

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

November 20, 1984 • Vol. 11 No. 45

\$10.00

LaRouche: NBC ruling violates the Constitution  
Thailand's Kra Canal project wins regional mandate  
Moscow attacks the Schiller Institute—again

**Reagan's second term: Beam  
defense is the key battle**



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# EIR

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Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and first week of January by New Solidarity International Press Service 304 W. 58th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) 247-8820.

**In Europe:** Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Tel: (06121) 44-90-31. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

**In Mexico:** EIR, Francisco Días Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 592-0424.

**Japan subscription sales:** O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 208-7821.

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It was the objective of the Independent Democratic presidential campaign of EIR founder Lyndon LaRouche to ensure that Walter Mondale was not only defeated, but defeated in history-making, humiliating fashion. That has now occurred, and LaRouche's televised broadcasts exposing Mondale's role as an agent of Soviet influence in American politics had not a little to do with it. The support and impact LaRouche gained has placed him in a new, and potentially powerful position of influence over a second Reagan administration. Whether it is this new patriotic influence—centered around the fight for a crash “Star Wars” development program—or that of the mob around Henry Kissinger, is the most important question facing the world today.

How that fight is now shaping up is the theme of our *National* lead story this week. I also call your attention to the counterattacks mounted against LaRouche:

- in the form of financial warfare that succeeded in preventing him from purchasing one half-hour television time slot election eve (see *National*);

- in the form of official Soviet attacks on the Schiller Institute, the organization founded by Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, which is rapidly becoming an important U.S. foreign-policy think tank replacing those Eastern Establishment institutions with which the Russians are so comfortable (see *International*).

Finally, this week's *Economics* section reports on the historic EIR-cosponsored conference on the Kra Canal in Thailand, a proposal of Mr. LaRouche's. Leaders from all over Asia went to Bangkok to discuss the way in which this project could begin to economically transform the face of the entire region. It only exemplifies the kind of foreign policy initiative LaRouche influence in a second Reagan administration would produce.

Vin Berg

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## National



NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

With the defeat of Walter Mondale, the American people have repudiated the nuclear freeze crowd and the "Let's make a deal with Moscow at any cost" mentality. Will the President and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger (shown here) use this mandate to push through a crash program for beam-weapon defense?

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"Star Wars" became the key issue of the presidential campaign, but if the results weren't quite what Mondale's backers expected, the fight is far from over.

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## Thailand's Kra Canal project wins a regional mandate

by Sophie Tanapura

*If the Kra Canal is possible, then we should "dedicate it to the world."*

*Samak Sundaravej  
Thailand Minister of Communications*

These words sum up the two-day conference on "The Industrialization of Thailand and the Kra Canal" held in Bangkok, Thailand, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. The conference, co-sponsored by the *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)*, the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), and the Thai Communications Ministry, brought together businessmen, engineers, government officials, and representatives of regional governments to hash out the feasibility of building a canal through the Kra Isthmus of Thailand.

The canal, as conceptualized in the LaRouche 50-year program for the development of the Pacific Basin and also by the Mitsubishi Research Institute, would be the nexus point for an industrial and trade center in the heart of Southeast Asia. The LaRouche plan focuses on five major infrastructural projects, of which construction of a two-lane, sea-level Kra Canal is the most immediately achievable.

Great infrastructural projects like the Kra Canal, the organizers of the conference contend, should be the content of any American initiative in Asia. Such an approach is diametrically opposite to that taken by Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and other decouplers whose "new turn" toward Asia is based on strategic decouplement from Western Europe and schemes to pry the Asian markets open for a resurgence of East India Company-style "free enterprise." A determination to construct the Kra Canal, on the other hand, could mark a turning point for the reversal of the current worldwide production collapse.

Emerging from the Bangkok conference last week was a

mandate for the project from the ASEAN countries as well as from Japan and India. More than 200 people attended, including diplomats from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, and the Soviet Union. Top-level representatives from 10 leading Japanese corporations, including Marubeni, Fujitsu, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, and various Japanese banks, were present, along with representatives from some of the largest South Korean construction companies, including Hyundai. Some South Korean representatives flew in from Malaysia, Singapore, and Seoul to attend the event. The Thai government and the military and business community were well represented, including the ministries of foreign affairs, industry, communications, and the Prime Minister's office.

The conference issued a challenge to the Thai government to reach a decision, preferably sooner than later, on the Kra Canal project. Panel speakers from India, all of the ASEAN countries (except Singapore), and Japan, and the scientific and construction experts from the United States represented precisely the kind of task force needed to gather national and international resources behind the project.

The four panels covered all aspects of the project, including economic and financial feasibility, as well as a full and frank discussion of the advantages of nuclear construction technologies over conventional methods. For the first time, a detailed discussion of the national economic potentials that would be unleashed took place. The final, international panel focused regional support for a positive decision by the Thai government.

*EIR/FEF* researchers say the fastest, most efficient, and most cost-effective method of construction is by peaceful nuclear explosives, or PNEs. Moreover, the canal should be the centerpiece of a national development program that would



*Panel speakers from India, Southeast Asian countries, Japan, and U.S. scientist and construction engineers represented precisely the kind of expertise needed to gather international resources and build the Kra Canal.*

feature construction of nuclear-power and agro-industrial complexes, at both ends of the canal.

Mr. Samak Sundaravej, Minister of Communications of Thailand, set the tone in his keynote address of Oct. 31: "The question is can we do it, how and which way? . . . If we decide that we want to do it and it is possible, then we will have to decide on the route and the method of excavation. If we use TNT, it will take 10 years, but if we use atomic energy for peace [PNEs], it will shorten the excavation time by 5 years. Finally, we will have to deal with the social issues," the Thai minister continued.

Along with the financial feasibility study presented by FEF Director of Research Uwe Henke v. Parpart (see *EIR* Nov. 6, 1984, Vol. 11, No. 43), a financial plan was also put forward by Dr. Nontapunthawat, vice-president and chief economist of the Bangkok Bank. Milo Nordyke of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in the United States and Harry Ekizian of TAMS engineering firm, both from groups which were involved in the feasibility study for the canal that was conducted in 1973, presented the physical parameters for building the canal using both nuclear and conventional methods.

