hitler and control him.”

Chancellor Kohl is soft, as soft as butter. The government is so naive; they are nothing but honest Christians who stand opposed to a cunning Lafontaine who believes he can invite the Greens to a coalition meeting and the Greens will behave like nice children.

And yet the single issue in German politics seems to be that the forest is dying! What a farce! That shows the political level of the population—they have become susceptible to a Green revolutionary demagogue. As in 1933, the Greens appeal to the lowest instincts. And it works. Step by step, they can establish themselves more. They can increase their following and the means at their disposal.

Others too have made this comparison, even if hesitantly and belatedly. Among them is Hermann von Schaubert, the head of the Thomas Dehler Institute of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), who compared the “political intentions and activities of the ‘alternatives’ and the Greens with the political intentions and activities of National Socialism.” Yet Schaubert was instantly disciplined by FDP chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who charged that this criticism was neither factually justified nor “in the style of the FDP.”

### Hitler and the Greens

A look at the history of the Weimar Republic reveals shocking comparisons with the rise of the Greens today. The historian and U.S. prosecuting attorney at the Nuremberg Trials, Prof. Robert Kempner, who had been a member of the Reichsbanner resistance organization, writes penetratingly in his book *Lost Opportunity to Stop the Nazis* on the situation in 1928-30, when votes for Hitler dramatically increased from 810,000 to 6,400,000. The legal and illegal activities of the Nazis threatened public order. Yet it would still have been possible in 1930 to smash Hitler’s organization with legal prohibitions and dramatic police actions. In the interior ministry, the law enforcement agencies, and the army, there were still groups that were powerful enough to effectively defend the republic. Kempner, who during the Nazi rise was a legal counsel for the police division of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, shows how a memo drafted by security officials, which characterized the Nazi party (NSDAP) as “a highly treasonous organization, subversive to the state and the republic,” was undermined by the miserable figure of Chancellor Hermann von Brüning.

The 1930 document, written by Berlin Police President Weiss, Criminal Commissioner Stumm, and Assistant Federal Judge Schoch, is an excellent study of the NSDAP and provides the modern reader with the basis for comparison to today’s rapidly expanding Green movement. The document also recommends appropriate legal means for defense of the nation and the republic—excellent reading material for today’s ministerial officials and federal attorneys who faint at the first sign of political pressure when fighting begins against the unconstitutional activities of the Greens.

The essential points of this memo, which we summarize here with added commentary, can be applied to the current situation without alteration:

● **The NSDAP cannot be viewed as a party in the classical sense, but as a “movement.”**

Contrary to the illusion of Weimar parliamentarians, the Nazis had no intention of playing by the rules; they used the “game” of party politics as a stepping stone on their way to absolute power, to impose their mystical world-view on the nation as a whole. A brochure issued by the NSDAP put it this way:

Yes, fighters! Not the party member of just any political party, which is pursuing some political party-like goal or other and then attempts, to keep some small number of their election promises from some sort of political horse-trading.

These formulations fit perfectly with the Greens' insistence that they are, as Petra Kelly would say, an "anti-party party."

● **The Nazis move the masses through a tightly-organized cell structure.**

The SA shocktroops operated through small gangs of 5-10 people that would build into "storms" of 100 or more. As a circular of the NSDAP Rhineland district insisted in November 1929:

The final decision—on this we have to all be clear—does not fall to the masses voting, but rather to a stern, well-disciplined minority which intervenes properly at the right moment.

Green parliamentarian Otto Schily, formerly the lawyer for the Red Army Fraction, said in June 1983:

Precisely when it is a matter of questions of existence, this qualitative minority has perhaps even a stronger weight than the quantitative majority.

● **The Nazis have no interest in obeying the laws of the state.**

In the 1930 memo, in a chapter titled, "The Party as an Organization Hostile to the State in the Sense of Paragraph 129 of the Penal Code," there are many documented examples of the *will to illegality*, such as the following, from an NSDAP meeting in Breslau, July 1930:

Until the present, we have carried out the struggle legally and do not wish to deviate from that. If you force us, however, then we will carry it out illegally. And then you will see! For us there is a higher duty, a thousand times higher than the edict of a minister, a thousand higher than a police official, a duty to go to the bitter end to change the fate of Germany. From that, no man can beat us back.

The Browns and the Greens have the identical logic, which is today expressed in the present-day slogan, "Legal, illegal, who gives a f—k?" Said Petra Kelly in November 1983:

If we violate civil disobedience regulations and laws with our non-violent resistance, that is because we follow a higher law, the law of conscience, and because we also know that the power of the state is not absolute.

● **The Nazis intend to undermine the constitutional order.**

In the chapter, "The Party as an Organization Hostile to the Republic," the memo examines the Nazis' moves aimed at "undercutting the republican form of government." At that time, there existed a "Law for Protection of the Republic," which prohibited "abuse, slander, and degradation of the German Republic, its representatives, symbols, and characteristic institutions." The actions of the Nazis, according to the memo, represented deliberate activity against the foundation of public order:

The total activity of the NSDAP in its press, in its meetings, in its propaganda, in the activities of its parliamentary representatives in the national, regional, and city parliaments is consciously, systematically, and stubbornly aimed at this goal. And thus this activity defines itself as *undermining* in the sense of the Law for Protection of the Republic. Undermining requires systematic, not hasty activities, that gradually shake the foundations of legal order and its means of defense in such a way that an increased danger arises for the success of the final attack. . . . That it is a matter of conduct which—self-evidently—is not expressly stated in the charter as an endeavor of the party, plays as little a role as the fact that it is also not the sole and not the final goal of the party.

The formulation here could not be more relevant to the current situation. Key provisions of this law, against "abuse of the state and its symbols" and "unconstitutional abuse of institutions of the constitution," remain in effect today, although they are virtually never applied. Yet there are ample grounds not only to apply this law, but to broaden its scope to make possible a broad fight against such outright terrorist press organs as the Berlin *taz*.

The memo documents Nazi slogans which advocate this undermining of the constitutional order:

The right of the people is opposed to the right of the state.

Every weakening of the system is an opportunity for us.

National Socialist letters, March 1930

Our participation in parliament does not mean strengthening, but undercutting the parliamentary system, not renouncing our anti-parliamentary position but rather fighting against our enemy with his own weapons . . . from the parliamentary tribunal itself.

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, 1927

And today the Greens demand "the right of resistance

to the state's attorney" and vow to "make the Federal Republic ungovernable."

• **The NSDAP seeks the violent overthrow of the state.**

The final chapter of the memo, "The Party as a Highly Treasonous Organization," documents that the Nazis' goal is the "preparation of violent overthrow through undermining and disruption of political and economic public life," "breaking up of the means of power of the state," and "creation of a proper revolutionary fighting force."

As for the Greens' manifold professions of non-violence, other sections of this *Special Report* will show this to be a patent fraud. Let us mention here just the case of Brigitte Heinrich, the "non-violent" Green member of the European Parliament, who was sentenced to 16 months in prison in 1979 for supplying and transporting explosives to the terrorist Red Army Fraction (Baader-Meinhof Gang). Perhaps her "non-violent" convictions prevented her from being the one to light the fuse!

Despite the urgent warnings and all the legal measures available which would have allowed an energetic fight against the NSDAP, Chancellor Brüning rejected the recommendations of this memo, and in December 1930 took the following position:

The Chancellor maintains that the cabinet cannot yet take a final position on the question of the legality or illegality of the NSDAP. In any case, the government must guard against using the same wrong methods against the National Socialists that were used against the Social Democrats in the pre-war years.

Thus the fate of the Weimar Republic was sealed. If a prohibition of the NSDAP and criminal proceedings against Hitler and the leading Nazis had been begun at that time, it is highly probable that the reign of terror and the Second World War could have been prevented. Hitler, according to historian Kempner, would have been convicted because of his treasonous projects, his perjury, and because he founded an unconstitutional organization, and deported from Germany as an undesirable alien. Instead, Brüning made secret contacts with Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Like Governor Börner today, Brüning thought he could pacify the political climate with such appeasement.

**Red-Green government in the wings?**

The mistakes of the Weimar period are being repeated today with terrifying precision. No vigorous political, legal, or police measures have been taken to stop the new brown-green menace. Despite new outbreaks of violence in which the Greens participated, such as the attempts to sabotage NATO's fall maneuvers, the leaders of the Social Democrats are more and more advocating cooperation with the Greens.

The same attitude—"the Börner-Biedenkopf philosophy," as the newspaper commentaries now call it—pervades the Christian Democratic Union. Right after the North Rhine-Westphalia elections, Kurt Biedenkopf, a CDU parliamentarian and "Aquarian" booster of the "post-industrial society," paid court to the Greens in an interview with *Der Spiegel* magazine. They are "likeable to a certain extent," he said; they have taken "important initiatives," and it is quite conceivable that CDU legislators should discuss major issues with them; nor is it to be excluded that a CDU mayor could be elected with votes from the Greens.

This is by no means a solitary opinion; a well-known social scientist commented that much of the CDU electorate is growing more and more ambivalent toward industrial civilization in general, and does not want to remain at the center of the Soviet-American conflict. These people are seeking distance from *both* superpowers, and therefore the Greens are exerting an increasing attraction upon them. According to one polling institute, as many as 267,000 CDU voters went over to the Greens in the North Rhine-Westphalia elections.

This phenomenon has operated on the local level for some time. It reaches the absurd extent that in some municipalities like Kiedrich, in the state of Hesse, the CDU mayor joined the SPD and the Green peace movement in declaring Kiedrich a "nuclear-free zone." Public funds were spent to erect permanent signs announcing this at the city limits.

Similar contacts on a local level between the Greens and the CDU also exist in towns like Remscheid, Monheim, and Schwelm in North Rhine-Westphalia, Langenhagen and Holzminden in Lower Saxony, Boppard and Sprendlingen in Rhineland-Palatinate, and several cities in the Saarland.

Also indicative is the shift of State Secretary Benno Erhard (CDU) of the federal Justice Ministry, hitherto a staunch upholder of the law, who recently discussed the action by the Frankfurt Greens to seal up the explosive chambers of a bridge [intended for wartime use by retreating NATO forces to destroy bridges in advance of a Soviet invasion—ed.]. Erhard, in the report of the federal government, advanced the outrageous notion that the sealing of the explosive chambers in peacetime is not legally "sabotage," but rather "deliberate destruction." It would be hard to imagine a more inappropriate position to take just after the mass riots against NATO's fall maneuvers.

Up until now it has been left to a few organizations like the European Labor Party, the Reichsbanner, and isolated courageous individuals—journalists and professors—to call this brown-green danger what it is. But the legal and political means are still at hand for decisive action by the government. Since 1982, the European Labor Party has circulated a call for banning the Greens as unconstitutional, under the Basic Law of the Federal Republic. The time is running out, but such a move could still succeed, if supporters of German republicanism move quickly.



# Germany's 'non-violent' Greens: the support apparatus for terrorism

Green Party leaders who have gained seats in parliament or city councils claim that they are "non-violent." When a Green legislator in the state of Hesse poured blood over an American general stationed in Germany last year, the Greens' national executive hailed the action as a model of non-violent protest. When military transport trains are derailed and military facilities sabotaged—this too, of course, is "non-violent."

Petra Kelly, formerly the Greens' national chairman, expressed her views on the subject of terrorism a little more honestly in 1982: "I can't simply dismiss certain groups that will eventually become violent, and lock them away somewhere."

While civilized society believes that terrorists and other criminals should precisely be "locked away somewhere," the Greens provide the cover, public relations, and support apparatus for the hard-core terrorists of the Red Army Fraction (RAF), Revolutionary Cells, and similar outlaw groups. The typical pattern is that the Greens organize a protest demonstration with other "peace movement" forces or with the Citizens' Initiative environmentalist groups, and then profess astonishment when the demonstration explodes into violence.

What a fraud this is can be seen immediately by anyone who examines the background and current activities of the Greens. Damning information came to light, for example, during this summer's election campaign for the European Parliament, in which the Greens scored major victories. The Green slate included **Brigitte Heinrich**, **Benno Härlin**, and **Michael Kloeckner**, all of whom were elected, and all of whom have flamboyant histories of terrorist activity.

Brigitte Heinrich, during the student unrest of the late-1960s, was arrested repeatedly and numerous investigations of her were carried out. She spent 16 months in prison, from the end of 1979 to the middle of 1980, because she had been a courier for the Red Army Fraction (Baader-Meinhof Gang), supplying and transporting explosives. In April 1983, the Greens issued a declaration in the Bundestag, the Hesse legislature, and the Frankfurt city council, calling for "Amnesty for Brigitte Heinrich."

Kloeckner and Härlin were sentenced in March of this year to two years and six months in prison for inciting illegal acts and advertising for a terrorist group in the anarcho-terrorist Berlin rag *radikal*, of which they were the publish-

ers. *Radikal* has been one of the most aggressive and unabashed platforms for the Red Army Fraction/Revolutionary Cells and "autonomist" terrorists. Under the rubric of "Heart Attacks," every issue would list the latest bombings and arson attacks, along with those taking credit for them, and would call for further militant actions. Despite the legal ban against *radikal*, it has continued to be published and distributed under the auspices of the Swiss *Wochenzeitung*, which is linked to the Berlin pro-terrorist newspaper *taz*.

Another representative of the pro-terrorist "old guard" is the West Berlin "Alternative List" deputy **Dieter Kunzelmann** who, understandably enough, considers himself an expert on questions of domestic security and criminal punishment. The Alternative List is the Berlin equivalent of the Greens. Kunzelmann described his illustrious career in June 1983 as follows:

I was already active in the 1962 confrontations in Schwabing. And then in 1966 I went from Munich to Berlin and was very active in the SDS and the anti-authoritarian movement. From '70 to '75 I was in prison because of alleged terrorist attacks. Of the five years I spent in prison, the court had to admit that I was not guilty for three of those years. And I got out in 1975 and fell in with one of the communist groups, the KPD. I was active in the Red Help, and then in the summer of 1978 I co-founded the Alternative List, in which I have been active since, particularly in the field of democratic law, where we have to deal with the justice ministries, the police, computerized data files, and thus the restriction of our democratic rights.

Said Kunzelmann of his friends in the terrorist underground:

It is my view that the extra-parliamentary movement must have a certain esteem for militance! Not that we take part in it, but each one of us who is for passive resistance must be clear that he himself is drawn into the corner of terrorism, through the passive means of resistance! And I would also like to bring to passive resistance those who now believe that only militant resistance can succeed.

Another well-known Green parliamentarian is the airline pilot Keppel of the Hesse Greens, who in September 1979 had tried to hijack a Lufthansa plane and was sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison.

### **'Amis go home!'**

The Greens are of course rabidly anti-American (except, perhaps, when being wined and dined by members of the New York Council on Foreign Relations), and have participated in numerous demonstrations and sabotage actions against American military facilities in Germany. A Green member of parliament from Baden-Württemberg, Thilo Weichert, put it this way:

We live in an occupied land and the occupiers are the U.S. and NATO armed forces. The victims are the children, homeowners, car drivers. Our occupiers do not usually even know the German language, let alone German law. For these occupiers, our environment is a huge garbage can.

The neo-Nazis could not have expressed it more bluntly. Michael Kühnen, a neo-Nazi who works closely with the

Green movement, says: "I think less of the U.S.A. than I do of the U.S.S.R.," while Nazi terrorists such as Odfried Hepp have gone hunting for American GIs in their automobiles, with bombs. Neo-Nazi leader Karl-Heinz Hoffman declares: "The Greens would have to embrace me if they know how Green I am."

The Greens in Baden-Württemberg are deliberately seeking to appeal to the more backward instincts of the rural population, to incite them against "the occupiers." A spokesman for the Green regional office declared:

Farmers have an enormous rage in their gut. Especially in the area of Reuttlinger, Canadian troops have destroyed entire crops with their tank treads, without regard to the protests of the farmers. The next maneuvers could end in real farm riots against the soldiers. Many people think that. The population has become politically more conscious.

The Greens in Hesse recently announced in a press release that the American forces stationed there serve the goal of "the destruction of Hesse and its population." They have demanded that the regional government of Hesse "initiate

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## **Terror and sabotage hit military bases in Germany**

**Aug. 31:** Arson is carried out against an excavator which was to be used to dig a shaft for a road-explosive structure—intended for use by retreating NATO forces to blow up roads in case of a Soviet invasion. In the region of Malente-Neversfelde, quick-setting concrete is poured over the cover of a similar road-explosive structure.

**Sept. 8:** A road-explosive structure is completely sealed with quick-setting concrete.

**Sept. 9:** The fence of a U.S. army depot in Mutlangen is cut. In Kalletal-Bavenhausen in Lower Saxony, copper wires are forced into the keyholes of the doors of a pump building of a NATO pipeline. In Gütersloh, U.S. military vehicles are painted with RAF (Red Army Fraction) emblems and signs reading "No NATO War." The vehicles' tires are punctured.

**Sept. 10:** A British Army railroad engineer in Gütersloh determines that a switch has been jammed with iron staples and steel rods.

**Sept. 11:** In Oldenburg, four Molotov cocktails are thrown

over the wall of a German army barracks, between some military vehicles. In Warendorf, the warning lights on a landing strip are destroyed.

**Sept. 13:** A freight train smashes into a blockade on the tracks at Eberbach/Hesse, constructed of wooden blocks, steel rods, and large stones. The track was used exclusively by military trains at this time.

**Sept. 14:** A U.S. armored transport is blockaded in the train station in Büdingen by 12 persons armed with wooden spars and pavement stones.

**Sept. 15:** The Greens issue a leaflet calling on the population to disrupt NATO's air and land maneuvers with "flying dragon kites."

**Sept. 19:** In Hamburg, a telephone cable to a divisional observation post is cut. In Steinau, Hesse, a telephone cable to a maneuver-command observation post is cut. A British soldier is injured by a shot from an air-gun near Dassel, Lower Saxony. German and American military police inves-

criminal prosecution of the U.S. troops." Hesse's Social Democratic interior minister is quite open to this sort of proposal, since he had himself publicly attacked the United States when the commanding general of the Fifth Corps of the U.S. Army complained about the lax attitude of the state authorities toward attacks against American military installations.

The Greens do much more than issue fulminating press releases, however. This fall's NATO maneuvers have provided the pretext for a new explosion of terror and sabotage actions, and the Greens are right in the thick of it. In mid-September, the Frankfurt Greens cemented up the explosive chambers of a Frankfurt bridge (intended for use by retreating NATO troops in case of a Soviet invasion). Bundestag members Manfred Zieran and Jutta Ditfurth from Frankfurt took part in the protest action.

The Greens declared afterward that they were fully in favor of violations of the law in order to prevent military maneuvers. Said parliamentarian Gertrud Schilling: "We do it quite consciously."

Among the participants in various actions against military installations, Green activists Rudolf Bahro, Schubart,

Luise Rinser, and Kerschgens were arrested and charged with illegal entry of military bases and disturbing the peace. The original planning group for the protests against the maneuvers, the "Working Group for the Fulda Gap Fall '84 Action," worked with the "Peace Committee" of the Hessian Greens and the "Peace, Inc." of the national Green organization right from the start.

### Support for imprisoned terrorists

Another case of direct support of pro-terrorist activities came to light in the city of Dortmund in April of this year, where the Greens participated in a "Salute action in support of political prisoners." The "salute action" on behalf of jailed members of the Red Army Fraction (RAF) and other terrorist groups was launched jointly by the Greens, the "Urban Indians," the "War on War" group, the autonomist women's group, the Prison Initiative, the Investigative Committee, and the radical-terrorist newspaper *Klüngelkerl* (*The Gang Member*).

The "salute action" group demanded, among other things, the integration of hard-core terrorists in the prisons with other inmates—an obvious security breach:

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tigate an incident involving the draining of 10,000 liters of fuel from three American tank trucks.

**Sept. 20:** At Eddinghausen, Lower Saxony, the wind screen of a German army vehicle is destroyed.

**Sept. 21:** Rocks are thrown at a helicopter of the border defense troops as it begins take-off. In Ampleben, Lower Saxony, a German army guard is shot at with firecracker rockets. An armored unit of the German army near Detmold is fired upon. A revolver is found at the scene of the crime.

**Sept. 22:** At a search of a "peace camp" near Edinhausen, clubs, knives, axes, and spike cutters, among other weapons, are discovered. In the area of Hildesheim-Hameln-Hanover, civilian and military traffic is stopped by groups of 15-20 persons. Bags of paint are thrown against military vehicles. Near Coppenbrügge, street blockades are set up and then set on fire, and tires destroyed.

**Sept. 24:** At the border troops' (BGS) firing range at Alsfeld, the fence is cut and signs painted such as "BGS and BW [Bundeswehr—the army] practice for war." In the Hanau area, individuals from the "peace camp" at Maintal tear out directional signs at a U.S. practice landing field. At a bridge

over the Main River near Hanau, six covers from the mine chambers are removed and two plastic tubes filled with concrete. The words "Sabotage is a necessity" are spray-painted onto the bridge.

**Sept. 25:** Demonstrators force their way onto the U.S. airbase at Finkenbergl and cover the sensors of three Hawk rockets with paint. In the Wildflecken train station, 40 German military cars have their brake cords cut, and the slogans "Americans Go Home" and "Resistance Now—War against War" are sprayed on. At Orie, Lower Saxony, a German army armored personnel carrier is attacked by 50 demonstrators armed with clubs and knives. The soldiers have to barricade themselves in the vehicle, whose exterior is severely damaged. Near the Alkem nuclear plant in Hanau, a police official has his service revolver stolen as he attempts to secure identification from a protestor, during a demonstration by 50 individuals from the Maintal "peace camp." A patrol car is surrounded and attacked by 20 masked demonstrators.

**Sept. 26:** In a U.S. supply depot in the Berlin region of Grunewald, a guard is attacked and forced at gunpoint to give up his weapon and radio. Approximately 300 demonstrators succeed in penetrating the U.S. army base at Grebenhain. Forty-five are arrested. Sixty demonstrators force their way onto the U.S. helicopter base at Fulda-Sickels.

Since the first prisoners from the RAF have been imprisoned under "maximum security arrangements," these prison conditions have been the object of a public political controversy. . . . In the recent past, the perspective of integration has come to the fore. Many prisoners want to live together in groups "capable of interaction," and thus can achieve living conditions which will ensure their physical and psychological survival.