Minister Samak stressed that the panel speakers could play an important part in providing the detailed information necessary for the Thai government to take the first step in scheduling the project for a cabinet session. "The final impact will not only be beneficial for Thailand but also for the region as well as any other country that uses it. We should, therefore, dedicate it to the world," the minister declared.

K. L. Dalal, former Ambassador of India to Thailand echoed minister Samak, drawing on precedents in Thai history, such as the flourishing Sukhothai period that oversaw the development of irrigation projects. "If Hanuman [the King of the Monkeys] in the Ramakien epic could move mountains, why can't we, with today's modern technology,

do the same?" he remarked.

Within Thailand, the canal project has sparked the imaginations and aspirations of the country's leaders. Panelist Pongpol Adireksarn of the Chat Thai Party, the sole opposition party in the country, sees great opportunities for Thailand if the Kra Canal and the industrial zones were built. First, Thailand could become a consolidation point for maritime traffic in the region. Second, Thailand would emerge as one of the top exporters of canned food; Thailand already ranks seventh in the world in fishing. Finally: "We have to create jobs for our children and grandchildren . . . [to] develop the population in the provinces into a productive labor force.

"Thailand is luckier than many of her neighbors," Mr. Pongpol said. "We have no religious or ethnic problems, no national disasters. The obstacles to our progress are ourselves."

General Saiyud Kerdphol, former Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed forces, called on the government to give equal priority to development of the southern region as to the eastern seaboard project. The Kra Isthmus Development Project, he said, is the key to solving the security problems in southern Thailand, where Muslim guerrillas have been active. "Development and security must go hand in hand as a coordinated effort. We must recognize that economic, political and social development all contribute to security—that that, security, in itself, is not development," he said.

Outside Thailand, strong support was voiced by both Dr. Roeslan Abdulgani, chairman of the Advisory Team to President Suharto of Indonesia on the State Ideology, Pancasila, and Dr. Zainuddin Bahari of the Malaysian Institute for Strategic and International Studies. From Japan, Dr. Norio Yamamoto of the Mitsubishi Research Institute, situated the canal proposal in the context of the Global Infrastructure Fund proposed by Mitsubishi's Masaki Nakajima in the late 1970s.

## The Kra Canal's role in Asian development

*"Development and Security," General Saiyud Kerdphol, Former Supreme Commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces*

. . . Our ultimate aim in development . . . should be that of providing individual security. But development, on the other hand, can only take place if a secure environment is provided. Therefore development and security must go hand in hand as a coordinated effort. We must recognize that economic, political and social development all contribute to security, but that security, in itself, is *not* development. Security is important as a factor to development because it permits development to take place. From my own experience, I can assure you that when the country is under the threat of armed insurgency—whether it be communist or non-communist inspired—it becomes exceedingly difficult to convince the authorities that they should attack the problems through a combined formula of development and security. The temptation is to use all available military power to overwhelm the insurgents without realizing that the insurgents, themselves, represent only the symptom of a number of complex economic, political and social problems. The armed insurgency is like the tip of the iceberg as seen from the ocean's surface. The largest and most dangerous part remains beneath the sea. But our experience shows that this lesson is not easily learned. Authorities develop an understanding of this concept only through their own personal experience. . . .

And now I would like to discuss southern Thailand, which is really the focus of my talk today. First of all, I think we must admit to ourselves that southern Thailand is indeed a serious national level problem which has been round for some time. There are four significant issues which we must address:

*First* is the remoteness of the region, and the many problems which result from the extended lines of communication with the central government.

*Second* are the social problems, the fact that the people of this region are both ethnically and religiously different than the majority of the Thai populations.

*Third* is the proximity and influence of neighboring Malaysia which shares the same ethnic origin and religion as the Southern Thai Moslems. The Malaysians, however, are able

to show higher income and standard of living. The Malaysian per capita income is the equivalent of US\$ 1,600, as opposed to US\$ 600 for the Southern Thais. The Malaysians can also boast of greater opportunity to participate in the democratic process of their government.

Finally, the Thai Government's programs in the South have lacked consistence—and this, in turn, has led to a lack of confidence in the central government.

These problems can be solved only if the government is willing to recognize the area as one of great urgency. . . . Permanent security in this area can be achieved only if the following priorities are recognized:

1. The National Economic and Social Development Plan must place the same kind of priority on the Southern Development Plan as it does the Eastern Seaboard Plan. Key to this is the appointment of officials who are fully dedicated to the success of this concept. Otherwise the plan will be nothing more than a piece of paper which reflects, once again, lack of confidence in the central government.

2. The Southern Development Plan must be treated as a major national plan which properly exploits the production of southern Thailand's principal resources, namely, tin, rubber, and palm oil. Trade in these commodities is now dominated by Malaysia; Thailand must step forward and become competitive in its own right. In this area of resource development, first priority must be given to the joint development of off-shore oil, as agreed to by Premier Kriengsak and Hussein in 1975. This is a key, a basic step, because it represents the energy resources which are necessary for the South's industrial development.

3. Next we must insure that there is a means of facilitating transport between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. We can achieve this by either digging the Kra Canal or by constructing the Land Bridge in this same area. The Kra Canal/Land Bridge Project is actually of primary interest to international traders who must move their commodities across Asia. It is predicted that in less than twenty years the Malacca Straits, the critical point in the Indian Ocean-South China Sea transit will be overwhelmed by ship traffic. Alternatives, therefore, must be sought now. But the only apparent choices are:

1) The increased use of the Sunda Straits, for many reasons not an attractive alternative, or

2) The construction in southern Thailand of either a canal or land bridge: a project referred to as the "Kra Isthmus Development Project,"—or "KIP."

General interest seems to favor the KIP project. But even though this project would probably not materialize until 20 years from now, the decision must be made now. If Thailand procrastinates, the decision could be made too late. One should remember that major national projects such as the Dhumiphol Dam and the Chaopraya Dam were planned for over a half century before finally implemented. Without this early discussion, planning and decision making, we would not have those important projects today.



4. Singapore should be used as a good example upon which to pattern our own development. It has very successfully exploited its critical position astride trade routes, first in benefiting from shipping and now, more recently, from air traffic—even though its geography for this latter activity is less favorable than that of Thailand. Thailand should seize upon Singapore's success as a demonstration that we too can succeed, if we will just make up our minds to commit ourselves to early planning. So it is up to us. We cannot allow anyone to stop us. If we fail without trying, we have only ourselves to blame.

The same philosophy applied to our approach to the security problems in the South. Whether it is tackling the problems of banditing, the lack of confidence between the people and authorities or competing with Malaysia in the loyalty of our Southern Moslems, we must apply all our energies to solve these problems through both security and development. We must commence our long range development planning now. If we do this, we can attain the same kind of success that has been achieved in other parts of our country.

5. When the Kra Isthmus Development Project is discussed, invariably two objections are raised. The first is that Singapore will seek to obstruct the project, the other is that such a project would serve to weaken the security of southern Thailand. Let me address these two points very briefly. With regard to possible Singapore objections, I am certain that Singapore recognized full well that traffic in 20 years' time will have exceeded the capacity of the Malacca Straits. I am equally sure, that if properly approached, Singapore will be anxious to cooperate in this project in such a way as to benefit both of our countries.

As for the effects of the Kra Project on the security of the South, I can only see a very positive outcome. Once again, security is dependent upon the economic and social well-being of the local populace. The project will obviously offer advantages in both of those areas, and serve to elevate the standard of living to a level commensurate with that on the other side of the border. . . .

*"The Kra Canal and ASEAN Development," by Dr. Zainuddin Bahari, Institute for Strategic and International Studies Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

. . . A great deal of interest for varying reasons has been, and will continue to be generated by these Great Projects, for, by their very definition, they represent immense mobilization of ideas and resources. Their implementation has vast implications and ramifications on national, regional and international levels in sectors that include socio-economics, politics, security, and defense. . . .

Let us now look at the major benefits to be derived from the Kra Canal project especially within the context of ASEAN. Much has been written and discussed on the national and the economic impact of the project. I do not propose to list them

out here, but suffice for me within the time limit available to analyse some of the positive implications and contributions therein to ASEAN development.

By most standards, ASEAN represents a relatively stable region. This notwithstanding, there are intra-regional tensions, especially along the border areas, which, in the absence of the ASEAN spirit of cooperation, could well lead to conflict with dire effects for the region's stability. The region bordering the Thai-Malaysia border has long been a cause for periodic strains in relations between Thailand and Malaysia. The area which is generally less developed provides fertile grounds for irredentist and secessionist movements operating respectively in Southern Thailand and the northern parts of Peninsula Malaysia. A balanced development of the area, which would be an inevitable spin-off of the proposed construction of the Kra Canal, would serve to deny the irredentist their *raison d'être* while concurrently severely limiting the activities of the illegal communist movement in Malaysia. Proper planning and development would lead to prosperity, and prosperity and security go hand in hand.

The Kra Canal project would increase the mobility of the Royal Thai Navy as it would greatly shorten the Navy's East-West sea-route as well as require regular and increased naval patrols to insure speedy and uninterrupted passage of ships. This increased projection and presence of the Royal Navy would act as a major deterrent to arms smuggling and other illegal activities (along the border areas) which are prejudicial to the security of both Thailand and Malaysia.

The existence of the Canal would most certainly interrupt contact in the form of communications and courier network between the Communist Party of Thailand and its counterpart, the Malaysian Communist Party.

For both Thailand and Malaysia, and indeed most of the ASEAN countries, internal subversion by local insurgent movements represent one of the major threats to internal security. Suppression of these movements is a prime requisite for ASEAN development. The proposed Canal could lead to severe limitation of insurgent movements and would bring about a more stable ASEAN.

With the utility of the Malacca Straits already at saturation point, the Kra Canal project would be a positive move in easing the congestion in the principal sealane between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. Given the projected increase in the shipping volume and the amount that can be handled by the proposed Kra Canal, it is envisaged that traffic through the Malacca Straits would not suffer a decline, even more so when one considers the excellent facilities available in Singapore.

The establishment of major new industrial zones along the course of the proposed Canal, plus the developments of new transshipment ports would be a positive contribution to the development of ASEAN. One ventures to hope that the successful construction of the Canal would arouse sufficient interest in a regional cooperative effort to develop another Great Project, which is the Mekong River Basin. . . .

# Food and fuel prices increased under IMF pressure on Colombia

by Valerie Rush

The International Monetary Fund won another round against Colombia on Nov. 3 with the announcement by its agent, Finance Minister Roberto Junguito, that transport and fuel costs would be hiked between 15% and 20%, exactly as the IMF had demanded. The decision, announced during a three-day holiday weekend, means that prices of all basic commodities will spiral upward between now and the end of the year, dashing any hopes by organized labor of keeping up with inflation by means of its regular New Year wage increases.

More than just another austerity burden oppressing Colombian living standards, this latest measure signals that the ongoing battle between President Betancur and his finance minister over whether Colombia will be ruled by a sovereign government or by the IMF has tilted in favor of the Fund.

Betancur's outspoken Oct. 31 denunciation of the "colonialist" multilateral credit organizations seeking to "keep us as perpetual raw materials producers" had been taken by some as a signal that Junguito's usefulness to the IMF might prove short-lived. Only days earlier, Betancur had leaked to the press a lengthy "confidential memo" prepared by Junguito for the President in which the finance minister had urged full-scale adoption of the IMF's austerity demands under an "economic state of emergency" which could bypass congressional approval. Betancur's move was universally interpreted as presenting Junguito as a target for the public outrage preliminary to his ouster from the finance ministry.

However, over the next several days, the monetarist finance minister appeared to have again captured the upper hand. The fuel and transport increases decreed are aimed primarily at consumers, and will have a multiplier effect on the prices of food and other basic commodities. With Junguito's announced pledge to keep 1985 wage increases to under 10%, the buying power of the labor movement has effectively already been gouged by as much as 10%.

The austerity measures to which the Betancur government has thus far acceded are going to take a heavy toll on the President's popularity as well as endanger the chances for success of his delicately balanced peace program, which depends on a rapid re-incorporation of the country's abandoned rural areas into a revived national economy. But, as *EIR* has pointed out in previous reports, Betancur's uneasy concessions to the International Monetary Fund are intended as holding actions for lack of the much needed backup of a

unified Ibero-American economic defense posture.