The coalition circulated 130 "information packets," which among other things contained the *Klüngelkerl* and the *Regenbogen—Neue Folge (Rainbow—New Results)*, a newspaper sympathetic to the terrorist Revolutionary Cells. Packages were to have been sent to RAF leaders Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt; but here the federal attorney general's office intervened and an official inquiry was launched.

Support activities of this type are by no means limited to the Dortmund Greens; for example, the West Berlin Greens sent the lawyer Golzem, well known to the radical counterculture in Frankfurt, as an observer to the trial of Toni Negri, the mastermind of Italian terrorism.

### The 'Day X' action

At the end of September, the regional deputies of the Lower Saxony Greens launched a campaign of sabotage and blockade against the transport of radioactive wastes in the region of Lüchow-Dannenberg. The slogan was, "Day X—Stop the Nuclear Waste Transports."

In that region, over 4 million marks of damage had been done by 1983 through terrorist attacks against trucks, construction machines, offices, and railway lines. In July, the radical newspaper *taz* devoted a full page to the work of two anonymous terrorists of the "Wendland Resistance," in which they quite freely spoke of their tactics and their relations to the "official" environmentalist Citizens' Initiative, which the Greens worked with. (Wendland is an old name for this part of Germany, which the ethnic separatists are trying to revive.)

There is no point to further symbolic actions, nor to militant mass actions. So you shift quickly to the most concrete point of attack: construction first and infrastructure, because it's the simplest there and there are no direct confrontations with the cops.

The newspaper then asks about the sabotage actions themselves. "What about setting fires? Is that really fun?" The answer:

Afterward, I would say. At the time, you're always scared shitless. To set fire to digging equipment, that really gets to your nerves. In a larger group, as with the train, there it's looser. It doesn't get you down so much and in the forest you can feel even safer. For us it's not the fun of setting things on fire, super-secret pleasure doesn't come from that; but rather thoughts like: Have we done wrong? Made some sort of mistake?

Question: "How does that work concretely, are there big technical preparations?" Answer:

With burning, there's no big deal, and technically the preparation is really simple. Every car had gas in it. And the so-called fire accelerator, well, that's gasoline, that you can get at any filling station. Herbicide and powdered sugar in a ratio of one to one as tinder, and a fuse that burns down in 30 minutes, then in a half hour there is a nice flash flame. But people do that differently, with more electronics and a clock, according to their talents.

On the motivation:

We have no crazy theoretical superstructure, stuff like introducing the world revolution or the anti-imperialistic struggle. It's more out of our shock that the word 'home' has become spoiled for us, it is more a matter of defending our turn, since the swine want to wreck another piece of *living space [Lebensraum]* (emphasis added).

On the relation to the Citizens' Initiative (BI), the environmentalist umbrella group that works closely with the Greens:

On principle, it's my opinion that the BI do their thing and we do ours. So long as the BI doesn't try to distance themselves from us, there is no problem. . . . It is understandable, if they distance themselves for tactical reasons. The BI is after all a registered organization.

In our circles, everybody is secretly overjoyed if something happens. If there weren't 500 people who would half-publicly say that, then we would certainly have problems personally.

A franker characterization of the relations between the Greens and the underground terrorists cannot be found. At the end of September, the courts of Göttingen and Dannenberg suppressed, on a nationwide basis, the distribution of leaflets and placards for "Day X," since the printed material was clear incitement to criminal actions. Following that, the regional office of the Greens in Hanover was searched by the police. Searches also took place of the rooms of the Citizens' Initiative of Lüchow-Dannenberg and of the Lüneburg Work Group against Nuclear Plants. Despite this, Green deputies Manfred Mombaur and Charlotte Garbe announced that they would defy the court order, and the national board of directors of the Greens took responsibility for the new editions. Further, speakers of the Lower Saxony parliamentary fraction of the Greens called for support of the blockade actions.

The Lüneburger Work Group against Nuclear Plants, which is known for its open support of violent actions, behaved even more arrogantly, disseminating on a national

scale a "Sabatoge Plan," which included advice such as the following:

Technical Advice: When tearing up the street, always begin on the side and undercut the tar layer. Important for our "street construction locations": pick-hammer, sledge hammer, trowls . . . whatever your heart desires.

For disruption of rail traffic:

Chainsaws to lay logs and wood blocks across the track; socket wrenches with long-armed levers, foldable spades to dig away rocks—this can be done without expense and quite quickly; attention must be paid that many rail ties be dug under on one side of the track consecutively, otherwise the interrupting sloping will not be achieved. Quick-setting concrete for crossings. There are even people who cut the tracks through welding. . . .

Numerous brochures of similar content were distributed from Lüneburg, in which "attacks, including with explosives," and measures such as putting up smokescreens to block transport of atomic waste, were encouraged.

On "Day X," 400 activists were mobilized within an hour by means of a telephone chain. They immediately set up street blockades and barricades. At the beginning of October, the attempt was to be made to directly block two transports. The first missed the blockade, despite the fact that 14 blockades were set up on streets, and quite a lot of damage was caused by the fires that were set. For the second transport, 30 larger blockades were set up and a dozen larger fires set and hundreds of smaller street barriers were erected. In two locations, the police had to intervene en masse in order to clear the streets.

As expected, "Day X" erupted into violence. In the office of a trucking company in Dannenberg, a fire extinguisher was found that had been fitted with an ignition charge. In the area of Lüchow-Dannenberg, five instances of sabotage were discovered against railway lines which corresponded exactly, according to the police, to the intentions of the previously confiscated "sabotoge plans." Railroad ties were dismantled, rocks taken from under ties, and ties taken out of their mountings. All this, however, didn't satisfy the Berlin *taz*, which wrote on Oct. 11:

Even if construction and torching of barricades is a lot of fun, creates disorder, and eliminates the feeling of boredom, it ultimately lacks perspective. It seems as though heavier guns have to be set off. But is it worth the risk, if the remainder of Germany is indifferent to the district of Lüchow-Dannenberg? Only the interplay of purposeful actions against nuclear-industry firms outside Wendland, as well as the continuation and increase of the activities in the district, seem currently to make an effective resistance possible.

## The Nazi roots of the Green Party

The Green party, like the Nazi party before it, is no spontaneous excrescence, but a project launched by an international oligarchy. Its sponsors include the Swiss-based Nazi International, British and continental theoreticians of "race science," the Anthroposophist cult, financier networks of Britain, the United States, and Old Feudal Europe, and Soviet operatives committed to the destruction of Western civilization.

It was a group of "world federalist" organizations that launched the Greens by advancing ecological arguments against industry and technology, among them the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), World Union for the Protection of Life, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Young European Federalists (where Green leader Petra Kelly got her start).

The founder of the IUCN and the WWF, Britain's Sir Julian Huxley, was as racist as Adolf Hitler. He believed that, "In the long run, the *population problem* is more important than war and peace . . . for man is beginning to overrun the entire planet like a cancerous tumor. . . . In all developed countries, the level of inborn intelligence is falling. . . . Quality is threatened by quantity. . . . We are diminishing natural selection through our modern medical knowledge and social-service programs, which will result in degeneration . . . a positive population policy makes necessary birth control of men of low quality by men of superior quality. . . ."

Working closely with Huxley's IUCN and the WWF were two men who later co-founded the German Green movement, **Bernhard Grzimek** and **Herbert Gruhl**. Gruhl, once a theoretician of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party, wrote the book *A Planet Is Looted*, in which he demanded "a dictatorship tougher than Stalin's" to ration scarce resources.

Frankfurt Zoo Director Bernhard Grzimek was a high official in Hitler's Reichs Food Ministry and a member of the Nazi Party. Later his journal, *Green Action for the Future (GAZ)*, exerted a magnetic attraction on old and new Nazis. Among his collaborators was former Goebbels aide Wilfried von Oven, who wrote in old-Nazi Dr. Gerhard Frey's *Deutscher Nationalzeitung* that "despite the general condemnation and vilification of Hitler and his worldview, the notion is beginning to gain ground that it was he who, according to Gruhl and many others, recognized and sought to grapple

with the burning problems of an economic and social order that would deal justly with nature.”

## Mystics, Anthroposophists, and Nazis

For many Green leaders, like **Gen. Gert Bastian**, the pathway to ecological fascism led through the Anthroposophist movement. Rudolf Steiner, the founder of Anthroposophy, was a member of the elite Anglo-Nordic devil-worshipping circle around 19th-century mystic Madame Blavatsky. Her closest associate, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, authored the major cult documents picked up by Richard Wagner and Friedrich Nietzsche, then taught to Adolf Hitler during his tutorship by the Thule Society. The Thule Society was linked through the Anthroposophists to the British-based Isis-Urania Order of the Golden Dawn, the cult of Aleister Crowley and Sir Julian Huxley.

In 1979, when **Petra Kelly** founded the Green party and launched its campaign for election to the European Parliament, she received strong backing from the Anthroposophist **Achberg Institute** in Baden-Württemberg.

Among the first executive committee members of the Greens was **August Haussleiter**, who had been identified by the German courts in the early 1960s as a dangerous figure whose sect, the Deutsche Gemeinschaft, was banned under anti-Nazi laws. In 1976, Haussleiter made a comeback on the basis of an environmentalist program. He resigned from the leadership of the Greens in 1980 when press exposés of his Nazi past made his role too much of a liability for the party.

Haussleiter is by no means the only example of a Nazi turned green; West Germany's neo-Nazi sects share an overlapping membership with various “left-wing” environmentalist organizations. This should come as no surprise to the student of Weimar Germany: The Nazi youth gangs of the 1920s and '30s had a radical anti-capitalist ideology, sought a return to a primitive, pre-capitalist economic form, to primitive exchange of agricultural goods and handicrafts—exactly the Green program. The Greens and neo-Nazis today also share a burning hatred of the United States and a longing for an accommodation with the Soviet Union that will allow German reunification—on Moscow's terms.

A leading neo-Nazi with ties to the Greens is **Michael Kühnen**, one of the heads of the **Aktion Neue Rechte** (New Right Action) group. “I see the leftists,” he said, “—or now we say the ‘alternatives,’ the peace movement, the anti-nuclear movement—as people who are against certain aspects of this system for quite honorable motives. And I believe that joint actions are possible. . . . When I think about the peace movement, the question arises once again of national neutralism. Proceeding from a basic enmity to the system, there are also political issues raised by the destruction of the environment; sooner or later one must come to the issue of race. . . . We have always said, after all, that we too are socialists.”

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## The Greens in parliament

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# Nazis, communists, terrorists, and thugs

*These are among the Greens elected to the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1983.*

### Petra Kelly

After completing her studies in the United States, Kelly was employed by such people as Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy, before arriving in Amsterdam, where she joined the European federalist movement. The personal interest of Dr. Sicco Mansholt, then president of the European Commission, led to her appointment to the EC staff in Brussels, a post which she still formally holds. It was Mansholt, Aurelio Peccei, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Prince Philip of Great Britain who launched the “green” movement from the top.

In Brussels she took up with the Young European Federalists (YEF), along with other future Greens Jo Leinen and Roland Vogt. Kelly became a federal board member of the Citizens' Environmental Initiative (BBU) and the Greens. She also participated in the Humanist Union and is an editorial board member of Forum Europa, the publication of the YEF.

### Gen. Gert Bastian

Since his resignation from the German Army in 1982, out of protest over NATO's decision to deploy U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Germany, General Bastian has been a member of the “Generals for Peace” group, a co-initiator of the communist-supported “Krefeld Appeal,” and a close collaborator of Petra Kelly, with whom he frequently travels. He now sits in parliament as an independent deputy, having given up his mandate from the Greens.

### Werner Vogel

In 1982, Vogel was not permitted to take his seat in parliament, after certain facts about his Nazi past became known. A member of Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), Vogel held the rank of “Sturmführer” in the SA, the Brownshirts, from 1939 onward, and was an assistant in the Reich Interior Ministry under Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick and State Secretary Stuckart. Frick was hanged for crimes against humanity after the Nuremberg trials; Stuckart, whom Vogel accompanied everywhere, was

one of the participants in the 1942 Wannsee Conference, where the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" was decreed. Stuckart was also deeply involved in working out the details of the Nazi euthanasia program. Vogel has described his former boss as a man "with whom one could speak openly and critically."

### **Otto Schily**

A member of the executive board of the Humanist Union, which specializes in nationwide coordination of "anti-police actions," Otto Schily was a defense attorney for the Baader-Meinhof Gang, the terrorists who blazed a trail of death across West Germany in the 1970s.

Schily belongs to circles which support the "Self-Help Network" which serves as a coordination center for the violent "squatters' movement" in Berlin. He was twice a member of Green delegations which visited Libyan dictator Qaddafi. Until April 1984 he was one of the three official Green Party spokesmen in parliament, and has said that the Greens have the right to do "everything" to stop the stationing of U.S. Pershing II missiles in West Germany.

### **Dirk Schneider**

Since the "extra-parliamentary opposition" riots in 1968, he has often appeared in the literature of the terrorist-communist scene. Since 1976 he has been an editor of *radikal*, a newspaper in Berlin which prints the declarations of the terrorist "Revolutionary Cells" glorifying their bombing attacks.

In 1982, the Berlin Cameral Court granted the federal attorney general permission to investigate Schneider for suspicion of actively recruiting into a terrorist association. The inquiry was directed against twelve authors, producers, and distributors of *radikal*. The police conducted a search of all editorial rooms, printing facilities, and homes of *radikal's* publishers.

### **Roland Vogt**

Vogt has always urged the integration of the peace movement and the environmentalist movement, and was an initiator of the drawing up of a "nuclear-site map" for attacks and demonstrations. At a "peace conference" in Frankfurt on June 17, 1982, he called for "concrete blockage of the arms buildup" instead of endless discussions and "auto-analyses." "If you really want to destabilize the blocs, you will have to make the Federal Republic ungovernable," he said on that occasion.

After a meeting with Qaddafi, Vogt described the dictator as a "person of philosophical substance." Vogt also has connections with Algeria's ex-President Ahmed Ben Bella, whose house in France has long been used as a way-station for arms smuggling.

The ethnic separatist movements constitute another main focus of Vogt's activities. Vogt customarily describes the Greens as a "regionalist tendency," and in this spirit has

sought cooperation with other regionalist movements. One of his most frequent formulations is his call for a "Europe of the regions"—a formulation which comes directly from the vocabulary of the oligarchical leader of the Pan-European Movement, Otto von Hapsburg.

### **Dieter Burgmann**

Burgmann was formerly a member of the right-wing "Action Community of Independent Germans" (AUD), whose head is August Haussleiter. In 1980, Haussleiter had to resign from the executive of the Greens when too much came out about his "brown" past, and he was replaced by Burgmann, who had been the AUD's Bavarian chairman. Burgmann had also been active in the "extraparliamentary opposition." From 1980 to 1982, he was one of the spokesmen for the Greens' federal executive.

### **Jürgen Reents**

Reents was a long-time leader of the pro-terrorist Communist Union (Kommunistische Bund, or KB) in Hamburg, and publisher of the KB newspaper *Arbeiterkampf*. He became a co-founder of the Greens in Hamburg.

The Communist Union was a leading participant in all the violent confrontations of recent years. It described its bloody 1981 demonstration against the Brokdorf nuclear power project as "the greatest decisive battle since the founding of the Federal Republic." The KB influences organizations like the Citizens' Environmental Initiative of the Lower Elbe, the Political Ecology Working Group, and other violence-oriented groupings.

Reents was a leader of the split in the KB, in which the Group-Z faction differentiated itself from the rest of the Union by demanding the integration of KB cadre into the Green movement.

### **Joschka Fischer**

Is the editor of Daniel Cohn-Bendit's Frankfurt counter-culture rag *Pflasterstrand*. Cohn-Bendit declared at the Frankfurt Peace Congress in June 1982: "We do not want a world of peace. We want a world of constant confrontations. We want more chaos." *Pflasterstrand* supported the Greens' election campaign, and made no secret of its sympathy for terrorist attacks, especially around the campaign against the Frankfurt airport. *Pflasterstrand*, along with the Communist Union's paper *Arbeiterkampf*, the Berlin paper *taz*, and *radikal*, form the coordination center for the ecology and "peace" movement.

A *Pflasterstrand* cover story showed industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer, kidnapped and murdered by the Red Army Fraction, with Hesse state governor Holger Börner and the headline, "Holger, the struggle continues." Investigations into this obvious threat against Börner were abruptly terminated, and Cohn-Bendit explained in a subsequent edition that no threat to Börner had been intended.

## Ogarkov surfaces in Soviet pre-war mobilization

by Konstantin George

On Sept. 6, the Soviet news agency Tass announced that the Chief of the Soviet General Staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, had been replaced by his Deputy Chief of Staff, Marshal Akhromeyev, with Ogarkov being "transferred to another post." The announcement precipitated a spate of articles and commentaries in American and Western European newspapers and other publications proclaiming and "analyzing" Ogarkov's "ouster," or, in the majority viewpoint, his "definite demotion."

Sources in the intelligence communities of Great Britain and the United States either knew or thought otherwise—namely that the Ogarkov "transfer" signified a promotion. In the heyday of the September speculations and assertions concerning Ogarkov's alleged "demotion,"—assertions concurrent with the barrage of the "coming thaw" line preceding the Sept. 28 Reagan-Gromyko meeting, *EIR* publicly challenged the "demotion" claptrap and asserted: 1) Ogarkov's "transfer" signified a promotion to heightened responsibilities associated with wartime command functions, and 2) the promotion with its wartime command content was to be considered an ominous move.

"Disappeared," "disgraced," "demoted." These words describing Ogarkov's fate were heard often.

On Friday, Oct. 12, the question was settled as to who had been right concerning the Ogarkov matter, when he surfaced for the first time publicly since Sept. 6, in East Berlin, and was received by East German Party leader Erich Honecker. The stunning news was carried that day in a wire by ADN, the East German news agency: "This morning, Soviet Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov was received in the SED Central Committee Building by SED First Secretary Erich Honecker . . . to discuss a further increase in the fighting power and

combat readiness of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact." Also present for the talks were member of the SED Politburo Egon Krenz, Honecker's heir apparent, head until last year of the party youth organization, the FDJ, and since promoted to Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary responsible for defense and security questions; Politburo member and Defense Minister General Heinz Hoffmann of East Germany's National People's army (NVA); Chief of Staff General Fritz Streletz; and Gen. Mikhail Zaitzev, Commander of the GSSD, the 400,000 Soviet troops in East Germany.

The very next day, Soviet Politburo member Grigorii Romanov, the Politburo member responsible for the defense industry, told Western journalists in Helsinki that Ogarkov is now the "Commander in Chief of the Western Theater of War," marking the first time that he has been listed this way by the Soviet leadership.

The stunning nature of the Ogarkov visit only begins with the fact of his resurfacing. He is received by Party head Honecker, is identified only as "Marshal," with no post cited, there is no mention that he "arrived" in East Germany or East Berlin, nor is he accompanied by anyone, military or civilian, whose functions are in the Soviet Union. The only other Russian present is General Zaitsev, since December 1980 Commander of the 20 combat-ready Soviet divisions in East Germany. Well informed West German defense sources are certain that Ogarkov's reception by Honecker was the culmination of a working visit to the GSSD, inspecting the Soviet forces who would form the first echelon of any blitzkrieg attack on West Germany.

Clearly coordinated with the Ogarkov tour were new changes announced in the Soviets' East bloc command. Three days earlier, on Oct. 9, in the context of a week-long stay in





When Ogarkov was transferred to another post on Sept. 6, we insisted that nothing had changed, while the rest of the Western news media claimed that he had been "demoted" and a "thaw" in Soviet policy would soon occur.

Czechoslovakia by the man who has been chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet armed forces since spring 1962, Marshal Aleksander Yepishev, Tass and the Czech news agency Ceteka announced that Colonel General Borisov, the Commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces (the six Soviet divisions stationed in Czechoslovakia), was being "transferred"; he was received by Czech Party leader Gustav Husak, who "thanked him for his services." A General Yermakov will become the new Commander of the Central Group. As of Friday, Oct. 12, Yepishev was still in Prague.

### 'Western Theater of War'

As *EIR* has been stressing in articles and in published documentation, the Ogarkov appearance in East Berlin symbolized his appointment to command what the Soviets call the "Western Theater of War," which in peacetime entails overseeing all Soviet military preparations to achieve the capability to fight and win a nuclear war against the forces of the U.S.A. and its NATO allies, and, in wartime, all operations required to defeat the U.S.-NATO adversary. Concretely, Ogarkov is overseeing and directing:

- the accelerated Soviet buildup respecting strategic defense against nuclear missiles;
- the mammoth increases in Soviet offensive nuclear missile deployments in ICBMs, IRBMs (SS-20), short- and medium-range missiles (SS-21, SS-23, SS-22) and cruise missiles of air-, ground-, and sea-launched varieties;
- the beefing-up of the majority of the Soviets' so-called combat-ready "conventional" and air forces stationed in offensive posture in Eastern Europe and the western Soviet Union.

As *Jane's Defense Weekly* of Sept. 22 correctly stressed concerning Ogarkov's responsibilities: "...The ultimate goal of his command is total victory against the West. . . . Since

the main geographical direction of Soviet attention is the West, it is safe to assume that the title of Marshal Ogarkov would be Commander-in-Chief of the Western Theater of War. Marshal Ogarkov is entrusted with the actual conduct of the Soviet war."

Now that Ogarkov has surfaced, major Western newspapers such as the London *Times* and the West German *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* are reporting him as heading the "Western Theater of War." The reader will note again our definition of the responsibilities embodied in this "Western Theater of War" command, that it "in peacetime entails overseeing all Soviet military preparations to achieve the capability to fight and win a nuclear war against the forces of the U.S.A. and its NATO allies, and, in wartime, all operations required to defeat the U.S.-NATO adversary."

We state this to counter the disinformation line that the "Western Theater" is limited to the Central European front and the Baltic, and flanked by a "Northwestern Theater" extending from Leningrad to the Polar region, and a "Southwestern Theater" embracing the Carpathian, Kiev, and Odessa military Districts in the Soviet Union and the "Southern Group of Soviet Forces"—the forces stationed in Hungary. This is not to imply that the "Northwest" and "Southwest" functions do not exist; they do, for the function of "surgical strike" options, as for example, the seizure of "Finnmark," the northernmost part of Norway, or similar types of operations in the Balkans and Turkey. However, it would be ludicrous to portray Ogarkov as confined to a "Western Theater" straightjacket, sandwiched between Leningrad and the Carpathians.