The concession which could, however, shatter Colombian national sovereignty irrevocably is the IMF's number-one demand. Namely, that the Betancur government assume official responsibility for an estimated \$4 billion in foreign debt owed by a handful of private Colombian banks and corporations.

If he were to accept such a burden on top of the government's official \$7 billion foreign debt and nearly \$2 billion fiscal deficit, Betancur would not only be bailing out the worst gangster elements in Colombia's mafia-tainted banking sector, but would be forced as well to finally legalize the billions of "narco-dollars" currently stashed outside the country, as the only means of meeting the country's drastically increased new debt payments.

One of the debts the government is being asked to assume is that of the Bank of Colombia, which is currently going through its *n*th series of negotiations to try and refinance \$550 million currently due its foreign creditors. The Bank of Colombia, brainchild of fugitive drug banker Jaime Michelsen Uribe, has a rumored total debt of some \$1 billion, most of it acquired through its offshore branches in violation of Colombia's exchange statutes. At the most, its primarily U.S. creditors appear willing to concede the troubled bank a three-month rollover, the better to keep the pressure on the Betancur government, which has been told it cannot get its own debt refinanced until the private-sector debt—long in arrears—is resolved.

Journalist Marcela Giraldo of the daily *El Espectador* describes the government's dilemma in an astute Nov. 5 analysis:

Between today and tomorrow, a delegation of the government's economic team, headed by Vice-Minister Maria Mercedes Cuéllar de Martínez, will head for Washington to determine its position before the international institutions on whether Colombia will or will not assume the payment and registration of foreign private debt contracted outside the law.

The matter involves nothing less than speaking for the exorbitant sum of \$4 billion (400 billion Colombian pesos) illegally contracted by four national banks and five private conglomerates. . . .

The government's principal dilemma rests on ob-

taining the good will of the Fund and its intercession before the international banks to grant eventual new credits [to Colombia], but on condition that the nation assumes unregistered debts contracted by the private sector; should the government reject assuming these obligations the doors to foreign loans will be shut.

Giraldo concludes that should the government opt to reject the IMF's demand, it will have no choice but to undertake "a major internal restructuring of the national economy with an inevitable declaration of cessation or postponement of payments on the foreign debt in question."

### **Labor mobilizes behind Betancur**

A cessation of debt payments is not merely the "fate" of Colombia, but an absolute necessity, according to Colombia's labor movement. In response to the Nov. 3 fuel and transport rate hikes, Jorge Carrillo, first vice-president of the Union of Colombian Workers (UTC) federation, warned the President that yielding to Junguito's blackmail and "international usury" was not only placing an intolerable burden on Colombia's wage-earners but was placing his own much fought for peace program in jeopardy as well (see box).

As reported on the front page of the Nov. 5 edition of *El Espectador*, Carrillo called on Betancur to "play his last card: moratorium on payment of the debt in defense of the Colombian people's need to survive. . . . The President must also request the resignation of Minister Junguito because he is giving the country over to the IMF."

While most of the labor federations throughout the country gave Carrillo's proposal a ringing endorsement, provocateur elements within the left-dominated circles of the teachers' union and others were urging a national strike against the government's economic policies and other militant actions destined to provoke a hard-line response from a government already besieged by agents from within. Carrillo, however, made it very clear that labor's collaboration with the President against their common enemy—the International Monetary Fund—was a primary concern:

"We are certain that at this moment it would be an error to continue pulling the rug out from under the government. The best thing is for labor leaders and business leaders to work together to solve the current recession and economic crisis."

Carrillo also drew up a several point proposal for consideration by the President, behind which labor pledged its full support. The proposals include: 1) a price freeze on at least 20 basic food commodities for which there is no justification for a price hike, including domestically produced sugar, rice, meat, chocolate, milk, etc.; 2) at least a six-month freeze on public service rates; 3) intervention by the state sector's National Transportation Institute to fix cargo transport costs and to protect the rural farmers from speculation; and 4) an end to the government's continued acceleration of the "crawling peg" system of daily peso devaluations.

## **Colombian trade unions oppose IMF 'blackmail'**

*The following are excerpts from a document submitted by the Union of Colombian Workers (UTC) federation to President Betancur, entitled "International Monetary Fund, the Worst Threat to Peace."*

The recommendations of the IMF are nothing less than a scheme to destroy the Colombian economy, destroy the leading trade unions, [and] destroy the incipient peace process and provoke conditions for a violence worse than the country has ever known. . . . Although the IMF alleges that it is only making "recommendations," the truth is that we are in fact dealing with crude blackmail. The banks have already admitted in confidential documents that have surfaced publicly that if Colombia doesn't impose the IMF's recommendations, not a single peso of new loans will come to the country. . . .

Instead of a sterile class struggle that only favors the designs of the IMF, the productive industrial sectors and the working class represented by the democratic labor federations should form a patriotic alliance, a harmony of interest of all the productive sectors capable of defeating the policies imposed by the IMF. . . .

Toward creating a patriotic alliance, the UTC proposes the following emergency economic program:

1) the finance ministry and the central bank must be nationalized, dislodging the technocratic servants of the international banks who look more to their own bureaucratic careers than to the national interest; . . .

2) unilateral moratorium on debt service . . . organizing the other countries to do the same, thereby putting into effect a debtors cartel;

3) creation of an Ibero-American Common Market for industrial development of the region, . . .

4) this common market should be regulated by a Latin American bank and a Latin American peso to trade among our own nations without having to use the dollar or other foreign currency for transactions; . . .

6) reform the Colombian banking system to favor heavy industry with long-term, low-interest credit; . . .

9) the state should have the right to issue money for the purpose of financing great projects required by the nation. . . .

# High-technology revolution in India's agriculture refutes the zero-growthers

by Sylvia Brewda

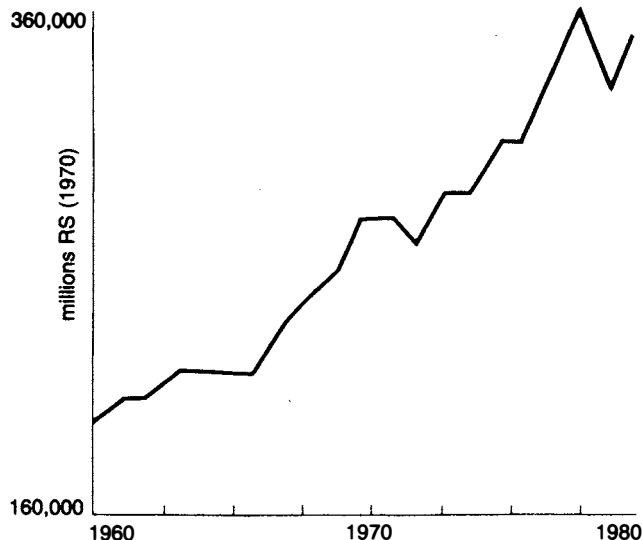
In the past two decades, India has proven that the most fundamental premise of Malthusianism is a prescription for disaster, not a description of reality. In that time, India has moved from being an importer of 10 million tons of food grains to being a net exporter of food. This technological revolution, based on newly developed High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), has been accomplished in widely varying agricultural areas, and has provided the basis on which the well-known scientific and industrial achievements of India rest.

The course of the Indian economy from 1960 to 1980 is shown in **Figure 1**, with the "service" component deducted. The relative stagnation of the early '60s was followed by 12 years of rapid growth, interrupted by the effects of the worldwide recession caused by Paul Volker in 1980. Studies of developing nations have consistently shown that, in the attempt to break out of a condition of economic dependence or backwardness, the agricultural sector is key. A study of Mexico, done in 1980 for the Fusion Energy Foundation, highlighted the role of agriculture by a simulation run in which the effects of a "gift" of \$13 billion per year to the subsistence agriculture sector led to results worse than without such a gift. The reason for this apparent paradox is that a certain

minimal level of support for all members of the population in the form of schools, roads, medical services, and so forth is required. If a certain sector of the population is producing less than this average per capita cost, the economy will suffer when that sector is enlarged.

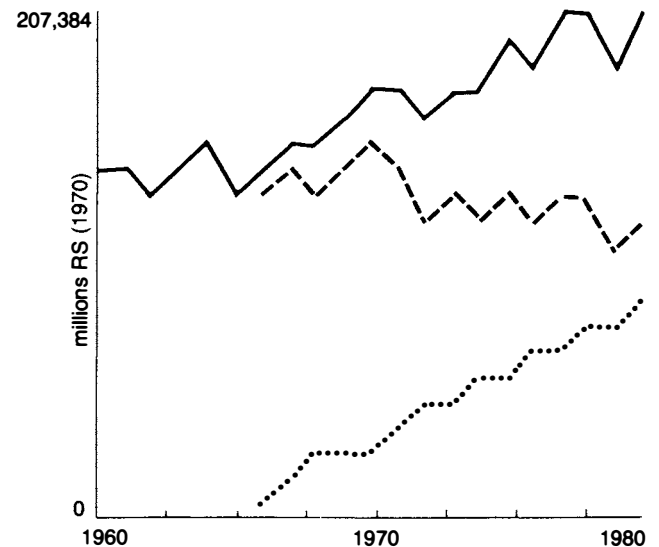
In India, agriculture makes up the major portion of the economy. In terms of value added, its share has dropped from 70% to 55% over the last 25 years, but in terms of the economically active population, it still consumes the efforts of 147 million (67%) of the 220 million workers registered by the 1981 census. These agricultural workers till plots of an average size of 2.0 hectares (ha), less than 5 acres. Seventy percent of the rural workers were illiterate in 1971. In other words, if India has been able to create the capability to feed itself and export food, there is no further excuse for those who announce that the objective conditions in most Third

**FIGURE 1**  
**India's economy maintains overall growth**  
(in constant 1970 rupees)



**FIGURE 2**  
**High-technology agriculture transforms stagnation into growth**

(in constant 1970 rupees)



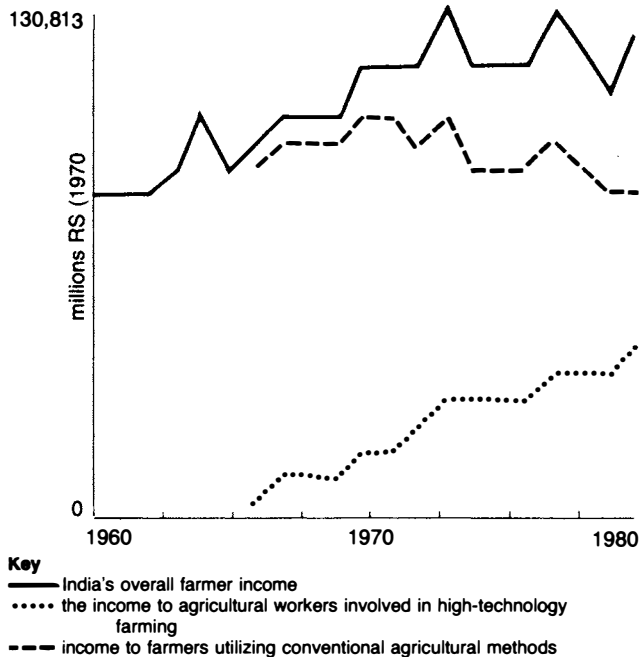
**Key**

- value added by total agriculture
- ..... value added by agriculture using high-yield varieties
- - - value added by non-high-yield agriculture

If it were not for India's high-yielding varieties of agriculture, overall agricultural production would stagnate.

**FIGURE 3**  
**High-technology agriculture raises workers' incomes**

(in constant 1970 rupees)



The value of tangible goods consumed by the agricultural work force during the period from 1960 to 1980.

World countries forbid them from doing the same.

Clearly, India had certain advantages. By 1966, at the start of the HYV period, approximately 27 million ha of agricultural land was receiving irrigation benefits, out of a base of 137 million ha. However, fertilizer use was relatively low at 5 kilograms per ha, compared to 42 for Mexico, 32 for the Philippines and 107, for the United States. The major advantage, identified many years ago by Nehru in *The Discovery of India*, may well have been the remarkably high level of culture which persisted throughout the Indian peasant population. The fact is that despite a per capita national income of barely over \$100 in 1965, the people of India were able to carry out a massive upgrading of the crucial function of food production.