The command and the deployment features of the recent, largest Soviet ground, air, and naval maneuvers in postwar history (from June 28 to July 5; see *EIR*, July 17) and the largest Atlantic maneuvers ever conducted by the Soviet navy in the spring of 1984, demonstrated the actual content of the "Western Theater of War." The June-July maneuvers involved all Soviet forces in Eastern Europe (East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary) and the military districts of the western Soviet Union, ranging from the Leningrad District (formally "Northwest") through the Baltic and White Russian districts, to the Carpathian District (formally "Southwest"). The huge April naval maneuvers in the North Atlantic rehearsed the simultaneous "break out" and wartime deployment of the Northern Fleet (the largest of the four Soviet fleets and formally "Northwest Theater") and the Baltic Fleet (formally "Western Theater"), functioning together as a single wartime combat force in the North Atlantic.

*EIR*, in its detailed coverage of the Soviet maneuvers of June 28-July 5 as an intense rehearsal of a blitzkrieg attack on West Germany, identified the three forward Soviet armies in East Germany, whose troops simultaneously left their barracks and deployed in combat maneuvers close to the West German border. Six weeks later, the highly respected military publication *Oesterreichische Militaerische Zeitschrift*, in its September/October issue, wrote: "It was reported that,

for example, in East Germany, the troops of three of the five Soviet armies stationed there, left their barracks and were deployed into field camps and exercise grounds. Soviet air assault commando brigades took part."

### Unparalleled war preparations

Ogarkov is overseeing and directing a Soviet strategic war buildup whose scope and accelerated tempo is awesome. In addition to the Soviet progress in anti-missile laser weapons, and the construction and deployment in outer space of manned space stations—programs which are ringing alarms in Pentagon and NATO circles—there is a relentless Soviet buildup going on across the board in the domain of strategic and nuclear hardware. These include the following programs:

- 1) The Soviets are in possession of, albeit "primitive," satellite killers.
- 2) The Soviets are constructing a chain of ABM radar bases across the Soviet Union, and are ready to deploy two

new ABM missiles, the SA-10 and SA-12, to go with the radar system.

3) The Soviets have developed and could station three new ICBMs, including the SS-24 and SS-25, both mobile missiles.

4) Continued deployment of SS-20 launchers at a rate of one per week, bringing to over 400 the total number of SS-20 launchers now stationed.

5) The recently confirmed deployment of over 100 SS-22 1,000-kilometer (625-mile) range missiles with the Soviet forces in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The SS-22 is not only highly accurate, designed to take out key NATO military targets, but also has a MIRV (multiple-warhead) capability.

6) Development of five cruise missiles, of which at least three (each with a range of 2,500-3,000 kilometers, one air-, one ground-, and one sea-launched) have been in mass production. The other two are of intercontinental range, a cruise-

## Why do Soviet generals frequently 'disappear'?

Many words flooded the Western media about Soviet Marshal Ogarkov's "disappearance" during the period of his absence from public view, from his "transfer to another post" on Sept. 6 to his surfacing publicly in East Berlin on Oct. 12. To anyone who has actually followed the activities of leading Soviet generals over the years, the only striking and "surprising" element of the Ogarkov "disappearance" is that he was absent *only* for five weeks.

As any competent observer of the Soviet military leadership knows—and dutifully records—Soviet generals "disappear" with regularity from public view or mention, after being "dropped" from a command post, and then a few years later (the average span being approximately two years) one reads in the Soviet media the news of their promotion to a higher post.

Famous, fairly recent examples include the Soviet General Maximov, the commander of the Turkestan Military District (bordering on Afghanistan and Iran) since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979. Maximov had totally disappeared from public view and mention from 1976 to 1978. It later emerged that he had been sent to Afghanistan to supervise the key covert military mission of preparing the original pro-Soviet coup by Amin in 1978, and the subsequent Karmal takeover and Soviet

invasion of 1979. In 1979, the "disappeared" Maximov surfaced with honor, promoted to commander in chief of the Turkestan Military District.

Another prominent example is General Shkadov, head of the Cadres' Department of the Soviet Defense Ministry in Moscow. Prior to that, Shkadov had been posted to Cuba where he played a very critical role on the scene, supervising and coordinating Cuba's role in Soviet global military deployments. From the very recent past, during the period of Ogarkov's "disappearance," there was the Sept. 29 announcement that Gen. Vladimir Meretskov, till then the commander in chief of the North Caucasus Military District, had been named liaison of the Warsaw Pact commander in chief, Marshal Victor Kulikov, to the East German Armed Forces (NVA), replacing General Romanov, who had died in East Germany under very mysterious circumstances in May. Meretskov is perhaps a "record-holder" among the "disappeared" category of top generals, having publicly "vanished" from 1976 to 1980.

Last but not least, it is totally common that many Soviet generals holding some of the most critical troop command functions, never have their posts or command functions named. Foreexample, the Soviet forces stationed in East Germany (the GSSD) comprise five active armies. *EIR* has confirmed the names of the generals commanding four of the five armies. All four were authors of key articles in the military publication, *Voenny Vestnik*, advocating a high speed offensive and surprise attack doctrine. The four army commanders are: General Pyankov, General Lobachev, General Chelobeev, and General Shein.

range capability which NATO does not have. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger at the recent Stresa, Italy NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting stressed his alarm at the Soviet cruise-missile program.

7) An extensive Soviet fleet modernization program, including a program of fitting over 20 Soviet nuclear attack submarines with 3,000-kilometer (1,875-miles) range cruise missiles.

8) Development of new directional equipment, including satellite bases to locate U.S. atomic missile submarines.

Immediately after Ogarkov's public appearance in East Berlin, and after Grigorii Romanov described Ogarkov as the "Commander of the Western Theater of War," the Soviet Defense Ministry released a statement carried by Tass and all Soviet newspapers including the military paper, *Krasnaya Zvezda* (*Red Star*), that the Soviet Union "has begun arming strategic bombers and submarines with cruise missiles," as so-called "countermeasures" to the U.S. stationing of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The alleged reason given for the deployment is a pure lie. The timing of the announcement was political. The actual arming of the 235 Soviet TU-M22 strategic bombers of the "Backfire" class, and the 115 TU-M20 "Bear" strategic bombers, had been under way for months. The missiles themselves, air-launched cruise missiles of about 3,000-kilometer range, had been in mass production for quite some time.

Ditto for the navy's submarines. A massive program began in 1984 to equip all 18 "Victor III" class nuclear attack submarines and the two submarines in service of the "Mike" and "Sierra" classes (both with the Northern Fleet), with 3,000-kilometer-range cruise missiles called the SS-N-21, which can also be fired submerged through the sub's torpedo tubes. The first of the older strategic missile subs of the "Yankee I" class is now being converted to an attack submarine, and fitted with the SS-N-21 cruise missile, while all six of the "Charlie II" class of subs (four from the Northern Fleet and two from the Pacific Fleet) are scheduled to be refitted with the SS-N-21 as well.

As with the well publicized introduction of the SS-21 and SS-23 missile systems into Eastern Europe, beginning in late 1983, and the recent stationing of the SS-22 with forces in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the crew training involved and the necessary "tooling up" required for fitting these systems on planes and ships occurred months and a few years before. This is to say nothing of the original R&D and missile-production decisions, which in all cases go back to the mid-1970s. That is, the same period of 1976-1977 identified (see *EIR*, Aug. 7, 1984) as the outpouring of writings on the necessity of overpowering the "enemy" in a lightning, devastating surprise blow, that would, among other things, take out within minutes as much of the "enemy's" nuclear, military, and logistical capability as possible.

Who are the Soviets kidding when they speak of "necessary countermeasures"? The announcement that a military

superpower has "already begun the deployment" of cruise missiles on at least 350 bomber aircraft, and, rock-bottom minimum, 27 nuclear submarines (a minimum average of 20 cruise missiles per sub), added to the continual buildup of the SS-20s, and the SS-21s, 22s, and 23s, reflects a brutal, calculated decision taken a good seven years prior, and rigorously followed through ever since.

Defense-related sources are now predicting that in 1985, the Soviets could start deploying a land-based intercontinental-range, ground-based cruise missile. Otherwise, as both West German and Austrian sources are insisting, the dimensions of the Soviet deployments of the SS-21 and SS-23 (120- and 600-kilometer range, respectively) are larger than being reported. One example is that the Soviet forces in both Poland and Hungary are equipped with the SS-21 and SS-23, facts never reported in the Western media.

The Soviets are also racing to develop and deploy the most effective possible ABM and cruise-missile defense system as quickly as possible, to minimize the damage that would be caused by whatever U.S. and NATO nuclear weaponry survived the initial Soviet strike.

The Soviets are also racing to set up a defense network of SA-10 and SA-12 anti-missile missiles across the Soviet Union (in conjunction with the above-mentioned radar base-building program); these missiles are also being installed in Eastern Europe, as part of a series of anti-cruise-missile bases now being constructed. British sources have confirmed that such an anti-cruise facility is in a well advanced phase of construction (if not complete) in the extreme southwest of Hungary, near the town of Kondorfa, some 15 kilometers (about 10 miles) from the Austrian border.

### **Conquest from a position of strength**

To fight in the "Western Theater of War," Ogarkov has, in Soviet ground forces alone in Eastern Europe and the Western military districts of the U.S.S.R., from 96 to 102 combat divisions (including at least 88 motorized and armored divisions, 5 airborne divisions, and 3 artillery divisions, which are longer-range missile units, plus marine infantry forces, and several commando air assault brigades). Of these, 34 divisions are in Eastern Europe (20 in East Germany, 3 in Poland, 6 in Czechoslovakia, and 5 in Hungary). Then, there are the thousands of aircraft of the Soviet tactical air armies and air defense interceptors attached to these ground forces. There are the three "Western-directed" fleets, the Northern, the Baltic, and the Black Sea fleets, and a heavy proportion of the strategic missile forces. The "Western Theater of War" includes more than half the strength of the Soviet armed forces, at least two million active troops.

The Ogarkov "surfacing," the Romanov "leak" in Helsinki about Ogarkov's "new post," and the Defense Ministry announcement of missile deployments, all back-to-back, usher in the next phase of the Soviet countdown to a strategic showdown with the United States.

# The dream of a neutral Mitteleuropa: a 'deal' that Moscow will not accept

by George Gregory

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### Neutralität für Mitteleuropa—Das Ende Der Blöcke

J. Loeser, U. Schilling

C. Bertelsmann Publishers  
Munich 1984.

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This recent publication in the curio shop of West German military writings is not likely to find a publisher in the English language. But the West German "Green" nuclear-free zone neutralists, the Social Democrats, the Free Democrats, and the Christian Democratic/Christian Social Union parties all have their "Mitteleuropa" anti-American geopolitical currents, so it is likely that Washington, D.C. will increasingly be flooded with propaganda like that in this little volume.

In *Neutrality for Mitteleuropa*, Mitteleuropa would translate literally into the term "Central Europe," describing a geographical area roughly equivalent to the Benelux countries, the West and East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Former Major-General of the West German Army Jochen Loeser, the main author, proposes that the United States and the Soviet Union agree to dissolve their respective alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, manage a mutual withdrawal of their armed forces, and create a de-nuclearized, neutralized Mitteleuropa "zone of peace" in this geographical area.

Crazy? Sure, but not only because of the bitterly anti-American program proposed. Loeser assures his reader he is not "anti-American," despite such outbursts as "the American dream to 'make the world safe for democracy' has become as much ideology as Marxism-Leninism," under the chapter heading "The End of the American Crusade." Loeser does not insist that there is no standard of American statesmanship appropriate to "make the world safe for democracy," merely that "the United States has not understood how to combine its high moral goals with the art of political leadership." Thus, Loeser insists that the Mitteleuropa geopolitical faction has no interest in the United States' learning that art of political leadership.

For internal consumption, Loeser is more concerned to

brush Konrad Adenauer aside, accusing him of having been a fool for expecting that the United States would back up his conviction that "the decision will fall in our time, whether freedom, human dignity, and the Western Christian tradition of humanity will be preserved, or whether the spirit of darkness and slavery, the anti-Christian tradition, will thrash a humanity lying upon the ground for a long, long time."

Now that *is* crazy: Here we find a German general proposing a Soviet/American "New Yalta" deal, sponsored on the American side by that anti-German "tradition" of U.S. postwar policy that disappointed the hopes of Konrad Adenauer; a German general proposing a deal, in which, according to his own description, Germany gets nothing by way of greater freedom, sovereignty, or security.

It is correct to suspect that Major-General Loeser was at least intellectually encouraged to publish his work for broad circulation by Henry Kissinger. Kissinger's Metternichian/Bismarckian diplomacy is the glue of Loeser's work, all the way to the Holy Alliance geographical features.

Maj.-Gen. Jochen Loeser used to be one of the top military advisers to the national executive of the liberal Free Democratic Party, whose national chairman is still Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He was asked to retire "prematurely" in the middle of the Helmut Schmidt chancellorship because, despite his FDP protection, he had become an intolerable "Traumtänzer"—a "dream dancer," as his friends say. Still, he was so important to his FDP friends, that he was assigned to build up the "European Institute for Security," (EIS) in Luxembourg. At EIS, Loeser lacked neither "connections" nor money. He spread the money around liberally in the form of contracts to former fellow-officers.

The EIS went nowhere, but Major-General Loeser worked up the connections and went to work for Horst Ahfeldt. Ahfeldt handled the military strategic section of Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker's section of the Pugwash movement in West Germany at the Max Planck Institute offices in Starnberg, near Munich.

Up to that point, Loeser was harmless. Then one day, about two years ago, McGeorge Bundy came to Bonn on behalf of the "non-first use" of nuclear weapons, and there was Maj.-Gen. (ret.) Jochen Loeser sitting at the table next

to Bundy for the press conference. From there, Loeser became a leading supporter of the West German Social Democracy's "Bismarck," Egon Bahr.

Loeser reminds his readers of the "Bahr Plan" for German reunification, reported in a 1973 article by Walter Hahn in *Orbis* (only in part reported, because apparently a large part of what Hahn then intended to report was given "classified" status by the U.S. government upon the urging of Defense Secretary James Schlesinger).

That "Bahr Plan" was: 1) recognition of East Germany as a separate state; 2) an accord between the Federal Republic and East Germany pledging non-use of force; 3) on the basis of normalization of relations between West Germany and the East bloc nations, the initiation of negotiations on a mutual reduction of U.S. and Soviet armed forces in West and East Germany, respectively (in which the U.S. nuclear guarantee for West Germany would be kept in place); and finally 4) the establishment of a "collective security system in Mitteleuropa." France and England would not be included in the system, for the collective security system would be non-nuclear. At this stage, both NATO and the Warsaw pact would be dissolved.

The "Bahr Plan" is still running strong, and Egon Bahr himself has been in the West German press recently with the quip that "the German question can not be considered an open question for as long as the Federal Republic is a member of NATO."

It is clear to Bahr as well as to Loeser that a "deal" between the United States (Kissinger et al.) and Moscow is the *sine qua non* for a New Yalta.

In the real world, however, such "deals" are never settled at a negotiation table. Such a deal is the result (Berlin Wall 1961, Cuba Missile Crisis 1962) of confrontation/brinkmanship "crisis management." Or, Kissingerian crisis-management, described by Loeser (p. 122) as follows: "The Americans and Soviets are playing for time and are refusing to comprehend that, in the nuclear era, they have lost their capacities to overcome the other." Therefore, proposes Loeser, faced with escalating confrontation to the point of capitulation of one or the other power, both the Soviets and the Americans should make a "deal," carve up the world into zones of influence and agree to pull their knives away from each other's throats in Mitteleuropa, leaving a neutralized, denuclearized, non-aligned zone.

"In recent years, there was a recognizable intention to isolate individual crisis spots and not to exploit the emerging weakness of the respective world power, in order to pressure him on other fields. Cuba and Vietnam have been practically shoved aside as material for strategic crises. When the U.S.A. lost control over the Iranian crisis, the Soviet Union held back and did not pull Teheran over to its side. On the other hand, the Reagan administration again struck a course in the direction of overcoming [the Soviets], when it attempted to exploit the Afghan and Poland crises, and Soviet dependence on Western technology. . . . The superpowers, *in recogni-*

*tion of their weakness of leadership* and the burden of rising costs of armaments, find themselves on a total strategic defensive. They are going to have to manage their global conflict, by dividing up [the world] region by region into zones of influence, *if the regions concerned offer them no alternative. . . .* If both superpowers increasingly recognize that it is senseless to try to dominate the world, but that their rivalry for determining influence continues, they will have to strive to achieve a stable status in those regions where neither can allow the other to gain the upper hand. . . . In this way, the superpowers gain free capacities to concentrate on other fields in which a balance of interests does not yet seem possible [emphasis added]."

The way the confrontation/New Yalta deal works in the real world is quite different. The tempo of the Soviet war-mobilization, whatever the high costs and exacerbated internal problems it may momentarily entail, is aimed at bringing Western Europe under Soviet hegemony, and not into any "neutral" Mitteleuropa configuration. The Soviets are intent upon achieving this aim, either 1) as a result of capitulation of the United States in a direct military showdown, or 2) through an agreement with the Kissingers and Bundys to redraw the world map (New Yalta). This is the political shape of the strategic regime of Mutual and Assured Destruction/Flexible Response, and in the real world, options 1) and 2) are identical.

Moscow is not now certain that it could actually win and survive a military showdown with the United States, obviously; but because it is committed to achieving that capability, and is deploying the mass and quality of offensive and defensive systems that are the components of that capability, it is certain that it can name a price for a "deal" with the New Yalta schemers which is nothing less than full hegemony over Western Europe.

If there is a way to convince the Soviet Union that this won't work, that way would be to overcome the "weakness of leadership" of the United States, by initiating an economic, military, and cultural renaissance in the West. Militarily, that means Western Europe develops the scientific/technological commitment to defend itself against the nuclear-blackmail/warfighting threat from the Soviets, which would remain even were a nuclear-free zone to be declared in "Mitteleuropa."

Major-General Loeser proposes, instead, a scheme which promises to the Soviets that they might win someday—but not now. However, the Soviets will only accept that scheme rather than total victory now, if they face an unshakeable American commitment to defend Western Europe against Soviet hegemony. But, if America is willing to defend Europe, why should America not be capable of overcoming its "weakness of leadership?" If America is *not* willing to defend Western Europe, then the Soviets will go for total victory now: they will accept no deal short of total hegemony over the continent, and will certainly not see any pressing need to accept Major-General Loeser's proposed neutralist "deal."

## U.S. peace bid could check Soviet gains

by Thierry Lalevée

The possibility of a new U.S.-sponsored peace initiative in the Middle East has become a factional issue among circles in Washington which now want to influence the policy making of an expected new Reagan administration. One faction wants the United States to cut its losses and pull out of the warring region, relying on oil imports from Ibero-America and Asia rather than the embattled Persian Gulf. Others think that a U.S. failure to sponsor peace in the Middle East is as good as consigning the entire region to the Soviet Empire.

It is significant that leaks in the international press on an expected U.S. initiative and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's trip to the Middle East, coincided with the hurried visit to Moscow by Syrian President Hafez al Assad to define a new joint strategy against the "latest American conspiracy." Moscow may fear it could be about to lose ground gained in recent months.

### The Weinberger visit

What would a new U.S. initiative look like? According to a prominent article titled "Reagan's Winner, the Middle East Path Back to the White House" published Oct. 3 by the mass-circulation *Daily Express* of London: "Within weeks of his re-election, President Reagan is pushing forward with an adventurous new peace plan which could lead to a settlement of the Middle East crisis." The article detailed how the "Middle East is high on Washington's list of priorities." According to the *Daily Express*, such a new initiative would rest on four pillars: "Egypt, Jordan, Yasser Arafat's Palestinians, and Israel's new government. . . . This is already causing a storm in the hardline Arab capital," continued the *Daily Express*, "because it brings Egypt back to the center stage of Middle East politics."

The *Daily Express* added that "what is planned is an intricate attempt to bring Jordanians, Palestinians, and Israelis together with the support of Cairo to resolve the worsening impasse over the future of the West Bank."

In substance, this is what Defense Secretary Weinberger discussed during a tour which took him to Tunisia, Egypt, Israel, and Jordan. Weinberger, a leading opponent of yielding the Middle East to Moscow, arrived in Tunisia directly from the meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group,

where he had successfully defended President Reagan's beam-weapons program (the Strategic Defense Initiative) and stressed Moscow's growing military threat to Europe. In Tunisia, which is receiving increased U.S. military aid, Weinberger stressed the need to "redress the balance of forces in the region because of the new situation," a reference to the Moroccan-Libyan Union which is threatening Tunisia's internal stability.

Weinberger's arrival in Cairo coincided with the signing of a new treaty for military cooperation between Egypt and the Chad government of Hisssein Habré—a decision to reinforce Chad against the political maneuvers of both Libya and the treacherous Socialist government of France. American-Egyptian military cooperation was extensively discussed and the talks were described as "constructive and fruitful" by President Mubarak's adviser Osama al Baz.

But as declarations in Tunis, Cairo, and Jerusalem made clear, military cooperation was not the sole topic of discussion. Israel's new Prime Minister Shimon Peres left Washington Oct. 14 announcing that Israel was committed within the next three weeks to defining a precise calendar for a withdrawal from Lebanon, a declaration which took the Likud members of the government by surprise. But there is little doubt that Peres made such a commitment in discussions with American officials, realizing that this had become a *sine qua non* for ending the "cold peace" with Cairo. Peres's decision was one of Weinberger's main topics of discussion, as he told concerned Arab leaders of the U.S. commitment to see it concretized. Osama al Baz commented with satisfaction on Oct. 15 that "if we reach an acceptable understanding, Israel will withdraw from Lebanon within six months," a declaration which implied that Cairo would then consider returning its ambassador to Israel. This was in the spirit of a communiqué signed by Weinberger on Oct. 14 in Tunisia, on "closer cooperation between the Arab states and the Western countries which, alone, can constructively help a settlement of the Middle East crisis."