The course of agricultural production in India, as shown in **Figure 2**, was in a period of stagnation in the early 1960s. Earlier decades of improvement had been based on the combination of recovery from British looting and the use of the existing "improved varieties" of crops. By the mid-1960s, these improved varieties were reaching a dead end. In fact, as the graph shows, the progress of conventional agriculture since that time has been, at best, continued stagnation. It should be noted that in the early years of that stagnation, the HYV were being grown on less than 10% of the agricultural

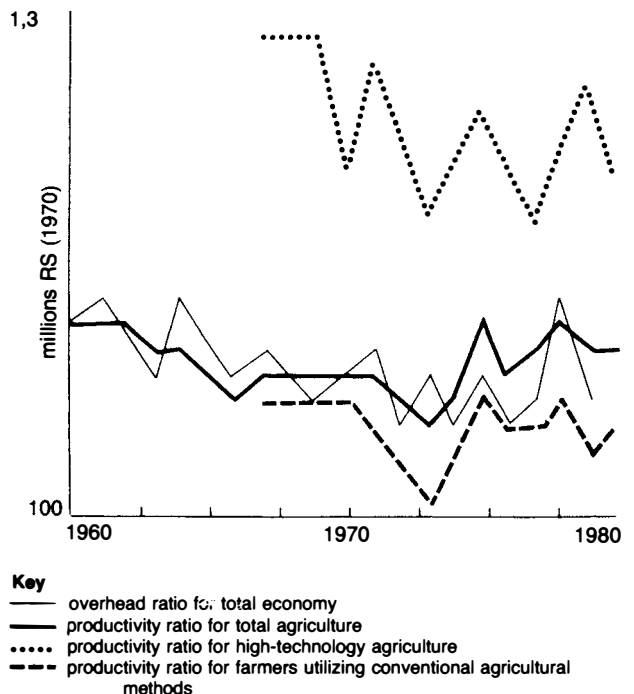
land, and therefore could hardly be said to be crowding out the others. In the period after 1970, that situation changed somewhat, but by 1979 less than a quarter of the cropped land in India was planted with HYV crops. However, in the same year, over half of the food grain produced in India came from these crops.

The HYVs which have transformed Indian agriculture consist of five major crops: rice, wheat, maize (American corn), jowar (barley), and bajra (millet). In general, HYV crops produce yields which are double those of the others. For wheat, the difference is less spectacular, with approximately a 50% advantage for the HYV yields. HYV crops require higher levels of fertilizer and irrigation than conventional varieties, and the consumption of fertilizer in India has increased more than 6-fold in the period since 1966. Irrigation has also increased, and now covers more than 50 million ha. Although the data used in **Figure 3** are approximate, it is also clear that the levels of income have risen for agricultural workers connected with the HYVs, both owners and hired workers.

Another aspect of the growth of HYV use is not shown

**Figure 4**  
**High-technology farming keeps productivity above overhead costs**

(in constant 1970 rupees)



Through its development of high-technology agriculture, India stands in marked contrast to most Third World countries, in which the agricultural sector has not been productive enough to support its share of the total economic overhead of the country. Above, agricultural productivity ratio (surplus produced: agricultural labor costs) and overhead ratio (total non-productive spending: total labor cost).

in the figures because it involves the spatial distribution of these crops. The first—and still the most intensive—users of the new varieties were in Punjab, one of the northwest states which has traditionally been an area of large and relatively prosperous farms. The state which ranks second, however, in terms of area under HYV, is Tamil Nadu at the southern tip of India, with almost 40%. The benefits which have come from the “miracle grains” of HYV, both to particular regions and to the country as a whole, would not have been possible without the participation of areas such as Tamil Nadu.

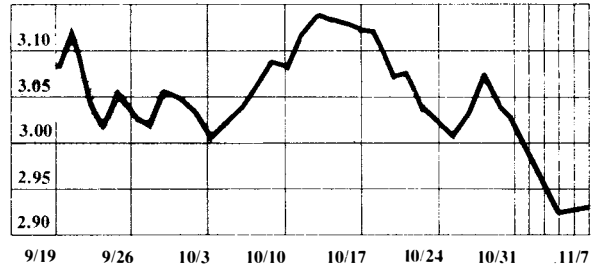
The specific effect of the introduction and adoption of HYV crops on the Indian economy is portrayed in **Figure 4**. The categories used here require a brief explanation. The measure of productivity and overhead cost are defined in terms of the tangible cost of labor. This represents the value, in producer prices, of the tangible goods consumed by the productive work force, that is, all those operatives actually involved in the production and transportation of tangible goods. Productivity is measured as the ratio of surplus production to this labor cost, where surplus is defined as the value added by a particular economic sector, less the cost of maintaining both the physical plant and the operatives. The overhead ratio is defined as the ratio of the total tangible cost of all non-productive activity in the economy to the labor cost of productive activity, as defined above. Thus, if the productivity of a sector falls below the average overhead ratio for the total economy, the sector is not producing sufficient value, over and above that needed to continue its own physical production process, to support its share of the total economic overhead. The problem of most Third World countries over the past decade has been that their agriculture has remained in this condition, absorbing whatever surplus value their economies might generate elsewhere. As **Figure 4** shows, this pattern was also true of India, and would have continued to be true in the absence of the HYV crops. The relatively enormous productivity of the labor employed in growing these crops has broken the trap, and has allowed the overall productivity of Indian agriculture to remain, on the average, just above the critical level defined by the overhead ratio.

The adoption of the HYV varieties was not easy for India. Concentration of scarce resources in a few areas, reliance on crops which require relatively high levels of inputs, the altering of accepted, “safe” methods of farming, all took leadership with a commitment to the future of the country, and the kind of love which would not allow the future to be merely a continuing, losing struggle against the ‘overwhelming problems’ of imperialism past and present. The political implications of the agricultural revolution were well recognized by India’s enemies. The major areas of destabilization were the Punjab in the north, and the southern areas adjacent to Sri Lanka, the area of Tamil Nadu. Now the question is, will India’s friends have as clear an appreciation of the importance of this aspect of India’s development, either to foster or to imitate it?