In Israel, Weinberger met with Shimon Peres and announced that the United States had agreed to release to Israel the "composite production technology . . . that is essential" to produce the Lavie jet. It was announced that the United States will purchase \$100 million worth of Israeli armaments in the first quarter of fiscal 1985.

The defense secretary ended his trip on Oct. 17 with an unexpected lunch with King Hussein of Jordan, just returned from Baghdad where he had discussed with Saddam Hussein the latest developments of the Jordan-Egyptian reconciliation. A week earlier, Saddam Hussein had made it clear that Baghdad was committed to renewing diplomatic relations with Washington. It is also expected that Baghdad will soon follow the Jordanian move.

However, if Weinberger wants to sponsor a successful peace initiative in the Middle East, he will have to tackle the delicate issue of U.S. negotiations with the PLO. In sub-

stance, this means a direct political confrontation with Henry Kissinger and his current agents in the State Department and the administration. Since 1974, the United States has been committed by Kissinger—then secretary of state—to never negotiate with the PLO, ostensibly at the demand of the Israelis.

### The PLO question and Soviet strategy

On this critical issue will rest the potential success or failure of the administration in preventing the Middle East from falling completely into Moscow's grip. It is essential, not merely to break with Kissinger's previous commitment, but to break as well with his present policies. This issue has been addressed twice in recent weeks. President Mubarak sent a private letter to President Reagan on the subject at the beginning of October, according to the London-based *As Sharq al Awsat* Oct. 7. The day before, Mubarak and Hussein were reported drafting a memorandum to President Reagan on the need to break with Kissinger's policies.

Reports indicate that Kissinger and such associates as Undersecretary of State Richard Murphy are playing the "Syrian card," using Damascus-based PLO-dissident Abu Musa. Murphy is reported to have met with Abu Musa while touring the region at the beginning of October. This was one key topic of discussion during Assad's visit to Moscow. Significantly, the final communiqué by the Soviet leaders and Assad spoke only in general of the "Palestinian people," making no reference to the PLO nor to Arafat. Arafat was told at his Oct. 5 meeting with Gromyko that Moscow is satisfied with Syria's "Palestinian policy" for the time being.

But reports that Assad's visit to Moscow was a failure and that "divergences" had emerged are a ploy by the Soviets, who were taken by surprise by Weinberger's visit to the region, aimed at consolidating gains in moderate Arab capitals like Cairo and Amman. This was necessary after the virulent attack on the Jordan-Egyptian reconciliation published on Oct. 5 in *Izvestia*. Moscow has tried to pull back on the question by not signing any communiqué denouncing the reconciliation, as Assad, for his own reasons, pressed the Soviet leaders to do. Indeed, rather than committing themselves completely to a unique Syrian policy, Moscow is eager to maintain its double-headed policy of backing the hardliners like Assad and Qaddafi while wooing moderates like Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, even if this has to be done at the expense of Assad's *amour propre*. Assad, who feels increasingly "encircled by a new American-Israeli conspiracy," has little choice but to stick to Moscow for the time being, which the Soviet leaders know quite well. No one should be surprised if Moscow in coming weeks decides to review its Middle East policy, once again going for a new confrontation to try to test the U.S. administration's real commitment to peace, as well as to test the power and ability of its friends in Washington around Kissinger to use such a confrontation to sabotage a new peace initiative.

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# India's fragmented opposition

*The viability of India's opposition is in inverse proportion to the media fanfare it enjoys in the West, writes Susan Maitra from New Delhi.*

With less than three months left before Indian voters elect the party that will govern this sprawling nation for the next five years, the opposition parties are failing to generate even as much enthusiasm as Mondale's insipid presidential campaign in the United States. This will no doubt come as a surprise to readers of the major Western press, who have been treated in recent months to a stream of stories on Indian opposition-party exploits.

Opposition leaders and their foreign cheerleaders have been beating the drums since September, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi confirmed that the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Indian Parliament) elections will be held by January as required by law. But the government has continued to solve problems and develop policy. The reconciliation with the Sikhs in Punjab has advanced, the Seventh Five-Year Plan is on the drawing boards, and foreign policy initiatives in Southeast Asia and elsewhere are under way. Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress-I party is also working to shore up the party organization in preparation for the elections.

All this has left the opposition rushing from pillar to post looking for a magic formula to unite its wildly disparate ranks in time for some credible electoral effort. The troubles in Punjab have been seized on to denounce Mrs. Gandhi's government, and the leadership of the Sikh Akala party there has been lavishly courted, but the population has kept its confidence in the government. The central government's ouster of the Farooq Abdullah government in the sensitive border state of Jammu and Kashmir in July also looked like a firm basis for propelling a national opposition front into a winning electoral fight. But the whole country knew that whether or not he was personally, directly involved, grave threats to national security had been allowed to develop during the Abdullah reign. Within weeks, the opposition's hooting and hollaring petered out, and Farooq Abdullah is now a forgotten man. Then came the infamous N. T. Rama Rao episode of a similar sort, which the opposition was certain—and assured its cheerleaders abroad—heralded the final demise of Indira Gandhi and the Congress-I and their own accession to power and possibly heaven also.

A policy for the nation, a vision for its future, and a scientific or even serious program to realize it is the farthest thing from the minds of opposition leaders. Since the opposition spectrum is heavily weighted with assorted brands of religious, sectional, and other obscurantisms, it is not surprising that the unity which is necessary to actually defeat the Congress-I remains elusive. Thus, even if expected alliances among some of the parties enable the opposition to cut down the ruling party's margin in the Lok Sabha, the opposition remains no more than a nuisance, certainly not an alternative.

## A mixed bag

Indian opposition parties are a mixed bag ranging from the extreme right-wing Hindu fundamentalist-controlled Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to the pro-Moscow communist groups such as CPI and CPI-Marxist. There is, however, one characteristic common to each of them—besides being virulently anti-Gandhi and absent a credible program—and that is their lack of a nationwide base. While the Hindu fanatics are able to whip up anti-Gandhi fervor in some of the northern Indian states, the Marxists' influence is limited to a few pockets in the east and south. While many regional parties are also vocal on the local and state issues, the absence of an opposition party with national appeal has never been so apparent.

The "mother" of this motley crew is the Janata Party, a conglomerate of Hindu fanatics, rich peasant landowners, and some pseudo-socialists that fragmented following its three years of misrule (1977-80). Most of the present-day opposition leaders had their first taste of centralized power during that period, and as many Indians recall, they were busier pushing each other around and pulling each other down in quest of absolute power than in running an efficient administration. Each of these badly tainted leaders has now formed his own little party to promote his own career.

The **Janata Party**, now led by Chandra Shekhar, is perhaps the largest of them, although it is still undergoing constant fragmentation. Just recently, two more groups of party dissidents, one led by Raj Narain, a socialist of strange stripes,



and the other by Hindu chauvinist Subramaniam Swamy, left the party over their differences with Chandra Shekhar.

The **Lok Dal**, another faction of the former Janata Party, is now led by the 82-year-old rustic and former prime minister, Charan Singh. Lok Dal is the representative of rich peasant landowners and has its base in some of the northern states. Primarily an obscurantist, Charan Singh is most prominently associated with the break-up of the Janata Party during its final gasps in power. Not forgotten is his ignominious role in ousting Janata Prime Minister Morarji Desai, placing himself in the prime minister's office for a few fleeting months before the whole Janata house of cards collapsed. In fact, it is almost impossible for the opposition to come up with a leader who is not tainted. It is quite likely that Charan Singh, tainted image and all, will be able to lure some of the opposition leaders anew into his fold, by sheer default.

Already, the Janata Party has tentatively agreed to join with Lok Dal in the coming elections. Under a new arrangement, Charan Singh will be the President and Chandra Shekhar the Working President in a prospective government. The two parties are expected to campaign jointly, making voting arrangements with other opposition and regional parties.

Meanwhile, the **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** has decided to maintain its separate identity, but will seek voting-bloc arrangements with all other opposition parties including the communists. This would mean a left-right alliance, which has been seen more and more frequently in recent years. BJP, the extreme right-wing fragment of the Janata Party, is dominated by the Hindu fanatics belonging to the Raahtriya Swayamsevak Sangha (RSS), the organization that masterminded the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948.

BJP head A. B. Vajpayee was an active RSS cadre in the pre-independence days and retains ties to the organization today. Subramaniam Swamy, the Harvard-trained professor who recently left the Janata Party, is also RSS-linked. The RSS claims one million members in India, and has various organizations abroad under different names. The RSS has a large reservoir of money and trains its cadres in the old Nazi-style. The organization has been accused of many assassinations.

The two leading leftist parties, the **Communist Party of India (CPI)** and the **Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)**, are not a product of the Janata Party. The former began the latter in the image of China's Chairman Mao. Burdened with ideological obsessions—to which Indians tend to be quite allergic—neither of the parties could expand their base beyond West Bengal, Kerala, and the tiny eastern state of Tripura. Working on a formula backed by Moscow which supports Mrs. Gandhi's foreign policy and opposes her domestic policy, the communists have lately shown a great deal of ideological "flexibility" in order to grab any political opportunity that may come their way.

It is becoming evident that both CPI and CPI-M are mov-

ing toward developing a "clear electoral understanding" with regional parties such as the Telegu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, the DMK in Tamil Nadu, and the National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir. The Marxist parties' existing ties with the Akali leadership in the Punjab have also come to public attention.

### **The chimera of unity**

The opposition strategy, such as it is, rests on the effort to polarize the population around the Gandhi government's ouster of the National Conference party government in Jammu & Kashmir and the failed ouster of N. T. Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh by a dissident faction within his own Telegu Desam Party. But like the former, a faint memory for the population, the more recent toppling episode seems to be fading fast.

Although N. T. Rama Rao, the obscurantist Hindu-chauvinist movie star, became the opposition's hero of the hour, it is by no means clear at this point just how long this card can be played. The BJP, CPI, CPI-M, and the Janata Party, who rushed to set up camp in Hyderabad, shed pools of tears and roundly accused Mrs. Gandhi of masterminding the drive against him. But they are already on the defensive. They have expressed the fear that Rama Rao is unlikely to adopt a confrontationist posture against New Delhi. One newsman has pointed out that Rama Rao's speeches since being restored to power in Andhra Pradesh are considerably mellowed. He has, of course, supported them in the "crusade to safeguard democracy." But both the communist parties and the Janata Party have declined Rama Rao's offer to join the state ministry. The BJP central leadership is still making up its mind.

Distrust among the opposition leadership became endemic with the fragmentation of the Janata Party and the infighting of those days. The "Dean of Doublecross," octagenarian peasant and Lok Dal head Charan Singh, recently commented on the prospect for opposition mergers. "You can't prophesy human behavior. No rules guide human conduct. Today, you are good friends, tomorrow slippers may fly."

That a similar view is held by the Lok Dal's new bedfellow, the Janata Party, does not surprise many in India. Talking to the press, Chandra Shekhar reacted to the unity question thus: "Why raise the question of having one party when the BJP, the Communists, and the Akali Dal and other regional parties have decided against merger! There cannot be a single party against the Congress-I at the moment."

Already, the break-up of the Janata Party-Lok Dal alliance is in the air. The day after a Lok Dal leader had briefed the press on the new arrangements, Charan Singh flatly denied that they had decided to work together. And this is the "most possible" of generally impossible merger propositions! Other opposition leaders are just watching on the sidelines. They are waiting to see when the "slippers start to fly."

# Assassination bureau is after LaRouche

by D. Greenstein

Information from government sources indicates that the international neo-Nazi network associated with the 1960s Permindex assassination bureau involved in the John F. Kennedy and the Martin Luther King killings has received an offer of funds for operations against Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *EIR*'s founder. A key operative in Permindex, which still exists under new names, was France's Jacques Soustelle, now suing LaRouche in a European court over *EIR*'s exposure of his "anthropologist" network's involvement in South American terrorist and separatist groups. The alleged time frame for the plot against LaRouche is during the course of the trial in the federal libel case, *LaRouche vs. NBC et al.*, scheduled to begin in Virginia at the end of October.

*EIR*'s investigation, beginning in June 1984, led straight to long-term assets of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Orleans. These assets date back to the notorious Division Five of the FBI, whose New Orleans' office was headed in the early 1960s by **Guy Bannister**. Bannister was identified as one of the controllers of the Permindex network which planned the Kennedy assassination in the 1967 conspiracy indictment brought by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Among the operatives identified by *EIR* is **Jerry Ray**, the "bodyguard" of the now-jailed head of the National States Rights Party, J. B. Stoner. Ray is the brother of James Earl Ray, the confessed assassin of civil rights leader Martin Luther King. Others include **Jerry Dutton**, who heads the States Rights Voting League, a right-wing group in North Carolina, and serves (according to records of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith) as the "second in command" of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan; **Gordon Duane Novel**, a much-convicted felon and material witness in Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Reports reaching *EIR* allege that Jerry Ray recently traveled to California to meet with Novel, a resident of New Orleans. Novel, the former aide to **Larry Flynt**, the publisher of the pornographic *Hustler* magazine which helps to finance left-wing terrorist networks through the dope lobby's *High Times* magazine, has personally threatened LaRouche and some of his top associates in the past.

By his own admission, Novel made allegations about LaRouche to NBC for the preparation of their libelous tele-

vision broadcast of March 4, 1984, the subject of the upcoming lawsuit.

Sources report that more than \$200,000 has been made available to Jerry Ray and Jerry Dutton for assassination operations. But one of the individuals reported to have knowledge of this operation—Adolph "Sam" Botnick, head of the New Orleans office of the Anti-Defamation League—hung up on a reporter for this news service when asked to confirm or deny the report before this article went to print.

## The FBI and the Assassination Bureau

Attempts to interview Jerry Dutton proved more interesting. On Oct. 15, a man claiming to be Jerry Dutton at Dutton's home in Concord, North Carolina, referred a reporter to Jerry Ray for information on the FBI's role in the Martin Luther King assassination. The same day, however, a woman identifying herself as Mrs. Jerry Dutton at Dutton's publishing house, Image Publishers in New Orleans, claimed that her husband was in New Orleans and was at that very moment in the Metairie office of Image Publishers.

The following day, someone identifying himself as a "personal spokesman" for Jerry Dutton at Image Publishers warned a reporter from this news service to stop making inquiries about Dutton and Ray. When asked if there was any truth to the report that Dutton has knowledge of an alleged \$200,000 contract on LaRouche's life, the "spokesman" said, "you will live to regret this."

Sources say that Image is a front for Dutton's right-wing activities, including his role in the Invisible Empire of the KKK. These sources also allege that business is provided to Dutton through contracts from the City of New Orleans, whose mayor is a leading U.S. black politician, through the influence of the ADL, which allegedly uses Dutton as one of its agents in right-wing organizations.

It is certain, however, that the main agency using this network is the FBI, whose informants include Dutton's KKK leader, Wilkerson.

Over the last year, informants report a significant move of right-wing terrorists into New Orleans. In addition to Dutton and Image Publishers, Jerry Ray, the **Christian Defense League**, and **Karl Hand** of the Buffalo, New York Nazi Party are all setting up operations in New Orleans and nearby Metairie.

One of the drawing cards for this collection of intelligence agency rogues is reported to be the **Information Council of the Americas (INCA)** run by **Ed Butler**, an associate of FBI agent Guy Bannister, Division Five's funder of the Kennedy assassination networks. In the early 1960s, Butler's INCA served as one of the conduits for Cuban exile operatives during the period of the Kennedy assassination operation. Butler's cousin, **Rancier Ehrlinger**, was a business partner of Novel's in a New Orleans bar frequented by **David Ferrie**, Clay Shaw, and other principals in Garrison's indictment of Shaw for the Kennedy assassination plot.

## **Green fascists on the rampage**

*Some people are waking up to the threat from the Greens, after a riot forced the parliament to close down.*

**W**ithin 12 hours after a Europe-wide "Day of Resistance" on Oct. 17, during which the Schiller Institute and political supporters of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche distributed 1.8 million leaflets about the threat from the Green fascists, the Greens themselves delivered proof of their Nazi character. Like the brownshirts who turned the parliament of Weimar Germany into an arena for fist-fights, insults, and intimidation, the green-shirts provoked an uproar in the West German Bundestag on Oct. 18, abruptly terminating a parliamentary debate on the government's foreign policy.

The combined impact of the "Day of Resistance" and the Green rampage was such that some leading German parliamentarians and newspapers ventured out of their foxholes to denounce the Green fascists for what they are.

Heiner Geissler, the general manager of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), sent an open letter to all elected officials of his party on the national, state, and local level denouncing the Greens for "employing the same style as the Nazis and Communists of the Weimar period."

The leading conservative daily *Die Welt* published an editorial on Oct. 19 by its editor-in-chief, Herbert Kremp, warning that "it is not wrong to recall, in this context, the dark hours of the Weimar Republic, which did not go under because of bad parliamentary

style, but because of evil intentions. It went under because of the flagrant rejection of the liberally constituted state."

The confrontation began when Green parliamentary deputy Jürgen Reents unleashed a string of profanities against the CDU in the Bundestag and denounced the foreign policy initiatives of Chancellor Kohl, charging that the chancellor had just "traveled around as a mere salesman for German industry." To this, Reents added the vicious allegation that "this seems appropriate for a chancellor whose way to the top of his party was, as we have just learned these days, bought and paid for by the Flick Corporation."

This charge referred to the ongoing media campaign around the suspected (but not proven) involvement of prominent Christian Democrats in the "party-funding scandal," also known as the "Flick Affair." The Flick Corporation, one of West Germany's largest, had channeled monies into party coffers and bribed officials of all political parties during the 1970s.

Richard Stücklen, the chairman of the Bundestag session, decided after some hesitation to oust Reents from the hall. The Green party parliamentary caucus broke into a pre-staged riot—they had already informed the media beforehand that "something will happen today." The Greens marched out, returning 45 minutes later to further disrupt the debate.

As the Greens grew noisier and

more threatening, Christian Democratic deputy Rudolf Seiters rose from his chair and compared them to the Nazis of 50 years ago: "The methods you are employing have already been used in the destruction of a democracy in earlier years—namely of the Weimar Republic!"

At this critical point, the Social Democrats stepped in and called for an end to the debate. Their spokesman, deputy Gerhard Jahn, rushed out to the press to denounce the exclusion of the Greens and to defend Reents, claiming that "what he said was just what the press has been saying during the past few days anyway."

But the Social Democratic defense of the Greens didn't stop there: On the morning of Oct. 19, Reents filed a formal complaint against his exclusion from the Bundestag, which repeated all the allegations and insults used the day before. When the parliament voted on his complaint, 97 Social Democratic deputies joined the 27 Greens in denouncing the decision.

This vote signifies that the Red-Green alliance to destroy the republic, which this writer has warned about for some time, is now a functioning reality. After receiving nearly 9% of the vote in local elections in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia in September, the Greens are now anticipating double-digit vote totals in upcoming state elections. The stage is now set for the toppling of the Kohl government and its replacement by a pro-Moscow coalition of the Greens and the Social Democrats.

This was the subject of the Schiller Institute's mass leaflet. "Think for a moment," it read. "Knowing as we do today the story of Nazi horrors and of world war, what price would we have paid in 1933 to stop Hitler? . . . Today, we must fight and crush this new threat to our Western civilization."

## Crisis for France in the South Pacific

*The Soviets are stirring up "liberation" movements and the Socialist International to force France to withdraw.*

**T**he Soviet drive for domination of the Pacific is creating growing problems for France, which now confronts the prospect of a replay there of its retreat from Chad before the bayonets of Libya's Colonel Qaddafi.

The strategically located South Pacific is a key to Soviet world naval supremacy, and every separatist, terrorist, and anti-Western force in the region is now being stirred up to achieve the ouster of France, the United States, and other Western powers. Several recent developments underscore the fact that local tensions are being transformed into an open war against France and its allies.

This follows close on the heels of the Sept. 17 signing of an agreement between French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Libya's Ali Triki, to begin withdrawing troops from Chad. The accord is widely seen in Africa as a kind of "Munich Pact" betrayal. Said one West African diplomat: "How can we go to France with our security problems now that France is working with Qaddafi, who is trying to destabilize our country?" Not only is Chad now set up for destabilization and genocide; the Central African Republic and Sudan are also on the chopping block.

A comparable scenario is planned for the South Pacific, and it is no surprise to find Qaddafi and his friends in the Socialist International in the thick of it.

First is the problem of the Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, the island where France has tested its nuclear ex-

plosives since 1966. A second series of tests has been scheduled to take place since the beginning of this year, but protests on many levels are holding up the program.

In Noumea, New Caledonia (a large French island in the Coral Sea, 800 nautical miles east of Australia), a terrorist liberation front was created in September, gathering various "kanak" groupings ("kanaks" are native New Caledonians). This occurred at a congress where the former Independence Front (FI) was replaced by the National Kanak Socialist Liberation Front (FLNKS), led by Yan Celene Uregei, a friend of Qaddafi. At this congress, where the French Trotskyist Revolutionary Communist League of Alain Krivine and the U.S. Socialist Workers Party were also represented, the FLNKS gathered 10 terrorist groups and other "cultural" associations to demand the protection of their "kanak heritage" from the encroachments of Western "imperialism."

The conference announced that the new front would create a temporary government in Noumea, and would prepare for a general boycott of the next local elections scheduled for Nov. 18. The member groups reject even the idea of a referendum on New Caledonian independence, currently scheduled for 1989.

After the conference concluded, a 20-member FLNKS delegation led by Uregei flew to Libya to receive training there from Qaddafi's expert terror and assassination squads.

In the midst of all this came the

joint declaration of the Labour governments of Australia and New Zealand condemning the French nuclear tests on the Mururoa atoll, and proposing that the whole region be made into a demilitarized and nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union, of course, was delighted.

In September, at the annual congress of New Zealand's Labour Party, Prime Minister David Lange delivered a twofold warning to French "imperialism": 1) At the next conference of the Socialist International, the New Zealand Labor Party will do everything within its power to kick out the French Socialist unless France stops its nuclear tests in the Pacific and accelerates the process of granting independence to its territories of Polynesia and New Caledonia. (Lange, quoting a recent investigation showing that the nuclear tests were safe, proposed ironically that France perform these tests in Strasbourg.) 2) The New Zealand government will put pressure on France to prevent France from shifting its nuclear test site from the Mururoa atoll to the Kerguelen and Croza islands (two small and empty archipelagoes in the southern Indian Ocean, near the Antarctic).