## Currency Rates

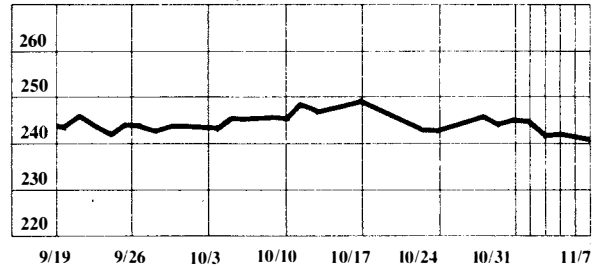
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



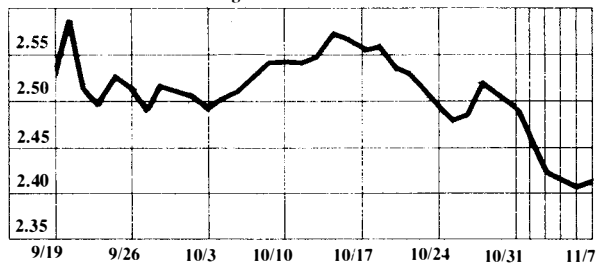
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



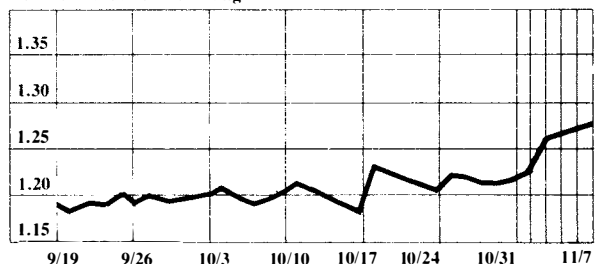
### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



# Club of Life calls for military-style mobilization to end African famine

by Mary Lalevée

The world's governments finally began to move during the month of October to send emergency food aid to Ethiopia, where more than 7 million people are faced with imminent starvation. The level of assistance, however, is far below the minimum required to reverse the holocaust facing that country and much of the rest of the African continent. Yet, according to a statement issued by the Club of Life on Oct. 31, the means are available to cope with the famine and drought—provided a mass international mobilization begins, “without counting the cost,” and provided that the evil influence of Malthusian, zero-growth doctrines is swiftly eliminated.

“Western governments’ policies towards Africa, determined up to now by the aims of the International Monetary Fund, must be changed,” the statement reads. “The continent must have the chance to stop the process of economic disintegration, through the implementation of great infrastructure projects and the use of modern technology such as nuclear energy. The first step towards that is an emergency food aid program, to end starvation in a period of weeks, and simultaneously to decisively increase agricultural production through improvements in infrastructure.”

In an *EIR* cover story dated Aug. 7, we described how a “military-style mobilization” could deliver the emergency food to Africa in time. J. Scott Morrison, former president of the international shipping organization Sea-Land, called for the use of self-contained, barge-carrying ships, loaded with food already bagged for easier inland delivery, as well as roll-on, roll-off ships, bringing in the maximum tonnage of food on loaded trucks to deliver it to its final destination. Floating piers could be built, just like the concrete piers towed during the Normandy landing in 1944 and installed after the beachhead was secured.

This program could start tomorrow: Governments can requisition the equipment and release food from existing massive stocks. The Club of Life will be campaigning internationally in the next weeks to achieve this.

The present situation in Ethiopia is just the leading edge of a process of ecological disintegration of Africa which can still be stopped, but could very soon become irreversible. Ten years of drought, with the last three years yielding no harvest whatsoever, has contributed to reducing one-fifth of the country's population to starvation. The country has been

kept in poverty by lack of investment, lack of industrial development, lack of irrigation, these added to civil-war conditions in the north of the country, and several years of “friendship” with the Soviet Union, forced upon Ethiopia by cynical Malthusians in the West, who refused that nation's requests for help after the revolution which overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974.

Ethiopian requests for aid, made repeatedly over the last year, were ignored by both East and West. For example in July, the Ethiopian government appealed for 900,000 tons of food; Western donors reduced that to 125,000 tons, saying that more could not be transported inside the country. In fact, as a report from the United Nations World Food Program stressed recently, the delivery of a mere 100,000 tons of food last March would have been enough to prevent the present crisis, avoiding what so-called experts have already accepted as inevitable, the death of one million Ethiopians by the end of the year.

The aid that began to come in October is still far from sufficient: The Ethiopian government estimates that 520,000 tons of grain are needed between now and next year's harvest, to save the 7.3 million people now at risk. However, this figure is calculated on the basis of giving every person only *half* the minimum ration required per person per day according to United Nations criteria. In reality, at least one million tons are needed as a minimum for bare survival. Pledged so far is a total of 120,000 tons. The United States is sending 50,000 tons.

The procedure for distribution of the food once it arrives at the port of Assab is hopelessly slow. The grain is bagged at the harbor by *hand and bucket*, then piled on planes which can transport only 20 tons each and flown to the inland distribution centers where hundreds of thousands of people are waiting. The centers have barbed wire fences around them, to keep starving thousands out, who watch in desperation as others are fed inside. A cynical British journalist described it as “just like Belsen, only here people are trying to get in.” About 30 planes are now involved in the airlift, including planes from Britain, the United States, East Germany, West Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and South Yemen. The Soviet Union is reportedly sending 300 trucks and 24 helicopters to aid in the effort, after having pressured the Ethio-

pian government to refuse the Western offers of military planes.

The crisis in Ethiopia is, however, only part of the holocaust that is developing in Africa, where 21 nations are on the "critical" list. The three most severely affected outside Ethiopia are Chad, Mali, and Mauritania. Other countries in West Africa on the list are Senegal and Bourkina Faso (Upper Volta). Niger and Sudan are about to be put on the danger list. Somalia is on the list, too, and Kenya, further south. The list also includes Guinea and Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and, in southern Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Zambia, Ruanda, and Burundi. Morocco is also affected.

### Central Africa

In Chad, famine conditions have been reported from the Koumra (Moyen Chari) area, and the U.N. Disaster Relief Organization (UNDR0) reports that there are ominous indications of imminent famine in Tanajile and East Logone. Two-thirds of the country's 4.6 million population are threatened by famine. U.N. reports speak of at least 2,000 deaths from starvation, and the movement of 200,000 people from the countryside to the towns. There is a food deficit of 285,000 tons, but aid is restricted by the aid agencies to 100,000 tons—one-third of what is necessary—because of problems in getting it there. One report from Chad tells how people in the northeast of the country are starving, with thorns the only food available on the market. People buy them to eat the soft interiors. Farmers planted seeds four times this year, but the rains never came. There are severe health problems, with the cost of a health rehabilitation program estimated at \$300 million—which the government does not have.