As for Australia, it has decided to stop uranium exports to France for the next two years, in protest against the French nuclear tests.

The Mitterrand government has no policy whatsoever to deal with these threats to its own national security and that of the Western alliance. Foreign Minister Cheysson could only respond to Lange's assault, according to a New Zealand newspaper, by assuring him that France was prepared to move up the timetable for granting independence to New Caledonia.

The French policy failure will only serve to hasten the withdrawal of the Western powers from the Pacific, as Moscow desires.

## Andreotti being thrown to the wolves

*In the fight—which may be to the finish—between the Christian Democrats and the Mafia-connected Communist Party.*

**I**t may be the end of the line for Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, in the opinion of the great majority of political observers here in Rome. A very intense political fight has erupted in Italy in recent weeks, a fight ignited by the Oct. 4 vote in Parliament, in which 101 members—including some 70 members of the majority party—voted for Andreotti to resign. With only 199 members voting for Andreotti, only the abstention of the 150 Communist Party of Italy (PCI) members saved his career.

Now Andreotti is the target of renewed blows from the East. The PCI reversed itself immediately after the Oct. 4 vote, and requested his resignation—putting this proclaimed “mediator between East and West” in a very delicate position.

The PCI, having carried on a long flirtation with Andreotti, has suddenly discovered that he has been involved in every government scandal since the founding of the Italian Republic. “The moment has arrived to cut all contact with Andreotti,” PCI secretary Alessandro Natta stated to the PCI Directorate on Oct. 10. The document approved by that body reads: “The position of the Honorable Andreotti has become unsustainable. He is the center of involvements that make impossible his holding the office of foreign minister.” On Oct. 15, the PCI, together with minor leftist groups, made a formal parliamentary motion asking for Andreotti’s resignation.

The reason for this drastic shift? The Communists are not just attacking Andreotti. What they (and Moscow) want now is to destabilize the Italian

system, fostering a wave of scandals to create a situation comparable to the Watergate operation in the United States.

The PCI’s target is the Christian Democracy (DC), the party of Andreotti. The foreign minister was clever enough to link his destiny to that of his party, and the DC leadership accepted the axiom that “an attack on Andreotti is an attack on us.” On Oct. 16, leading editor Alfredo Pieroni wrote: “There are many fanning the flames. A similar atmosphere spread in London in June 1963 over the Profumo scandal. . . . That scandal culminated in the collapse of MacMillian [and the Conservative Party]. The end of this scandal may be the disintegration of our republic.”

Andreotti has been deemed expendable by the Soviets and the PCI. On Oct. 12, he was the target of an apparent assassination attempt in Trieste, later revealed to have been made with a toy pistol. Gerardo Deganutti, the criminal who made the attempt, was released from jail a few months ago. “I wanted to scare him,” Deganutti said after his arrest.

Giovanni Galloni, editor of the DC newspaper, wrote that the PCI is using “every means to get a political confrontation.” The Trieste attempt, Galloni said, could never have occurred without the violent atmosphere created by the PCI. The Communist leadership reacted by asserting that it is time for a change of leadership. “Let’s be brutal,” their paper *l’Unita* wrote on Oct. 14. “The government is in agony; it is a non-government. It is the end of the DC power system.”

“The PCI speaks the language of the Red Brigades,” countered Guido Bodrato, vice-secretary of the DC.

Things came to a head Oct. 14, when DC President Flaminio Piccoli declared: “The PCI is attacking in order to impose National Communism on the nation.” And party leader Roberto Mazzotta said: “There is a part of the establishment that intends to use the PCI like their fathers used the Fascist Party—to get rid of the Christian Democracy.”

Guido Bodrato underlined that the aim of these forces is the subversion of the democratic regime and the establishment of a “Second Republic” based on a “government of the technicians,” the exact term used by supermonetarist Bruno Visentini in his call for an austerity regime run by the technocrats.

There is little doubt that Italy will have early elections next spring, in which the PCI, confident of a large majority, could destroy the Christian Democracy. What is new is the unusual determination of the DC to fight, perhaps due to the realization that this could be its last stand. Scandals, kept covert to hold the opposition in check, will be exposed in an all-out battle. The DC Mayor of Palermo, Nello Martellucci, accused by *l’Unita* editor Emanuele Macaluso of being a *mafioso*, hit back. In a letter published in all the non-PCI press, Martellucci wrote: “Macaluso should know what it means to be accused of being a mafioso. On April 27, 1982, Senator Pisano wrote in the magazine *il Candido*: ‘Macaluso is an ambiguous character, linked to the Mafia. He is a dangerous individual, whose very close links with mafia gangs are known, the unchallenged boss of the Sicilian Communists, involved in every Mafia crime bloodying Palermo.’” This was the first exposure in print of Macaluso’s well-known Mafia connections.

## Levantine narco-terrorism

*The old families who enforced colonial law—and ran guns and drugs—for the British are still very much in business today.*

One of the most intriguing political figures of the Levantine Middle East is the attorney general of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Criton Tornarites. He was appointed attorney general in the 1950s, when Cyprus was still a British Crown Colony, by Lord Carradon, known then, if memory serves, as Sir Hugh Foot. In the midst of the Cypriot anti-British, anti-colonial insurrection of that time, when General Eisenhower, then President of the United States, Field Marshall Papagos, then prime minister of Greece, and Gen. George Grivas were all in agreement that British colonial rule should be overthrown by force, Attorney General Tornarites was administering colonial justice on behalf of Lord Carradon and the Crown. When the British occupation forces began executing nationalist revolutionaries by hanging, Mr. Tornarites happily continued to administer the British Empire's law.

Mysteriously, when in 1960 Cyprus, after years of revolutionary warfare and bloody sacrifices, overthrew its colonial status and was declared a sovereign republic, Mr. Tornarites, the British colonial agent par excellence, remained in his post as attorney general. Today, 24 years later, he still is Cyprus's attorney general. His little country experienced great tribulations during these years: revolutions, coups d'état, terrorist campaigns, wars, foreign invasions, loss of territory, deaths of presidents, and assassinations of ministers. Attorney General Tornarites has remained the only permanent fixture on the island.

Cyprus is a hub of international intrigue, where the Mossad meets the KGB, the two meet the British SIS, SIS mediates between them and the CIA, and all four get together to laugh at the Drug Enforcement Agency. Iranian, Syrian, and Libyan emissaries meet to intrigue against Iraqis, Egyptians, and each other. Terrorists meet with drug traffickers and gunrunners from all over the world. Cyprus is an ecumenical whorehouse supervised jointly by the British military authorities at Akrotiri Air Base, Turkish Army authorities, and the Cypriot Communist Party, AKEL, which is jointly owned by British intelligence and the KGB. This filthy British-Soviet collaboration allows all other interests virtual total freedom of action, and Attorney General Tornarites takes care of all loose ends, as he has for over a quarter century.

Tornarites' family made its fortune in the seediest kinds of deals in the British-dominated Near East at the turn of the century. That family's fortune has been deposited in London for many years now. Tornarites considers himself, down to the marrow of his bones, a British subject of the old school.

He occupied my attention momentarily when news came from Athens, via a "special to the *New York Times*," on Oct. 16: One Vikentios Arsenis, head of the Greek government's arms-production industry, was discovered by a senior columnist to have "mishandled" the Greek arms-manufacturing program in a way which was not

clarified except that it benefitted Israeli arms manufacturers. In order to protect his director of the munitions industry, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expelled from his Socialist Party's ranks the unfortunate columnist, Mr. Massavetas, who in fact was a member of the party's Central Committee.

Papandreou protected Vikentios (Takis) Arsenis with a haste and vehemence which was very unusual. But Takis Arsenis himself is unusual. Back in the late 1960s, before he had become the Greek Socialist regime's munitions merchant, he was a petty gunrunner and terrorist who had enjoyed the protection of Cypriot Attorney General Tornarites. In those years, while Takis Arsenis was arranging to traffic in terrorist weapons via London and Cyprus, his brother, Gerassimos (Gerry) Arsenis, a friend of Zbigniew Brzezinski, was deputy chief of the U.N. Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Today, Garassimos is Papandrou's minister of national economy and runs Greece on behalf of the Swiss Bank for International Settlements.

The Arsenis family is of old stock from the island of Cefallonia, which, like Cyprus, was a Venetian colony later turned over to the British Empire. The old families of these islands, such as Tornarites and the Arsenis, were first trained in politics of intrigue by Venice and later turned their talents to the service of the British Empire. Today, they are part of that layer of "citizens above suspicion" in the Levant so indispensable for the smooth administration of terrorism, gunrunning, and drug trafficking. They also control what pass as the governments of Greece and Cyprus—administering those countries on behalf of those who own their souls and safekeep their family fortunes back in London.

## Romanov demands nuclear-free zone

*The Soviet Politburo member praised Soviet-Finnish relations as a "model for other states."*

**D**uring his visit to Helsinki, Finland on Oct. 13-15, Soviet Politburo member Grigorii Romanov demanded a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, denounced Western talk of an Eastern threat to Finland, and according to press, stated "his conviction that the Soviet Union and also Finland will in the future be a *good example to other states* of how a policy based on consideration of mutual long-range national interests and objective realities in today's world is to be run [emphasis added]."

With characteristic Soviet modesty, Romanov thus informed the public of Soviet intentions to "Finlandize" all the countries on its borders and, as soon as the "objective realities of today" have matured, the world. One of the prime tools of this policy is nuclear-free zones outside the Soviet Empire.

Romanov, who is also the Central Committee Secretary responsible for defense industries, told the Finns that "the proposals put forward by your country for a Nordic nuclear-free zone are now of more immediate interest than before, in a situation where American cruise missiles are being stationed in Western Europe and NATO is significantly increasing its activity in the northern parts of Europe in order to upset peace and security in this part of the world."

The Soviet Union, Romanov added cryptically, "is ready with practical measures to promote a realization of Finland's proposal."

Speaking at the 40th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish armistice and the

founding of the Soviet-Finnish Friendship Society, Romanov stated that the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Assistance "is of great importance for safeguarding security on the Soviet Union's northwestern border, as well as the security of Finland."

Attacking certain Western forces and "especially forces in the United States," Romanov charged "the enemies of détente" with "attempting to penetrate the skulls of the Finns with the idea of some sort of threat from the East." He warned any Finnish dissidents: "History proves that we are able to reject attempts to have us depart from the correct path that we together have chosen."

In referring to history, Romanov was touching a sensitive nerve. During both world wars, the Finns were forced to fight wars against numerically vastly superior Russian armies, deployed by a Kremlin intent on gobbling up Finland which, from 1809 until its declaration of independence on Dec. 6, 1917, had been an autonomous part of the Russian Empire.

Forty years ago, the Soviet-Finnish armistice, which was concluded in Moscow on Sept. 19, 1944, put an end to hostilities between the two countries. The Finns proceeded to battle the 200,000 German troops of the 20th Mountain Army, which on orders of the German High Command were retreating from southern and central Finland into the northernmost part of the country, to protect Finnish nickel mines whose output was considered vital to Hitler's war effort.

On Oct. 7, 1944, the Russian IC Assault Corps launched an offensive against the German lines, which extended from northern Finland into the northwestern Soviet Union, near the Soviet port of Murmansk in the western part of the Kola Peninsula. A week later, the Red Army swept across the tiny stretch of Finnish territory and penetrated into Norway's northernmost province, Finnmark. The port town of Kirkenes soon fell to the Russians after a battle which left the town in ruins. The Red Army continued pushing westward into Norway for another three weeks, reaching the Tana River some 65 miles beyond Kirkenes. Remaining in Norway for months, the Russians pulled out only after Hitler's capitulation in May 1945.

Discreetly reminding the world and the Norwegians of that invasion, Radio Moscow on Oct. 8—five days before Romanov's arrival in Helsinki—broadcast a report on the seizure and occupation of Kirkenes 40 years ago. Soviet control of northern Norway today would be crucial to secure entrance into the North Atlantic of the gigantic Soviet fleet now based at Murmansk.

In promoting a Nordic nuclear-free zone, the Soviets aim to neutralize all of Scandinavia. A new Soviet book entitled, "The Nuclear-Free Status of Northern Europe," although criticizing Sweden's neutrality policy, praises Swedish Premier Olof Palme for his policy in favor of nuclear-free zones. Written by a certain Lev Voronkov at the prestigious Soviet IMEMO institute, the book demands that the Scandinavian countries unilaterally declare that under no circumstances will they station nuclear weapons on their soil. The book carefully omits mentioning that the only nuclear arms deployed in northern Europe are those of the Soviet Union.

## **'Brandt's no German, he's a drunk'**

*The Socialist International head ran into PLM "truth squads" in Mexico, and found it difficult to carry out his KGB mission.*

**S**ocialist International head Willy Brandt thought he had it all figured out. Taking advantage of the fact that Henry Kissinger is running U.S. Ibero-American policy, the sodden Nazi-Communist had every hope of winning the governments of Ibero-America over to his KGB-scripted wrecking plan against the United States.

Putting up front a lot of rhetoric about "debt moratoria" and "non-interference" in the affairs of Nicaragua and the Contadora group, Brandt seemed to be relatively successful in winning support for his "mediation" in Venezuela and Colombia. Confronted by the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) in Mexico City, however, he ran into trouble.

On Oct. 17, when Brandt showed up to have discussions with the Mexican Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, he was greeted personally with a copy of Lyndon LaRouche's statement on the Nazi-communist alliance threatening Mexico, as were the senators themselves. The PLM members then formed a noisy educational picket line outside the Senate.

"Did Brandt learn to speak Russian in Henry Kissinger's bed?"; "Schiller and Humboldt, Yes; Brandt the Errand Boy of Kissinger and Moscow" were just some of the humorous signs carried by the PLM truth squad, which simultaneously briefed passersby on how Brandt—who supported the British war against Argentina, and still supports the Malthusian IMF and the Green Fascist revival—was

working to try to hand Europe over to the Russians by working for the removal of U.S. troops—including their transfer to Ibero-America.

The intervention clearly had a salutary effect in the Senate meeting itself. After a while, a senator was sent out by the head of the Senate with the request that the picket line move a little farther away from the building. "You have already done what you wanted: The meeting is destroyed," he said.

Brandt was apparently too unnerved to face the truth squad. When the meeting was over, he sneaked out the back door.

Under the pressure, however, the great "anti-imperialist" spilled the beans on his real sympathies the next day. Speaking at the Colegio de Mexico, the Club of Rome's major outlet in Mexico, Brandt declared that the problems in the world economy come, not from *too much* power held by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, but from *too little!*

"The faults . . . come from the governments which do not give these international institutions the necessary powers to work well," Brandt intoned.

In expressing such sentiments, Brandt was directly echoing none other than his KGB-run colleague Henry Kissinger. Kissinger elaborated a similar line at the International Monetary Fund conference at the end of September—arguing that governments must give their national sovereignty over to a supranational disciplinary force that

will impose the necessary austerity.

Thus, the "anti-imperialist" Brandt is conspiring with Kissinger to strengthen the hand of the very looting agencies which are tearing the countries of the Third World limb from limb.

After expressing support for the IMF dictatorship, Brandt then tried to sell himself as a proponent of a new world economic order based on debt moratoria for the poorest countries, reductions in interest rates, limiting debt payments to a set percentage of export revenues, and so on. In an economic system where the IMF is preventing high-technology investment and policing population control—key tenets of the Brandt Commission program—such "relief" is only a slightly slower road to starvation.

Up front in Brandt's mind, as he put it, was the role that his trip through most of Ibero-America played in strengthening his "political family." As in Europe, the purpose of that family, the Socialist International, is to foment terrorism and all kinds of political unrest in opposition to the United States—all in the interest of extending Soviet domination over Europe and the rest of the world.

Brandt also spoke at the Mexican Workers' Confederation, where a PLM truth squad also appeared to picket. For some reason—drunkenness?—he arrived an hour and a half late, and stayed only half an hour.

Unfortunately for the Socialist International head, even the New York Times of Mexico, *Excelsior*, felt compelled to report on his embarrassments. Brandt's drunkenness, as well as his ties to Henry Kissinger and Moscow, were all covered in the press.

It took Brandt nine years to come back to Mexico after his last encounter with the PLM. Maybe this time he got the message.



## **New development plan on the boards**

*Planners are rushing to issue the country's Seventh Five Year Plan by mid-December, a few weeks before the elections.*

In early July, the Indian Planning Commission, the governmental body in charge of the nation's developmental planning, presented the Draft Approach Paper for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the period 1985-90. The approach paper presents the guidelines for the plan due to be launched next year.

The plan envisages an aggregate investment of about \$300 billion over the next five years, to be shared by both the state and private sectors. The average growth rate for the period has been estimated to exceed 5%.

The theme for the plan is to alleviate poverty and create employment and social justice; the thrust of investment will be in the areas of agriculture and industry.

The paper has directly identified the constraints on development of both, pointing out that "agricultural and industrial growth will not be feasible without a sound and functioning infrastructure, such as power, coal, transportation, and communications." There is no question that this is the major problem India faces in its capability for industrial growth, and the lack of infrastructure has also placed constraints on investment from outside sources, such as Japan.

In the industrial sector, the planners observe: "The emphasis will have to be on the modernization and upgrading of our industrial technologies to raise output many-fold." The planners also correctly recognize that "In-

dia cannot afford to stay behind in crucial areas of high technology where fast growth is taking place."

"Moreover," the planners note, "the scientific and technical capabilities that have been built up have to be used more effectively to promote efficiency, productivity, and technological advance in all sectors."

The paper sketches a comprehensive technology development plan which will be based upon an integrated effort, "forging effective linkages between users, producers, research institutions, and engineering organizations." Such an effort will certainly be welcomed by all.

Compared to the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the Seventh Plan starts off on a much better footing. In 1980, when the present Congress-I administration had taken over power from the Janata government, the five-year plan was not ready, and the country, faced with the prolonged drought of 1979-80, had seen its food-grain production drop by 17%. In 1984, by contrast, India is expecting a bumper crop which may provide an estimated 15-million-ton surplus.

Although food-grain production has more than met demand, the same cannot be said of the other basic sectors. The power supply, which undergoes seasonal variation, is estimated to be chronically 20% short. For a growing nation, such a power shortage has crippling effects. The Seventh Plan, when completed, will add an-

other 25 gigawatts to installed capacity, or about 60% of present capacity. By all estimates, however, such an addition will *not* be able to clear the logjam that the power shortage is causing in the industrial and agricultural sectors. To accomplish this would require an integrated program for nuclear energy, the cheapest and most reliable source of power. This requires a national program; the decentralization of the electric grid has produced conditions under which the effects of the introduction of a single nuclear power plant in an area are blunted by the inefficiency of the entire grid.

The good news is in the petroleum sector, where India has made great advances in recent years. India is now on the threshold of making significant gains on the petrochemical front by the end of this decade. According to the Union Petroleum Ministry's projections, by the end of 1990 a total investment of more than \$37 billion will have been made in setting up four large petrochemical complexes—in Maharashtra, South Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal—and possibly a fifth in Tamil Nadu.

In the petroleum sector, in particular, India is expected to reduce its dependency on imported crude to about 40% by 1990. Meanwhile, the Indians are also making a pretty penny (on the order of \$1 billion) by selling a particular variety of crude to the United States. It is a type of crude which the Indian refineries cannot handle.

Energy Minister P. Shiv Shankar has also indicated that the government is planning to set up three natural-gas-fired power plants with a total capacity of 5 gigawatts. The minister explained that a part of the gas that is now being flared will be piped in to generate electricity in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

# International Intelligence

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## ***Anthropologist arrested as terrorist ideologue***

Efrain Morote Best, a Peruvian anthropologist, lawyer, and lifelong member of the Communist Party, was arrested on Oct. 16 by the Peruvian Political Investigative Police for questioning on his connections with the Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*) terrorist guerrillas.

Morote Best, a professor and rector for nearly two decades at the San Cristobal University of Huamanga in Ayacucho—where Shining Path was launched from the Social Sciences Faculty—had been accused in September 1983 of being one of the top “ideologues” of Shining Path, by Gen. Clemente Noel, commander of the military forces in the department of Ayacucho. Yet until now, Morote Best remained at liberty. He joined other political figures of Ayacucho, the terrorists’ stronghold, in a call for the government to “conduct a dialogue” with the Shining Path murderers, in August 1984.

Morote Best’s third son, Arturo, was arrested as a member of Shining Path in June 1984 when a cell was raided in Cusco; his daughter is married to a member of the Political Bureau of Shining Path; and his oldest son, Osman, is underground, believed to be second in command of Shining Path. Yet Morote insists that he is merely an “expert in Andean mythologies and religions.”

The arrest followed immediately upon the appointment of a new interior minister who stated to the press after his first meeting with President Fernando Belaunde that the “Marxist, Leninist, Maoist, and Pol-Potist” Shining Path had its international “revolutionary center” in Great Britain. This charge and the arrest of Morote reopened an offensive against the controllers of the Shining Path, an offensive which the government initiated in the first half of 1983, but from which it retreated under the pressure of an international outcry against the alleged violation of the “human rights” of the terrorists.

Morote’s arrest caused a hullabaloo in

the “human rights” circles of Peru, and the press provided contradictory reports as to whether he had been released after a few hours of questioning, or was still detained.

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## ***Mubarak’s call to oust Kissinger seconded***

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, released the following statement on Oct. 18:

“As the founder of the international Schiller Institute, I want to express my wholehearted endorsement of the reported letter sent by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to President Reagan, calling upon President Reagan to remove Henry Kissinger from all positions of influence within his administration.

“President Mubarak’s condemnation of Henry Kissinger’s policies toward the Middle East is fully in keeping with the goals of the Schiller Institute. As President Mubarak correctly points out in his letter, reported in the London-based newspaper, *Al Sharq al Awsat*, the United States is incapable of carrying out a positive policy to bring peace to the Middle East, as long as Henry Kissinger and his friends have any influence over Reagan administration policy.

“Not only in regard to the Middle East, but towards all nations, Kissinger has acted to undermine, weaken, and destroy American allies and friends abroad. He has double-crossed American allies, enforced policies of genocidal austerity on their economies, and has unleashed brutal and unnecessary wars that have caused the devastation of nations and the deaths of hundreds of thousands throughout Ibero-America, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. Now he is working to destroy the Atlantic Alliance, and with it the principles of Western civilization upon which the United States is based.

“His policies, carried out on behalf of the Soviet Union and the oligarchs of the West, but in the name of the United States, must be brought to a halt. It is in order to destroy once and for all Kissinger’s grip over

the United States government, that the Schiller Institute has called its international conference, to be held in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 24-25. Through policy papers presented at this conference, the Schiller Institute hopes to give many governments and citizens of many nations the opportunity to express their full condemnation of Kissinger’s policies and the reaffirmation of a United States foreign policy and leadership based on the American System.”

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## ***New proof of Russian role in Italian terror***

New evidence introduced into the investigation of the Italian Red Brigades documents the Russian involvement in controlling international terrorism. The evidence, attached to the court papers of Rome investigative judges Imposimato and Priore, consists of minutes of a meeting held in Paris between top Red Brigades terrorist Giovanni Senzani, a French terrorist named Jean Luis Boudet, and a PLO representative. Senzani and Boudet are now both in prison.

The minutes, written by Senzani, state that the Palestinians “were pushing us and are pushing us to get in contact with Greek and Turkish comrades. . . . They asked us to get into the open, out of our local situation into an international one, providing us with a base for retreat abroad and a political and logistical reference point abroad, establishing contacts with other revolutionary movements.” Senzani further writes: “The problem is what we think about R. [Russia], and the Organization [Red Brigades] never took a position on this, even if R. has an objective interest in the Organization. One supposes that R. has a man inside the Organization. R. politically instructs individuals and infiltrates them. R.’s secret service has these individuals in all the European revolutionary movements. Also the latest operation of the RAF [the West German Red Army Fraction] against NATO was guided by R.’s secret service.”

The document lists the organizations with

which the Red Brigades had already established contacts: "The Corsicans in Corsica, the ETA, the IRA, the Portuguese, the Armenians, the RAF, and other groups who have representatives in France."

### ***South Korea warns of North Korean aggression***

South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Wonkyung, speaking before the New York Council on Foreign Relations the second week in October, warned that the widening economic gap between North and South Korea could incite Pyongyang to attempt military provocations against the South.

The Seoul government is taking numbers of steps to avert such a danger. First, it has offered the North Koreans technological and industrial aid, in an attempt to build up economic cooperation between the two Koreas. This has been turned down by North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung and company. Second, it has been trying to better its relations with Peking, Moscow, and the Eastern European countries. At the same time, South Korea is tightening its defense coordination with both the United States and Japan.

In escalating their pressures on South Korea, the Soviets and North Korea have taken advantage not only of the 10,000 secret commando forces of Kim Jong-il, Kim Il-Sung's designated heir, but also of the ongoing destabilization of the government of Chun Doo Hwan, coming from the U.S. State Department and the World Council of Churches. The WCC is sponsoring the return to Seoul of opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung, who is slated to lead the attack against the government.

### ***Israel under the gun of the State Department***

A new dispute arose between the Israeli government and the U.S. State Department during the week of Oct. 14. Israel wants a 90-day moratorium on its debt and the State

Department refuses. A State Department spokesman says that Israel and the Reagan administration are on "different wavelengths" on the issue.

Secretary of State George Shultz, acting like the new Roman Consul for Jerusalem, warned Israel to pay its debt lest its credit rating go down and its debt burden up. Furthermore, he ordered that Israel fully implement the austerity measures that Shultz has demanded and set up a joint Israel-American Economic Development Group to run the Israeli economy.

The State Department is demanding that Israel become a dollar economy, open up free trade zones, and impose draconian cuts on its state-sector budget. At the same time, the Reagan administration is bolstering Israel's armaments industry with a \$100 million purchase of mortars and an agreement to supply needed technology for the production of the Lavie jet. This policy is in keeping with Ariel Sharon's plans to make Israel the third-largest arms exporter in the world.

### ***TFP and the Gnostics investigated in Venezuela***

Venezuelan police have designated the Organized Crime Division as the unit appropriate for the investigation of the Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP) cult in that country, according to deputy police chief, Mauro Yanez Pasarella. The source of the cult's financing and its relations with the European black oligarchy are being investigated by various state agencies, including the Congress and the attorney general's office in coordination with a group of parents of children abducted by the TFP. The TFP has been charged with attempting to assassinate the Pope.

The Universal Christian Gnostic Church now feels obliged to distance itself from group. The patriarch of the Venezuelan Gnostics, in an interview published in *Ultimas Noticias* on Oct. 18, denied charges made by *EIR* that the Gnostics are linked to the TFP or the plan to assassinate the Pope.

## ***Briefly***

● **JESUIT 'GENERAL'** Peter Hans Kolvenbach, during a visit to Venezuela in mid-October, defended the Order's "theology of liberation" against criticism from the Vatican. The Caracas daily *El Universal* on Oct. 15 reported that he "finds in Liberation Theology a Latin American contribution to the Church's doctrine." Kolvenbach told to reporters: "One can't speak of psychology without using the contribution of Freud; when speaking of social systems, it is necessary to use the terminology which Karl Marx used."

● **NAPOLEON DUARTE**, El Salvador's President and his army commander reached an agreement with rebel leaders on Oct. 15 to form a peace commission "to deal with all issues that lead to the achievement of peace in the shortest possible time." U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering told UPI that he was surprised: "My jaw dropped open." He said he doubted that the guerrillas would live up to any agreement.

● **SIR RICHARD STONE**, the founder of Gross National Product (GNP) accounting methods, was the recipient of the Nobel prize for economics this year. Stone, who did the "dirty, heavy work" for John Maynard Keynes, takes credit for this breakthrough, which makes it possible for countries to become incapable of feeding and employing their populations, while GNP rises.

● **THE GREEN PARTY** in Germany was compared to the neo-Nazis, in an article published in the leading Jewish weekly *Allgemeine Jüdische Wochenzeitung* during the third week of October. "The parties which hold the main offices of government are not yet sufficiently alarmed," the paper said. "The assaults against them [by the Greens] are still bouncing off their armor-plate of self-complacency."

## Mondale parrots Moscow, launches anti-beam drive

by Nancy Spannaus

Taking his cue from leading members of the Soviet Politburo, Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has launched the last phase of the election campaign: an all-out attempt to kill the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mondale's hysterical blasts against what he calls "Star Wars" have been widely publicized, and promise to figure prominently in the final presidential "debate" on Oct. 21. What has been less publicized is the fact that Mondale took his orders directly from his Soviet controllers.

It was on Oct. 13, one day before Mondale's radio ad centered in on the beam defense issue, that the director-general of the Soviet news agency Tass reiterated that aborting "Washington's decision to deploy extensive antimissile systems in outer space" was the U.S.S.R.'s top strategic priority.

Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary responsible for Soviet defense industries Grigorii Romanov re-emphasized the point the next day. Speaking from Finland, he said that the U.S.S.R. deems it a "most urgent task to prevent the militarization of outer space."

That was enough for Mondale—he hasn't been able to stop talking about the issue since.

### Why now?

From the very beginning of the electoral campaign, it was clear that the crucial strategic issue was President Reagan's commitment of the nation to a revolution in strategic posture away from Mutually Assured Destruction to strategic defense. For this reason, Democratic presidential contender Lyndon LaRouche laid major stress on this issue during the primary season—a tactic which drew a continuous series of vituperative articles against LaRouche from Moscow.

But, except for one Mondale speech in Cleveland, Ohio,

the strategic defense issue did not feature in the media campaign that passes for the election campaign.

Suddenly, things have changed—putting the most crucial issue of the post-war period in the center of the electoral debate. What happened?

The secret probably lies in what did *not* happen in the Reagan-Gromyko talks. Those talks, set up by Henry Kissinger in his capacity of supervisor of the backchannel relationship to Moscow, were intended to create the basis by which the President would agree to negotiate away the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Kissinger said as much in his *Los Angeles Times* article right before the talks began.

But all indications show that Reagan did not budge on the issue. Having failed to intimidate the President into giving up the SDI, the Soviets called in their reinforcements—the KGB wing of the Democratic Party.

The Oct. 17 interview given by Soviet Party chief Konstantin Chernenko to the *Washington Post* gives strong indications that it is precisely the adamancy of the President on the SDI that has "freaked out" the Russians into deploying their agents openly behind their major propaganda thrust on "Star Wars." Chernenko put it this way:

Every time we put forward concrete proposals, they would run into a blind wall. . . . Such was the case in June when we proposed reaching agreement on preventing the militarization of outer space. . . . An attempt was made to substitute the very subject of negotiations. It was proposed to discuss issues related to nuclear weapons, i.e., issues which had previously been discussed at the talks in Geneva that were wrecked by the U.S. itself. . . . [sic] And what about outer space? Instead of preventing an arms race in space,

*we were invited to proceed to working out some rules for such a race, and in fact to legalize it. Obviously, we cannot agree to that [emphasis added].*

Did President Reagan, either in the recent talks or in the interchange with the Soviets in June, actually put forward the idea first proposed in Lyndon LaRouche's *Draft Memorandum on Soviet-American Relations*, the idea of a controlled "arms race" in space? Chernenko surely implies that he did.

President Reagan gave an equally strong signal that he was not about to budge from the point of view that led him to present the SDI in the first place, in an interview given to *U.S. News and World Report* on Oct. 22. In response to the first question, which asked whether he held to his view of the Russians as an "evil empire," Reagan gave a slightly qualified "yes." But the only qualification was that his characterization of the Russians was taken from their descriptions of themselves!

Reagan went on to reiterate his continued commitment to the SDI. Calling beam weapons "a marvelous thing" that could defend the West very effectively against nuclear attack, the President reminded Americans,

You know I never called it "Star Wars," and I never even suggested it might involve only space systems. I simply said that nuclear arms are the first weapon that man has created without also creating a defense against it. . . . It just seemed to me that we should find a defensive weapon that wouldn't threaten to kill their people if they tried to kill ours. If we could produce such a weapon, it could be the means of actually getting rid of nuclear arms once and for all. . . . I happen to believe that if there's any common sense in the world at all, we not only should reduce nuclear weapons, we should eliminate them.

If the "Old Fox" Gromyko couldn't intimidate Reagan, obviously the Soviets had to try a new tactic.

### **Mondale goes ape**

Hence the new deployment of Walter Mondale. While the Democrats have previously concentrated on the economic issue and general ad hominem drivel, like the President's age, they are now buckling down to the single issue of "Star Wars." In a buildup to the Oct. 21 debate, Mondale's campaign put out a 30-second prime time TV ad to dramatize the message.

The Mondale commercial is designed to create, and exacerbate, fears within the population of nuclear technologies.

"Ronald Reagan is determined to put killer weapons in space," it argues. "The Soviets will have to match us, and the arms race will rage out of control, orbiting, aiming, waiting, with a response time to fire so short there'll be no time to wake a President. Computers will take control. On Nov. 6, you can take control. No weapons in space by either

side. Draw the line at the heaven, with Mondale."

The atmospheric is even more hysterical. The commercial begins with a satellite view of the Earth, which the viewer eventually realizes is on a television monitor in the middle of a war room. There are no humans in that war room—just glowing computer screens and buttons.

In the foreground of the picture is the "red telephone," ringing away unanswered. When an alarm buzzer goes off, the computer system begins to flash the graphics of a program into "relentless" motion, which is only stopped when the announcer declares that the viewer "can take control."

Will this appeal to hysteria work? It's unlikely. Surveys taken throughout the United States indicate that at least 80% of the U.S. population supports the President's policy of "making nuclear missiles impotent and obsolete" through strategic defense. Rather than delivering a killer blow to the Reagan camp, the Moscow-created strategy for the last part of Mondale's campaign is likely to bring forward the President's best side, and the massive support for the President on the issue of defense.

### **The media does its part**

Moscow puppet Mondale, of course, is not operating alone. On the inside of the Reagan administration, urging him not to look "warlike," are the Kissingerites like James Baker and Michael Deaver. They will do the best they can to prevent him from effectively presenting the correctness and necessity of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

On the outside, and more potent, are the KGB supporters among the media. There is not a major daily newspaper in the United States which supports the President in the most crucial aspect of the fight against Moscow's drive for world domination. No matter how well the President defends his program, they are likely to pan him.

But there is another crucial aspect to the media campaign, which has now gone into high gear. Already the media is beginning to try to make a "credible" case that Mondale is closing the gap, and is set to win the election.

The major tool being used is the "opinion poll." When the polling started right after the Democratic Party convention, all sources indicated that the President was leading the Carter leftover by over 30%. Now, the same polls are claiming that the gap is less than 10%. This is absurd, but indicates quite an evil intention.

In addition, the media is playing up that the Mondale campaign has registered millions of new voters in the largely black and Hispanic inner cities around the country. This "Big Vote"-style operation, similar to that which allowed the Carter-Mondale machine to steal the vote away from Gerry Ford in 1976, appears to be ready to go into operation as well. Not that all these newly registered individuals will vote, of course. The Mondale machine will simply vote for them.

It will take a major outpouring of votes *against* Mondale, and for Reagan and LaRouche, to avoid this KGB-sponsored tampering with the election from being successful.

# LaRouche: Walter Mondale's machine conspires with the Green fascists

*The following is the text of the nationwide paid political broadcast by Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., aired on the CBS network the evening of Oct. 23.*

**Announcer:** Today, the rulers of the Soviet Empire are lust- ing for the moment that the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany falls. If that occurs, West Germany will fall under the control of a pro-Soviet government, a government based on an already existing alliance between Willy Brandt's Social Democratic Party and the fanatically pro-Soviet Green Party of Germany.

Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has warned that if this occurs, the United States might very rapidly become a third-rate power confined to the Western Hemisphere in a world falling under the domination of the growing Soviet Empire.

**Lyndon LaRouche:** The instant West Germany fell under the control of the Brandt Social Democrats and Green Party, West Germany would begin to break out of its strategic alliance with the United States.

If this happens, if Willy Brandt and the Green Party come to power in West Germany, all of Western Europe will become strategically indefensible. The terrified governments of an undefendable Western Europe will stumble over one another to make friends with Moscow. The entire industrial potential of Western Europe, an industrial potential which is greater than that of the United States, will fall into the Soviet market.

Meanwhile, if the government of President Marcos of the Philippines continues to be undermined, the Philippines will be plunged into chaos. If that occurs, the United States military forces will be pulled back to Alaska and Hawaii. The combination of a pro-Soviet government in West Germany and the fall of the Philippines and South Korea would mean that the United States becomes almost immediately a third-rate power in a world dominated by the rapidly growing Soviet Empire.

The center of this operation is the pro-Soviet, anti-American Green Party of West Germany.

**Announcer:** This is the party which is sponsoring and leading violent action against U.S. military personnel in West Germany. During recent months, the Green Party has been escalating to physical attacks against ordinary U.S. citizens, as well as U.S. military bases.

In West Germany, veteran anti-Nazi fighters from the 1920s and 1930s say that the Green Party of today is almost an exact copy of the Nazi Party and its storm-trooper tactics. Leading trade-union organizations and leading Social Democratic officials denounced the Green Party repeatedly as Nazi-like during 1983. These West German observers were not exaggerating. They recognized with horror exactly what the Green Party is.

Like the old Nazi storm-troopers of the 1920s and 1930s, the Green Party deploys its violent gangs to drive its opponents from the streets of Germany.

The opposition to the Green Party within the trade unions and within the conservative press of Germany has been terrified into silence; for example, the President of the German State of Hessen, Holger Börner, who denounced the Green Party as "eco-fascistic," has been forced to enter into a coalition with the Greens and to defend the same party which he publicly described as Nazi-like a little more than a year ago. In many parts of West Germany, Green Party storm-troopers are now operating with protection of Social Democratic-controlled local police forces.

Why, then, is the Minnesota Democrat Party machine of Walter F. Mondale planning to launch a copy of the West German Green Party in the United States soon after the November elections?

Mondale's Minneapolis organization is now organizing a conference with invited guests from the West German Green Party. The stated purpose of that conference is to make preparations for launching a Green Party in the United States after the elections. Is Walter Mondale actually working to split the Democratic Party after the elections? Is Mondale part of the

peacenik faction among Willy Brandt's friends inside the Democratic Party, who plan to establish a branch of the pro-Soviet Green Party right here inside the United States? What is this Green Party, really, and how dangerous is it to the future of the United States?

Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, is a prominent public figure in West Germany. She is the founder of a rapidly growing international organization, the Schiller Institute, which is bringing together hundreds of thousands of citizens in the United States and Europe in an effort to save the Western Alliance. She is a well known expert on the Green Party, and she is deeply feared and hated by Green Party leaders such as Petra Kelley. She is also the editor of a major book exposing the connections between Hitler's Nazis and the growing neo-Nazi movement of today. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche has worked close with old anti-Nazi resistance fighters in Germany, and has discussed the Green Party problem with many leading Social Democratic, trade union, military, and conservative circles and personalities in that country.

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche:** All in Germany who knew the Nazis first hand, or who have studied the real facts of the rise of Nazism, know that the Green Party is the center of the neo-Nazi movement in West Germany today. Some leaders of the Green Party have been publicly exposed as members of the old Nazi Party. Leaders of the open neo-Nazi organizations of West Germany have made public statements, as well as sworn testimony in court, saying that they are supporters of the Green Party's cause. If you look behind the scenes, to see who has steered the creation of the Green Party since the 1950s, and who guides the Green Party today, you find the organizations of the hard-core old Nazis. Behind the Greens you find open support of admirers of Adolf Hitler like Libya's Qaddafi, as well as direct collaboration with the terrorist Qaddafi by leading circles of the Greens.

We in Germany are in the best situation to recognize that the Green Party is a neo-Nazi party. We also know that the Green Party is steered from the East. The Green Party is financed and run through East Germany, including financial and other support run through East Germany's enormous financial aid to the Communist Party of West Germany. Also, in our offices in West Germany, we have files of affidavits documenting statements from leading officials of the Nazi International, in which lead members of the Nazi International today brag of their connections to the Soviet KGB and their connections to the Greenie movement in Germany.

Germany has had experience with the kinds of parties which were both Nazi and pro-Communist in the past. A large part of the mass base of the Nazi Party came from a group around Gregor Strasser and Josef Goebbels called the "National Bolsheviks." A large part of the Nazi youth movement was recruited from the anti-technology ecologists of the 1920s, with basically the same back-to-nature doctrine as the

Green Party today. You should never be fooled by the fairy-story which says that the Nazis are the best anti-Communists; it is a documented fact that there were many in the Nazi Party and in Russia who sincerely supported the Hitler-Stalin Pact as the basis for a strategic alliance between Communists and Nazis against Western civilization and its values.

We must never make again the mistake which people in the United States and Britain, as well as Germany, made during the 1920s and 1930s. We must never again underestimate the danger from dirty radical mobs like the Nazis of the past or the Greenies of today. Unless we can convince the people of West Germany that the United States will back up the statements of President Reagan and Mr. Weinberger promising absolute U.S. military support for defense of Europe, West Germany will fall into the Soviet sphere of political influence very soon.

**Announcer:** Why is Walter Mondale's Minnesota organization crawling into bed with a pro-Soviet neo-Nazi party? Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche answers that question.

**Lyndon LaRouche:** I am going to begin by saying something which will shock and terrify most of you. The initial reaction of many of you, first, will be that I must be exaggerating. I am not exaggerating. Everything I am about to say is true. It is a not a matter of interpretation; it is a matter of plain, straightforward, documented fact.

Walter F. Mondale is an agent of influence of the Soviet secret intelligence services. That is the reason Mondale has made his attacks on President Reagan's defense policy the center of his campaign. That is also the reason that Mondale's organization in Minnesota is working today to establish a branch of the pro-Soviet Green Party of West Germany inside the United States.

The basic facts proving that Walter Mondale is consciously an agent of influence of the Soviet intelligence services are well documented by eye-witness testimony. In May 1983, Mondale's Minnesota organization was host to a delegation of high-ranking Soviet officials in Minneapolis. Mayor Fraser of Minneapolis, the old law partner of Mondale and Orville Freeman, was the host for the meeting. Mondale was discreetly absent from the public side of the meetings held. But he was there, waiting in the wings of the conference at that time. The head of the Soviet delegation meeting with Mondale's organization was Fyodor Burlatskii, a senior official of the Soviet KGB and official of the KGB's official Moscow publication, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

The purpose of the conference was to launch direct Soviet campaigns within the United States in support of the nuclear freeze movement created in Moscow during a conference held a year earlier. The Minneapolis conference was the launching pad for deployment of Soviet KGB officials for high-level meetings with nuclear-freeze organizers in various

cities of the United States. Interestingly enough, some of the Soviet agents are former flag-rank military officers of the United States, and some of these are close to Gen. Daniel P. Graham in the leadership of the World Anti-Communist League's branch in the United States.

At the conference, the Soviet officials dictated to Mondale's faction of the Democratic Party the policy they were instructed to carry out in the effort to cut the U.S. defense budget. The major target of the Soviet officials was President Reagan's and Caspar Weinberger's Strategic Defense Initiative, what the nuclear-freeze propaganda calls "Star Wars." The Soviets demanded deep cuts in U.S. defense at the point the Soviets continue to be engaged in the biggest arms build-up and preparations for actual war-fighting in history.

Mondale's people at that conference agreed to carry out every instruction of the Soviet KGB delegation, down to the fine details. In September 1983, Democratic national chairman Charles Manatt held a press conference in Washington, D.C., in which Manatt threatened to run out of the Democratic Party any presidential candidate who did not follow the Soviet line on U.S. defense policy, the Soviet line which Mondale was following then, and which he and Geraldine Ferraro are supporting today.

Every fact I have just reported to you is documented by eye-witnesses. Some of these facts have been published in leading newspapers, partly in Minneapolis, and partly in nationwide news reports. Any person who denies that Walter Mondale is consciously an agent of Soviet influence simply does not know or is unwilling to face plain, straightforward facts. If any of you vote for Walter Mondale, you have now been warned, that you would be voting knowingly for a man who has been exposed to you as a conscious agent of Soviet influence.

Mondale might say that he does agree with the Soviet line on U.S. defense, but he would argue that he is supporting Moscow not because he is a Soviet agent, but only because he believes that the Soviets happen to be right on this issue. Don't be fooled by such explanations. You may not know this, but Mondale is a specialist in intelligence operations; he is an expert in secret intelligence, who played a leading part in destroying the CIA's anti-terrorist intelligence capabilities during the period of the Carter-Mondale administration. Mondale is not the muddled Jimmy Carter who might have been doubletalked into a state of mental confusion on this issue; Mondale is a conscious agent of Soviet influence.

The Mondale organization's planning meeting with the Green Party is part of the same continuing operation as the meeting with Soviet KGB officials in Minneapolis back in May 1983. I now give you the key facts about that connection.

As I told you in an earlier broadcast on the food crisis, Walter Mondale's entire public life has been created by a Swiss-connected group of financial interests tied to Armand Hammer and the Cargill grain-cartel interests in Minnesota. After Hubert Humphrey died, these financial interests created

an institution which they named the "Hubert Humphrey Institute." Mondale was a distinguished professor of this institute, and the institute was headed by Henry A. Kissinger. Kissinger, together with his cronies Winston Lord and William Hyland, is steering the Mondale campaign at the same time Kissinger and his stooges inside the State Department, the National Security Agency, and the Defense Department staff are controlling major policy operations from inside the Reagan administration.

This Kissinger connection to Mondale ought to remind us of Watergate. It is a documented fact that Kissinger and Haig set up the covert operations which led into Watergate, and that Kissinger and Haig got off scot-free, while many of the people they fooled either went to prison or suffered greatly in other ways. It is the same today. It is Kissinger and his circles, as advisers to the Reagan administration, who are setting up deeper U.S. involvement in military and covert operations in Spanish-speaking America, while Kissinger buddy Mondale attacks President Reagan for tolerating what Kissinger has induced the Reagan administration to tolerate.

It is the same Hubert Humphrey Institute which was used to carry Soviet orders to Mondale in May 1983, which is sponsoring the launching of a branch of the Green Party in the United States now.

There is no simple coincidence involved. Mondale's carrying out Soviet KGB orders on U.S. defense policy, Mondale's connections to Soviet grain-trade, and his friends' deep involvement in bringing the pro-Soviet Green Party into the United States are integral parts of the same treasonous operation.

There are two major connections between Mondale and the pro-Soviet Green Party. The first connection runs through the Swiss-controlled grain cartel, which has run the Agriculture Department under President Reagan, as it has run the Agriculture Department under every President since President Johnson. President Reagan simply either doesn't understand the problems of agriculture policy, or perhaps he feels he lacks the political strength to take on the powerful grain-cartel interests in the way President Franklin Roosevelt took on the Wall Street crowd. The financial interest controlling the Swiss grain cartel and related agribusiness cartels has been for years a major collaborator with the Soviet KGB in slipping secret U.S. technology into Moscow through channels close to nuclear freezener Victor Weisskopf in Geneva.

The second major link between Mondale and the Green Party runs through the faction of the Socialist International tied to Sweden's Olof Palme and Germany's Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr. The traditional channel through which this faction of the Socialist International penetrates deeply into the internal life of the United States is the Wisconsin-based League for Industrial Democracy and *New Republic* circles. For example, the development of Students for a Democratic Society in the United States was coordinated with Willy Brandt in Germany through the channels of the League for



Industrial Democracy. As part of the same covert operation which created West Germany's SDS operation. One of our major problems inside the Democratic Party and trade-union organizations is the existence of a powerful radical faction which is in fact a U.S. branch of the left-wing of the Socialist International. This is also the faction within the Democratic Party and Socialist International which has organized massive attacks against me in many parts of the world for about ten years, attacks on me which have been proven by documentation to have been conducted in close coordination with the Soviet KGB.

Mondale is not simply a Soviet KGB agent in the ordinary sense, of course. Mondale is jointly owned by the left-wing of the Socialist International and grain cartel interests. If those owners tell Mondale to like the floor before a nationwide TV audience, I sincerely believe he would do just that. When the Socialist International and the forces behind the international grain cartel told Mondale to carry out Soviet orders on U.S. defense policy, Mondale did exactly as he was ordered. If the Socialist International's pro-Soviet left-wing enters a partnership with the pro-Soviet Green Party in Germany, to kick the United States out of Europe, there is no reason to doubt that Mondale would be up to his neck in alliance with the neo-Nazi-like Green Party. It ought to come as no surprise, that Mondale's organization is now deeply involved in a scheme to split away part of the Democratic Party, to create a branch of the pro-Soviet Green Party in the United States.

What I have told you are straightforward facts; there is no room for doubt among intelligent and informed people. Everything I have told you about the Green Party and Mondale is absolutely true. No patriotic citizen of the United States could vote to elect Walter F. Mondale President of the United States, unless that voter were almost totally ignorant of the real issues and the actual facts.

Many Democrats, including trade unionists, will vote for President Reagan's reelection despite the fact that they oppose important parts of the President's policies. They will vote for the President because they have sensed a certain kind of smell around Mondale and his slumlord running-mate, Geraldine Ferraro, and that smell tells them that Mondale must never become President. Many other Democrats, not wishing to vote for either Mondale or the President, will simply stay home on election day. Maybe 45 to 50% of our adult citizens might stay away from the election polls this year.

Given the choice between the President and an agent of Soviet influence, Mondale, I would never consider any Democrat disloyal to the party if he or she voted for the President. Voting for the President is certainly not the wrong thing to do, but is it the right thing to do? The right thing for a patriotic and moral Democrat to do is to vote to defeat Mondale, but at the same time to vote in such a way as to signal the President that his foreign policy and his economic policy

must be changed.

That is why Billy Davis and I are running on the Independent Democrats' ticket. If you support the good parts of the President's policies, we support those policies, too, and if you agree that his State Department's foreign policy has been a Kissinger-like disaster, and that his economic policies must be changed in the way Billy and I have proposed, then be a good Democrat; vote against Mondale, but don't waste your vote; vote for Democrats who wish to rebuild the Democratic Party as a party committed to a U.S. economy strong in agriculture, strong in industry, and a United States strong enough that Moscow will abandon its present mad dreams of military superiority and world domination. We need a strong defense. We need an Apollo-style program to give the United States and its allies the ability to destroy Soviet missiles between the time they are launched and the time they might strike the peoples and territory of Western Europe and the United States. What sane person would wish to have us sit here helplessly, waiting for the day the Soviet missiles might fall? We have the technology to build a strategic ballistic missile defense within this decade; it would be morally insane not to put that defense into place as soon as possible.

We need a strong defense. At our present levels of spending for defense, the Soviet Empire will continue to expand its present military superiority over us to the point that when they give orders our President will have no choice but to obey. If we take inflation fully into account, the United States' spending for defense under President Reagan is about 5% less than under President Carter. Unless we increase our defense capability, and soon, we might as well throw away our military forces entirely, and prepare to peacefully surrender. Spending just enough for defense to guarantee that we would lose a war is an insane military doctrine, but it is the doctrine which is generally accepted in the Congress today. That is the reality of the argument of Mondale and Ferraro.

Some people say, "But we can not afford to defend ourselves?" What do these people think we should do, surrender? If we had argued that way during the last world war, you would all be singing "Heil Hitler" today. If we expand our economy, as President Roosevelt did between 1939 and 1943, we can afford an adequate defense. Some people argue that using Roosevelt's methods means "interfering with the magic of the marketplace." These are foolish people: There can be no freedom in the United States if the world continues to fall under Soviet domination; there can be no freedom in the United States for long, if Willy Brandt and the Green Party take over the government of West Germany some time this year or next.

You honest Democrats out there. Don't stay home in disgust on election day. Vote for Billy and me, to give President Reagan the signal he needs, and to prepare to free the Democratic Party from the grip of Manatt, Harriman, and Mondale, beginning the day after Mondale's defeat in this coming election.

# Soviets exposed for deliberate arms treaty violations

by Carol White

President Reagan has finally released the report by his Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament. The report, prepared at his request, was submitted to him on Dec. 2, 1983, with the Committee's unanimous endorsement. It has now been forwarded to the Congress, but without his formal endorsement.

Scheduled for release just before the Reagan-Gromyko meeting, this indictment of the Soviets for 17 acts of noncompliance, was embargoed in order not to prejudice the climate of the discussions. Even now, the President has left the doors open for negotiations with the Soviets, while stating, with reference to the report, that the administration "continues to be seriously concerned about Soviet behavior with regard to compliance with arms control violations and commitments."

Nonetheless, the President is not publicly endorsing the reports. Instead, he told the press that in the eight months since the report was presented to him, "Neither the methodology of analysis nor the conclusions reached in this report have been formally reviewed or approved by any agencies of the U.S. Government." The motives for the disclaimer are easily located in the Reagan-camp election strategy to present the President as more middle-of-the-road. Not only does such a strategy seriously underestimate the support in the population for a strong stand against Soviet terror tactics, but its

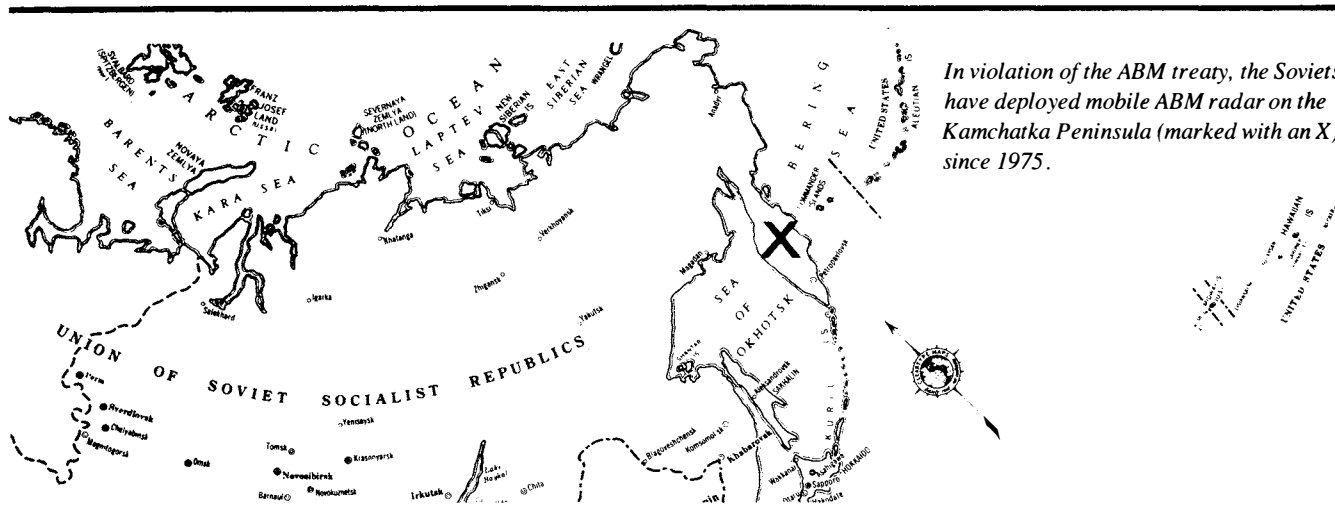
effectiveness is belied by Soviet response to it.

While President Reagan told reporters that despite the report's conclusions—that "the near total reliance on secret diplomacy in seeking to restore Soviet compliance has been largely ineffective"—the administration "is pursuing several such issues in confidential discussions with the Soviet Union."

The Soviets have treated the report as a provocation. On Oct. 11, the day after the report's official release, the Soviet news agency Tass said that a White House report charging Moscow with violating arms-control agreements was a fabrication, and accused President Reagan of using it as an election trick.

Tass called the report "another anti-Soviet fabrication" and said that it contained no facts to back up the allegations. "The insinuations are spun out of thin air," Tass said, "which is so evident that the White House did not dare support the fabrication in full. And on the same day, Soviet media launched a vicious attack upon Secretary of Defense Weinberger then attending a NATO defense ministers' meeting. Attacking growing European support for the President's Strategic Defense Initiative, the Soviets reiterated their threat that they would look upon U.S. development of anti-ballistic-missile capabilities as a *casus belli*."

While the Soviet Union is hysterically determined to pre-



*In violation of the ABM treaty, the Soviets have deployed mobile ABM radar on the Kamchatka Peninsula (marked with an X) since 1975.*

vent U.S. deployment of a defensive weapons system, and particularly laser defense weapons, the Soviets have systematically built up their own capability in violation of the ABM treaty of 1972. Radar stations are of course key to the command and control functions of an ABM system. The Soviets have violated the prohibition against the development and deployment of non-fixed ABM radar. They have deployed just such mobile radars on the Kamchatka Peninsula since 1975. This allows them to deploy their radar to ABM systems in excess of the one system allowed by the treaty.

The ABM Treaty also restricts the deployment of early warning radar to sites on the periphery of the national territory, with such radars only to be oriented in an outward direction. The construction and orientation of a large radar station centrally, near the city of Krasnoyarsk, violates this provision. This radar station may well be part of a central battle station which can centrally coordinate and deploy ABM sites throughout the country. The design of the facility is substantially identical to another radar declared by the Soviets to be an early warning radar. The Soviets, however, have stated that the Krasnoyarsk radar is a "space tracking" radar. All early warning radars can also perform limited "space tracking" functions, and while this radar is no exception, its location and geometry show that it is not, in fact, a dedicated space tracking radar.

Soviet agents of influence in the United States and in Europe have called the veracity of the report into question. Aside from the obvious propaganda motive for doing so, the Soviets also stand to gain from learning in as much detail as possible the extent and capabilities of U.S. surveillance of their operations. The authors of the report discount this kind of incompetent criticism in advance, writing: "Past analyses (other than the President's report to the Congress of Jan. 23, 1984) have tended to invoke standards of proof applicable only when powers to collect and to inspect evidence, to subpoena witnesses, to take testimony under oath, to prosecute for perjury, etc., are available as legal tools.

### **Soviet deception**

"The General Advisory Committee's report distinguishes between instances for which the evidence supports high confidence that material Soviet breaches have occurred, and those cases for which the evidence gives substantial reason for suspicion but is short of being conclusive." They found recurring instances of Soviet conduct involving deliberate deception, misdirection, and falsification of data during negotiations. One conclusion which may be drawn from Soviet concealment and denial activities—which have, according to the authors, increased significantly over the past 25 years—is that they are deliberately challenging U.S. verification capabilities in order to weigh their effectiveness.

The report is entitled *A Quarter Century of Soviet Compliance Practices Under Arms Control Commitments: 1958-*

*1983*. In September 1961, they violated their own unilateral commitment not to test nuclear weapons. The Cuba missile crisis which followed violated commitments by the Soviets not to place nuclear weapons in Cuba in return for U.S. commitments not to invade the island.

This commitment was again violated throughout the 1970-1974 period, while SALT I was being negotiated and in its immediate aftermath, by the placement of Soviet nuclear missile-carrying submarines in Cuban territorial waters. The Soviets today, of course, are flagrantly violating territorial waters with their submarines as part of their present escalating terror campaign against NATO. They are a party to the Montreux Convention of 1936, which prohibited the transit of aircraft carriers through the Turkish Straits. They consistently violate this treaty with their Kiev-class aircraft carriers, despite the fact that they hold their territorial waters and airspace to be inviolate—as witnessed by the KAL shoot-down and the seizure of an American boat which strayed out of Alaskan waterways.

It is fairly well known that the Soviets have used chemical and biological weapons in Afghanistan. In fact, although they signed a biological weapons convention in 1972, not only did they violate the provision requiring the destruction or diversion to peaceful purposes of all biological agents, toxins, weapons, equipment, and means of delivery, but they retained their production facilities which are still in use today.

The report details a series of violations of agreements intended to limit missile deployment, despite SALT and other obligations, such as a commitment on March 16, 1982, by President Brezhnev for a Soviet moratorium on the completion of SS-20 launch facilities in the European part of the Soviet Union. In May of 1982, Brezhnev further specified that the Soviets would stop construction of missile launch positions. These were constructed and brought to completion throughout 1982 and 1983. Among the SALT I provisions was the prohibition of the conversion of launchers for light ICBMs to launchers for heavy ICBMs. Despite this, the Soviets proceeded to convert their light SS-11 launchers into launchers for the SS-17 and 19 ICBM's. The treaty also called for the Soviets to dismantle ICBM launchers as they built modern SLBM launchers in excess of 740, yet they have not done so.

As important as known violations are Soviet efforts to conceal possible violations, in definite contravention to the provisions of SALT I. In order to ensure the possibility of verifying that both sides did indeed observe the treaty, it was provided that there be no deliberate concealment of telecommunications. The Soviets, however, have encrypted their SS-X-25 missile telemetry so that the United States is unable to determine the characteristics of these missiles. Salt II allows each party to develop only one new type of ICBM. Since the Soviets have designated the SS-X-24 as that new type, the SS-X-25 violates the treaty.

# Arms-control lobby creates suicide cult

by Mark Burdman

When one-third of the student body at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island on Oct. 12 voted in favor of a referendum put forward by an organization called "Students for Suicide Tablets" demanding that the university administration stockpile cyanide tablets to use in the event of nuclear war, most Americans undoubtedly reacted with profound shock and distress.

Not so the leaders of the "arms control" and "nuclear freeze" lobby in the United States linked to Walter Mondale and to the KGB. For them, the Brown University suicide referendum is only the first step toward organizing a nationwide student suicide cult.

On Oct. 16, four days after the Brown referendum, two private meetings were held in Providence, at the Rhode Island World Affairs Council and the Brown University Center for Foreign Policy Development, presided over by Herbert "Pete" Scoville, former assistant director of the CIA's Scientific Intelligence Bureau and present director of the Arms Control Association. Stated Scoville privately: "The more you can get people to think that you can't fight and win a nuclear war, the better off you are. The proposal to stockpile cyanide pills was a way to dramatize and draw attention to the issue."

One of the participants at Scoville's meetings in Providence was Jerry Elmer, a leader of the American Friends Services Committee, who had been responsible for organizing the "nuclear freeze" movement in Rhode Island out of which the "suicide" referendum grew. Said Elmer: "The students who organized this referendum have stumbled onto something. . . . I would expect to see students at Stanford say, 'Let's do it here;' students at Ann Arbor say, 'Let's do it here.' It's a very good educational effort."

One of the organizers of Scoville's trip to Providence was Leonard Cohen, an editor of the *Providence Journal* and president of the Rhode Island World Affairs Council. Said Cohen: "What this shows is that the nuclear freeze movement and everything else to raise the awareness of the nuclear threat has created a climate in which others are now waiting for a bandwagon to climb on to. It got good publicity. Speeches themselves do not."

The individuals involved in propagating this new "Jonestown" suicide cult comprise one of the nastiest KGB nests in the United States. The Center for Foreign Policy Develop-

ment was established in the early 1980s at the impetus of U.S. ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Tom Watson of IBM, through the agency of Watson's number-two man, Mark Garrison, the Soviet desk officer at the State Department from 1974-80. It has since become one of the key "crisis-management back-channels" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Garrison is an architect of a program for U.S.-Soviet journalist exchanges that began in 1982, including an August 1984 trip by six Soviet journalists to Providence—six weeks before the referendum.

The Center has co-produced with the New York-based Public Agenda Foundation a study profiling the American population's attitudes to nuclear weapons. This study provided the raw materials for the profiles that would be useful in creating the student suicide cult. The Public Agenda Foundation is run by former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and by Daniel Yankelovich, pollster for the Malthusian Club of Rome International organization.

The Rhode Island World Affairs Council was created in 1934, with the original name "Council for Peace Action," an appeasement organization created to counter those in the United States who wanted to fight the Hitler takeover of Germany. The Council is one of a network of about 50 World Affairs Councils organized under the National Council of World Affairs Organizations, which met in Washington early in October to map out new strategies for spreading appeasement in the United States.

A U.S.-based commentator for West Germany's *Die Welt* newspaper, Thomas Kielinger, writing about the Brown referendum Oct. 16, emphasized that it underscored the two choices now facing the United States: national surrender, or support for President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program for defending the United States from Soviet nuclear attack by developing the beam weapons that can destroy incoming missiles.

The controllers of the Brown suicide-cult referendum are the same individuals attempting to sabotage Reagan's SDI.

During Scoville's visit to Providence, participants report, the meeting at the Brown Center for Foreign Policy Development focused on the President's "Star Wars" policy. "There were admirals there from the National War College, a former member of the National Security Council staff, members of the team that negotiated with the Soviets in the START talks in Geneva. The consensus was that, with the single exception of Edward Teller, not a single scientist believes that this system is feasible. It would be impolite to say the President is stupid, but that's the way everybody felt. . . . No one takes credibly the idea that the Soviets are testing anti-ballistic missiles in space; they are involved in anti-satellite (ASAT) work and nothing more." (See p. 56 for the facts.)

Said Scoville: "The whole space defense program is a hoax. . . . It sounds attractive, but it's a crazy idea."

By contrast, having students organizing referenda for stockpiling cyanide pills is perfectly sane?

## Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin



### Kissinger Watch now a national institution!

Kissinger Watch is proud to announce that it is finding collaborators, co-conspirators, and informants all across the United States!

This is a sure sign of a crystallizing patriotic movement that could lead to a devastating crash for Dr. K's political career in the period to come.

From October 8-17, in five separate appearances ranging geographically from the American West Coast to central Pennsylvania, Fat Henry was greeted by demonstrations organized by his political opponents. In all cases, these opponents had been pre-alerted to his appearance by patriotic supporters determined to ensure that Fat Henry never again has the opportunity to achieve a position within a

U.S. administration.

The nightmares for Fat Henry began in Flint, Michigan, Oct. 8, as we reported last week, and continued on through an Easton, Pennsylvania, engagement before the Lafayette College Alumni Organization; a Denver, Colorado, engagement before the Moses Maimonides Center; a speech before a Yakima, Washington, audience; and a campaign speech on behalf of Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) before the Peoria, Illinois Republican Club.

In each case, Dr. K. was met by feisty teams of representatives of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute founded by Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

The theme of the LaRouche organizers was in all cases the same, but with notable variations for each case.

Fat Henry was challenged, in public, to explain his support for decoupling the United States from Western Europe, his agency on behalf of the Soviet Union, and his lifelong hatred for the United States. In each case, the audience was saturated with leaflets on Kissinger's background as a Soviet agent of influence, and, in each case, LaRouche teams found substantial residues of support for sending Fat Henry into political retirement.

In Yakima, Washington, the roadway leading from his airplane to the speaking hall was filled with posters depicting Fat Henry as a "Nazi-Communist," replete with both hammer and sickle and the familiar Nazi paraphenalia.

As he began to speak, LaRouche representative George Hollis rose and challenged Henry with the allegation that the Soviets were supporting his return as secretary of state. Members of the audience were heard to be whispering to one another, "Is it true? Is it true?"

In Denver, LaRouche-representative Craig Holtzclaw asked Fat Henry about his attempts to hand Europe over to the Soviets, and about the opposition to his policies from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Holtzclaw concluded: "Do you think Lyndon LaRouche is behind this question?" In response, Fat Henry stutted, "If you want to know about Lyndon LaRouche, ask the Anti-Defamation League." That demagoguery did not go over so well with the primarily elderly Jewish audience, many of whom were intently reading the ICLC-Schiller literature as Kissinger spoke; as for Fat Henry, he must undoubtedly have been aware that LaRouche is entering into a multi-million-dollar lawsuit for libel against the ADL.

In Illinois, Kissinger accused a reporter from an Ibero-American newspaper of working for LaRouche, after a question on his sabotage of U.S. defense policies. "Are you paranoid?" the reporter asked, drawing interested attention from the press corps.

Kissinger may be garnering a lot of money from these appearances (\$30,000 for his stopover in Flint, the local press reports), but he is also more than ever the lightning rod for those Americans who associate him with the decline of U.S. power and morality over the last two decades.

This may speed up the process, rumored in high-level European circles, of the Soviets deciding that their favorite agent of influence has become expendable, and further deciding to pull the Kremlin files on his 1940s "indiscretions" on behalf of the Soviet intelligence services.

Other equally uncharitable individuals among Fat Henry's bankrollers and mentors in the West may soon be arriving at the same unpleasant conclusions.

# The 98th Congress: A triumph for enemies of the American republic

by Susan Kokinda

On the wall of *EIR*'s Washington, D.C., office hangs an enlarged cartoon depicting a professor addressing his class, "Today, class, we study this single celled creature whose aimless movements are easily manipulated by outside forces." "The ameoba?" asks a voice from the class. "No . . ." says the professor pointing to a picture, ". . . the Senate."

Before one grins too cynically, remember that the Congress was created by the Founding Fathers of our republic to be "manipulated" by outside forces—the force of educated and mobilized constituencies.

The history of the 98th Congress, which convened in January 1983 and recessed on Oct. 12, 1984, saw the collapse of republican constituencies and the takeover by lobbies controlled by the country's enemies. The 1983-84 session saw successes for the Moscow, International Financier, Liberal-Libertarian, and Death lobbies, bringing the United States and Western civilization to the brink of what Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has called "The Five Crises Facing the Next President." For its postmortem on the 98th Congress, *EIR* will examine how the 98th Congress exacerbated each of these crises.

## 1. Moscow's drive for domination

From its inception, the 98th has been a pliant tool of the Moscow lobby and its Kissinger sub-lobby. On each weapons systems over which central battles were fought—the MX, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and anti-satellite weapons—and on the overall level of defense spending, Congress forced Reagan into defeat after defeat. The 98th pioneered a new form of brainwashing—acceptance of dangerous arms-control policies in exchange for a vital weapons system.

This was clearest in the battle over the MX. Reagan's earlier ability to force congressional support for the MX had dissolved by late 1982. As the 98th Congress began in January 1983, Reagan appointed a bipartisan commission headed by Henry Kissinger's associate Brent Scowcroft. The policies advanced by the commission were produced at Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), which used Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) to craft every major defense "compromise" of the last two years. During late spring of 1983, Reagan was given "support" for the MX by the Scowcroft Commission in exchange for paying homage to arms negotiations.

The effort to box Reagan into selling the store to the Kremlin accelerated after his historic March 23, 1983 embrace of the concept of Mutually Assured Survival. The Georgetown lobby reneged on its end of the MX bargain and would have defeated it but for the Soviet shoot-down of KAL-007, which provoked a patriotic upsurge in the country and a temporary congressional lapse into responsibility.

As *EIR* exposed in mid-year, the Moscow embassy in Washington, D.C., was directly involved in drafting defense legislation, with all emphasis on stopping the beam-weapon defenses (the SDI) and anti-satellite weapons. With the exception of a brief show of fight by conservative Senate Republicans, who took courage from LaRouche's late spring television assault on the KGB lobby, no one took the Moscow apparatus on. By year end, O'Neill and Nunn threatened the President with a government financial shutdown unless he acceded to Moscow's demands. He did. Congress killed the MX for this year, prevented testing of ASATs in 1984 (with several restricted 1985 tests), and cut the SDI budget by 25%.

## 2. Worldwide monetary collapse

The 98th Congress faced two life-or-death choices in 1983—whether to reconfirm Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker and whether to approve the refinancing of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Despite significant pressure from constituencies, Congress bowed to the International Financier lobby on both decisions.

The die had, in a sense, been cast in 1981-82, when Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) declared himself Volcker's political bodyguard. Farmbelt Senate Democrats led by John Melcher (Mont.), David Boren (Okla.), and Ed Zorinsky (Neb.), tried to link up with Reagan loyalists to force Volcker out, but were stopped by Democratic chairman Charles Manatt, Byrd, O'Neill, and others.

That paved the way for Reagan's incalculably disastrous reappointment of Volcker in the spring of 1983. LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee spearheaded opposition to the confirmation. Every single constituency which had been devastated by Volcker's policies—farm groups, labor, homebuilders, etc.—had abandoned the field to the Financier lobby. Volcker was confirmed on July 27, 1983 by a vote of 84 to 16.

The fight against the IMF bailout was joined by more

forces, but was no more successful. With the exception of LaRouche's "Operation Juárez" program to reorganizing the world financial structure, none of the opposition to the IMF could answer the question, "If you collapse the present monetary structure, what replaces it?" Despite several close votes, Congress passed the IMF bailout.

### 3. Collapse of agro-industrial output

IN 1983, Congress began to come under the sway of a new political formation—the Liberal-Libertarian zero-growth lobby. This lobby is largely responsible for the mass hysteria now provoked by the words, "budget deficit." The liberal wing attacks defense spending and porkbarrelling; the libertarian/free-enterprise wing attacks defense waste, porkbarrelling, and social programs; and Paul Volcker, who has caused the deficit with his usurious interest rates, cheers both sides.

"Porkbarrel" is the 20th-century perjorative for what used to be known and revered as the American System of economy—the spending of the federal government on infrastructure and conditions for technologically progressive industrial and agricultural growth. Both the Moscow lobby and the International Financier lobby want to wipe out the remnants of the American System, and both contributed to the formation of the Liberal/Libertarian lobby—a merger of environmentalist zero-growthers and anti-government anarchists who are succeeding where the environmentalists alone have failed.

The year 1983 saw a successful assault on both the Clinch River Breeder Reactor (CRBR) and funding for the fusion-energy program. Clinch River had been an unsuccessful target of environmentalists for a decade. Joining their ranks in 1983 were "fiscal conservatives" led by Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), the National Taxpayers Union, the Cato Institute, and the Heritage Foundation. Despite *EIR*'s warnings that these right-wing anarchist circles were contaminated by KGB assets, Congress killed Clinch River in the fall of 1983.

Other vital government programs such as fusion research and the U.S. space program have been staggered by the joint assault of liberals and libertarians.

Indeed, the very concept of a government role in infrastructure development has come under serious attack by this lobby. Although it did not pass in the 98th Congress, different versions of an Omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill were drafted in both the House and the Senate. While the drafts are the first authorizations for desperately needed water projects in practically a decade, they also begin to codify the notion of private-sector cost-sharing, a policy pushed heavily by Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Humphrey, and Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.). The idiocy of their approach is that infrastructure's necessity lies in its determination of the country's growth-potential. Imposition of user fees acts to limit infrastructure-spurred expansion of industry and agriculture, and with it, the federal revenue base. Of course, the entire bias

of this liberal-libertarian folly is in favor of the non-users and non-producers—the speculative and "post-industrial" sectors of the economy.

### 4. Worldwide food shortage

Under impetus of the budget-deficit and world grain cartel propaganda about overproduction, the 98th Congress took dangerous steps to cut U.S. food production and restructure U.S. farm policy. While the major battle lies ahead in the campaign over the 1985 farm bill, the precursors of destruction of the American family farmer were the 1983 dairy bill and the 1984 grain target-price freeze.

It is in agriculture that the destruction of American constituency lobbies is most evident. The farm sector used to fight as a bloc and thus was able to at least hold its own against the international grain cartels and financial oligarchy. Over recent years, the cartels have succeeded in splitting farm organizations up into competing commodity groups, each of which is willing to sell out the other to obtain some meager concession.

As a result, dairy farmers in late 1983 and grain producers in early 1984 suffered devastating setbacks. On Nov. 9, 1983, Congress passed H.R. 4196, which taxed dairy farmers 50¢ per hundredweight and then paid them back a portion as an incentive to cut production. The current milk shortage is the result of that bill. Several months later, Congress devastated the grain farmers by freezing the price supports which they receive for grain.

### 5. Crisis of Western cultural values

While the average member of Congress would probably not recognize a Western cultural value if one hit him over the head, the 98th Congress did much to erode the Judeo-Christian tradition.

Under the pressure of the ogre-like "budget deficit," the 98th Congress revised the Medicare and Medicaid systems and introduced a "useless eaters" standard to federally supported medical care. Through Medicare and Medicaid, the federal government now supports hospices—the first and most "palatable" step in the right-to-die movement. Furthermore, a major cost-containing resolution on hospital care was introduced called Diagnostic Related Groups (DRG), in which the federal government assesses the average cost of care of a particular medical ailment, and will reimburse only to that amount. Obviously the elderly and others with more complicated and interrelated illnesses are to be relegated to a "too expensive to save" category.

The same Death lobby Malthusianism was evident in the near-successful effort to pass a major immigration reform bill. Based on xenophobic anxiety over dwindling jobs, and modeled on the racist immigration legislation of the 1920s, the immigration bill died in the last hours of the 98th Congress because it had become too politically unacceptable in an election year.

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# National News

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## DOJ begins 'Nazi scientist' hoax

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) has created a hoax about "German Nazi scientists" in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and in other branches of the U.S. armed forces, to suggest that the U.S. beam-weapons program is a "Nazi program."

The story revolves around one Arthur Rudolph, who, so the OSI now claims, directed Nazi slave-labor camps during the 1940s. Rudolph is one of many German scientists who worked at the Pennemunde space-research center in Germany and were brought to the United States to help with the U.S. defense program. But Rudolph left the United States several months ago, reportedly for West Germany, and the revival of his case now has no other purpose but political blackmail against the U.S. defense and space-weapons program.

The Rudolph case was unveiled on Oct. 18 in the liberal U.S. press, and on Oct. 19, the *Washington Post* launched a new provocation: Citing the OSI as its source, the *Post* notes: "NASA was not the only federal agency to use the services of suspected ex-Nazi war criminals. . . . The Army, Air Force and Navy also used ex-Nazis in high-level research positions. . . . Sources familiar with OSI operations say that there are active files on many ex-Nazi scientists."

The fraud of the Rudolph story is further indicated by the bemusement of West German officials when the OSI approached them on the case. Justice Ministry spokesman Reinbothe commented: "We wonder why we were not told before he came. This is really strange."

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## KGB, Mondale team up to humiliate Reagan

On Oct. 19, all families of U.S. embassy personnel in Beirut were removed from Lebanon, in anticipation of terrorist atrocity.

While the KGB's terrorists deployed out

of Iran and Syria prepare such new atrocities, Walter Mondale has made "U.S. intelligence failures" a key component of his campaign.

Liberal outlets such as the *Washington Post*, *Nation* magazine, and others have been publishing articles in mid-October, claiming that the White House knew about the terrorist threat to the American Embassy last month, but failed to take appropriate measures.

This campaign is coming on top of the mounting controversy about a CIA report calling on Nicaraguan rebels to assassinate their opponents. The White House has ordered an investigation of this report, amid screams from Geraldine Ferraro, Congressman Tip O'Neill, and the whole KGB chorus demanding the ouster of CIA head William Casey.

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## Princeton's Falk seeks 'greening of America'

Princeton's Prof. Richard Falk is convinced that West Germany's Green fascist "perspective" must be brought to the United States. "Of course, we can't adopt exactly the same form here as in Germany," Falk told a reporter Oct. 16, "but we have to find opportunities here as well for decentralized politics consistent with American values, but according to the Green perspective."

According to Falk, it is Rudolf Bahro, the East German "defector" and leading ideologue of the West German Green Party who "is the most interesting of the whole Green lot." Bahro has called for turning back "3,000 years of civilization," a return to the conditions of the pre-industrial age, and in a recent book on "Green Politics" said that the purpose of the Green Party in Germany is to return Europe to "paganism" and to build links to "gnostics" around the world.

Falk told a "Fate of the Earth" conference in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 22 that the U.S. green-environmentalist movement must learn from the historical examples of Adolf Hitler's Germany and Khomeini's Iran as the model for organizing in the United States. "We of the peace movement must

examine the growth of alternative movements and ask ourselves how they achieved such dramatic success," he said. "For example, who would have predicted that Adolf Hitler's movement, once the exclusive concern of a tiny minority, would rise to answer the needs, real or imagined, of the people and become so successful?"

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## Hustler launches Weinberger scandal

The pornographic magazine *Hustler* devotes four pages in its October issue to "exposing" the supposedly extensive involvement of Bechtel Corporation officials in the Reagan administration. The official most prominently featured: former Bechtel corporate lawyer Caspar Weinberger, the Reagan administration's secretary of defense.

*Hustler* is published by Larry Flynt, who according to intelligence sources, earlier in President Reagan's term, put out a contract to murder him.

Several other press outlets, who like *Hustler* push KGB policies, have also gone after Weinberger in recent months. Both *Mother Jones* and *Multinational Monitor* early this summer ran several-part features on a supposed Weinberger cover-up operation. The magazines claimed that Weinberger, as Bechtel's counsel, had "covered up" cases of alleged bribery by Bechtel officials of South Korean businessmen to gain Bechtel special contracts to build nuclear plants in that country.

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## Carter boasts: 'I shut down nuclear energy'

Boasting that he shut down the U.S. nuclear industry in 1976, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter told Argentines on Oct. 10 to stop their nuclear program because it is a threat to the national security of Ibero-America. Carter has been in Argentina campaigning for the Malthusian IMF and the World Bank.

In an interview with the Argentine



## Briefly

● **JIMMY CARTER** announced Oct. 16 that he and former President Gerald Ford will co-sponsor a conference on "nuclear arms control" in Atlanta, Georgia April 9-13. Among the announced speakers are representatives of the Soviet Union; Soviet agent-of-influence Henry Kissinger, and Sam Nunn, the Georgia senator who put into legislative form Kissinger's proposal to "decouple" West Germany from the United States.

● **HEATH CARE** has undergone a "widespread pattern of deterioration," according to the National Citizens Board of Inquiry into Health in America. On Oct. 17, the Board reported that 33 million Americans have no health insurance and that, for lack of money, 200,000 Americans were denied emergency hospital care and 800,000 denied routine care last year. "We're talking about life and death issues," Harvard Medical School Prof. Alvin Poussaint told a Washington, D.C. press conference. "This isn't a matter of access to a department store."

● **HOUSTON** Mayor Kathy Whitmire has declared Nov. 10, 11, and 12 "Michael Jackson days" in Houston. The city had not initially been on Jackson's tour schedule, but Whitmire, who was elected by Houston's growing Yuppie population, issued a special invitation to the androgynous cult singer. Whitmire was recently distinguished with the honor of placing tenth—in a tie-vote with Dustin Hoffman's transvestite character "Tootsie"—as the "worst dressed" woman in the United States.

● **INFANTICIDE** is swell, concluded a national health care conference held at Philadelphia's Hahnemann University the second week of October. The conference voted up a resolution that parents have a right to refuse medical care for their children. The conference was sponsored by a group called the National Health Constitutional Convention.

newspaper *La Nacion*, Carter said that he "disagreed with the Argentine government on their opposition to international controls [on their nuclear program]. Many Argentines think that this is an unwarranted intervention into their national sovereignty. I disagree with that evaluation. . . . Argentina has the potential capacity to develop nuclear weapons. . . . [and] the capacity, properly speaking, without the international control, is a destabilizing factor in this hemisphere.

"In the United States," he continued, "the construction of not one single nuclear plant has been approved since 1976, and there shall be no more nuclear plants approved in the foreseeable future; five or ten years. . . ."

### Geraldine Ferraro's peculiar friends

Geraldine Ferraro not only made her family fortune through ties to the Gambino organized-crime mob, but now, it turns out, she regularly socializes with them as well. Ferraro and husband John Zaccaro have been frequent party guests of the peculiar Roy Cohn, the notorious New York-based mob lawyer who has himself been called into court on tax charges.

The society columnist for the Oct. 15 *Washington Times* gushed that it was Cohn himself who introduced Gerri at his birthday party last February, as "the next Democratic vice presidential nominee of the United States!"

Among the other mob- and drug-connected "beautiful people" who have recently been Cohn guests, according to the *Times*, have been: U.S. ambassador to Austria Helene von Damm; Australian press magnate Rupert Murdoch; Andy Warhol; the former wife of rock degenerate Mick Jagger, Bianca Jagger, and the Baron and Baroness Ricky de Portanova, who bought their titles.

Geraldine, of course, is a "liberal," whereas Cohn, the one-time counsel to Joe McCarthy, is considered very right-wing. But in some circles, blood is thicker than. . . political labels of convenience. When *EIR* called Mondale-Ferraro headquarters for

further information on the Ferraro-Cohn relationship, a Ferraro press spokesman put us on hold for a long time, finally returning to mumble, "We'll have to get back to you on this."

### Simon teams with Moonie drug mob

William Simon, former treasury secretary and a newly appointed partner in the firm Kissinger Associates, is part of a "task force" to counter the influence of Pope Paul VI's *Populorum Progressio* and to encourage Ibero-America's drug economies, according to one of his associates. The main tenant of the Pope's famous encyclical was that "economic development" is the new name for "peace."

Simon's involvement with the Moonie-connected crowd now pushing drugs on the region, was reported by Doug Bandow, a member of the Washington, D.C. "libertarian" organization propagandizing for the legalization of heroin, the Cato Institute. Bandow authored an Oct. 13 article in Moon's *Washington Times* attacking Paul VI's focus on economic development.

Attacking Pope John Paul II for "moralistic drivel" on economic affairs, Bandow said he was convinced that the "real problem doesn't begin with this Pope; it starts with Paul VI and his encyclical on economic development, and his insistence that government intervention is the key to development. . . . I'm working with a task force headed by William Simon, Alexander Haig, and [Jesuit-gnostic] Michael Novak of the American Enterprise Institute, to counter this with the idea of free-market economics from a Christian perspective."

In a discussion, Bandow revealed that he regularly receives mailings from the Tradition, Family, and Property group, which has been implicated by Venezuelan investigators in a plot to assassinate the Pope.

The president of Kissinger Associates, Lawrence Eagleburger, has been one of the architects of Kissinger's "Caribbean development" strategy, which is founded on propping up pro-drug governments like the Seaga regime in Jamaica.

## Editorial

# Pope shows the way for Central America

As of this writing, the outcome of the reconciliation talks between Salvadorean President Napoleon Duarte and the major guerrilla group in that country is in considerable doubt. Not only has guerrilla activity again broken out throughout the countryside, but there are also indications that the Kissinger proposal of U.S. military intervention might be closer than expected. Kissinger forces in the U.S. State Department have succeeded in scuttling the Contadora agreement which the nations of the regions had made, and U.S. forces, under the command of Kissinger crony General Gorman, are now holding special, provocative maneuvers in Honduras.

Once again, Kissinger and the KGB are working hand in glove to massacre the chance for peace.

The reason for this collaboration cannot be repeated too often. The targets of the Central American destabilization are two: one, overthrowing the government of Mexico; and two, creating a credible excuse for the U.S. withdrawing its troops from Western Europe.

With the aid of some very stupid, and misinformed, patriots in the Reagan administration, they just may succeed.

The basis for an actual solution in the region is by no means mysterious, however. It was put forward once again last week by none other than Pope John Paul II, who was visiting the Western hemisphere in commemoration of the discovery of the new world.

The Pope's Santo Domingo speech did not mention Central America by name, but it laid out in ample detail the principles for healing that area.

Most relevant was the admonition which echoed that of the government of Colombia and Mexico: no outside interference. What must be stopped, the Pope said, is "the interference of foreign powers, which pursue their own economic, ideological or bloc interests and reduce peoples to maneuvering grounds for their own strategies."

Second, the Pope attacked the ideological grounds which unite the Soviets and the Kissingerians in maintaining the war in the area: neo-Malthusianism. The Pope attacked both the drug culture—the basis for the Kissinger Commission's program of "free enterprise"

in the region—and the population-control fanatics.

It is "the action of the agents of neo-Malthusianism, who intend to impose a new colonialism on Latin American peoples, drowning their life potency with contraceptive practices, sterilization, abortion liberalization and breaking apart the unity, stability and fecundity of the family" that must be stopped, he said.

He also lashed out against "the corruption of public life or of merchants of drugs and pornography, which have been corroding the moral fiber, resistance and hopes of the peoples."

Third, the Pope identified the broader policy area which destroys the possibility for peace in the region—the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the usurious international bankers.

"On top of this is the absence of solidarity among nations, improper conduct of international relations and commerce which create new imbalances. And now we find the grave foreign debt problem of the Third World countries.

"This phenomenon could create conditions of endless social paralysis and could condemn entire nations to a permanent debt . . . engender eternal underdevelopment."

While the Pope strongly attacked the liberation theologians (represented particularly in the government of Nicaragua), he made it clear that the moral onus for the danger of a "new colonialism" lies with the international bankers. Recalling his June 14 speech in Switzerland, he repeated his words there: "The financial world is also a human world, our world, which is subject to the conscience we all have; here, too, ethical principles are valid."

Those ethical principles indeed come directly out of the Judeo-Christian tradition, in particular from the injunction at the beginning of Genesis. They were outlined by Pope Paul VI in *Populorum Progressio* in 1967, in John Paul II's own *Laborem Exercens* in 1981, and by economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in all his proposals for international monetary reform.

Let the world's governments take to heart these prescriptions of Pope John Paul II, and much more than the Central American crisis can be solved.

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