In Zaire, despite a normal crop last year, the situation is nowhere near normal. The government has sought emergency aid for 185,000 drought-affected people in the region of Ituri. Zaire has implemented an austerity program on the IMF's insistence.

### West Africa

In Mali, 2.5 million of the country's 7.7 million population are drought victims. The cereal deficit ranged from 30-90% in different parts of the country, and the fodder shortage was between 30% in the northwest and 100% in the northeast. The infant mortality rate is 150 per thousand, and in most camps visited by medical teams near Timbuktu, there were *no children under age one*. At least 50% of livestock have died in the regions of Ansong and Menaka, and in the Gao region, an estimated 300,000 drought victims are facing acute food shortages. More than 200,000 tons of food are needed for 1985 according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

In Mauritania, two-thirds of the 1.7 million population are affected by drought. Between 40 and 90% of livestock has been lost.

Senegal needs food aid for 1.1 million of its inhabitants,

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*"In Ethiopia, the distribution centers have barbed wire fences around them, to keep starving thousands out, who watch in desperation as others are fed inside. A cynical British journalist described it as 'just like Belsen, only here people are trying to get in.'"*

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and drought has already killed 150,000 cattle. Peasants are arriving in the towns destitute. Prices of basic goods such as cooking oil have almost doubled as part of the IMF's loan conditions.

Boukina Faso is expected to need massive aid after an even lower harvest than last year.

Niger has also asked for food aid.

### East Africa

Because of the lack of rain during the April/June season in the southern half of the region, countries which had escaped drought disaster last year have now been hit. In Kenya, this year's harvest is expected to be less than half the normal 2.7 million tons, and the UNDR0 reports that 2 million Kenyans may require famine relief in 1985.

In Tanzania, about 1.9 million people are in urgent need of relief because of the extreme drought in the northern regions, and the government has appealed for 382,000 tons of emergency food aid.

In Somalia, up to 80% of the population is regarded as undernourished.

In Sudan, one million people in the regions of Darfur and northern Kordofan are in urgent need of relief aid. There are reports that 40,000 refugees have gathered around Khartoum.

### Southern Africa

The total grain output of the six countries of the region is estimated at 10.2 million tons, compared to the last normal harvest (1981) of 22.5 million tons. Botswana faces a shortfall of 83% in its 1984 harvest, Lesotho 75%, Angola 50%, and Zimbabwe 35%. About 8.5 million people in the region are affected by drought, and at least 1.5 million are in need of food aid.

In Mozambique, about one million people in Tete and other northern provinces are affected by drought. In Botswana, 42% of the total population is suffering from malnutrition, and in Lesotho, over one million are undernourished. In Zimbabwe, 450,000 children are reported to be undernourished.



## **African health crisis can be overcome**

*Emergency measures could supply vaccines immediately, while the infrastructure is put into place to reverse the disaster.*

**A**frica is in process of a biological holocaust which could depopulate the continent by the end of the decade. It is difficult to assess the true magnitude of the situation, but the available information is appalling.

Infant mortality varies between 50 and 200 deaths per 1,000 live births. In the Sahel, half of the children born alive die by the age of five years.

In Zaire, the deadly Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is epidemic and spreading rapidly. The African cases reflect immune suppression from malnutrition and lack of sanitation.

Malnutrition is one of the two major underlying problems which have created this disaster. Lack of grain and high-quality protein has created a situation in which measles has become a deadly disease. This is compounded by the fact that malnourished children do not form effective antibodies when vaccinated.

Malaria, diarrheal disease, and malnutrition account for 75% of infant and child deaths. Malaria kills 1,000,000 children a year in Africa. There are 16,000,000 cases of *Falciparum* malaria in southern Africa, and 10% of these will die in a given year.

Obviously, reversing the current famine conditions throughout Africa is a first priority. It is also an urgent necessity to assure purification of water and adequate sanitation. Nevertheless, simple measures to vaccinate the population are both effective and inexpensive, and can prevent people dying from diseases such as measles.

The two most important viral diseases in Africa are polio and measles. Vaccines for both these diseases could be produced in quantity for 10¢ to 12¢ a dose. Dr. Albert Sabin is developing a vaccine for measles which could be administered by inhalation rather than injection.

While it will initially be necessary to import the vaccines, the priority should be to set up vaccine production facilities in the countries themselves. These facilities could produce both animal and human vaccines, and are relatively inexpensive to set up. Ideally, they should be established in association with present, or future, veterinary and medical schools. The medical faculties would supervise and provide quality-control, while training the necessary professionals.

The human vaccination program would spill over to an animal-vaccine program. Today, most cattle and swine in Africa are diseased. Not only are some of these diseases transmitted to humans, but they result in low meat yields.

One of the most important animal vaccines would be against rinderpest, which is widely prevalent in African herds and is a serious worldwide animal health threat. Vaccination could eliminate this disease entirely, and the vaccine offers immunity to measles in humans.

The most important disease to vaccinate against is polio, followed by measles, and then DPT (diphtheria-per-tussis-tetanus).

Recent breakthroughs are occur-

ring in the production of a malaria vaccine. While this will not help those already affected, it will be important for protecting the many outside personnel who would be involved in a major economic development effort of the kind required.

The most critical area of intervention other than food is water management for irrigation and sanitation. A great many of the diseases which plague Africa are either water borne, such as shistosomiasis and guinea worm, or water associated, such as malaria.

Numerous attempts have been made to address these problems in the past, and have failed because the projects were partially completed and then funding was curtailed. In Sri Lanka in the 1970s, malaria was almost eradicated and the number of fatalities reduced to zero. At that point, funding was cut, and in two years the number of cases had risen into the millions, and fatalities into the thousands.

Similar problems have occurred with partially completed dams and canals in various parts of Africa. This has been used as a pretext to denigrate such projects and to destroy the hopes of Africans for any significant improvement in their standard of living.

What is required is an overall plan of development and the commitment to see it through. This must consist of two phases.

The first phase is a military-style mobilization to construct large-scale field-type sanitary and transportation infrastructure, combined with emergency medical and food aid. This would be accomplished by military and civilian engineering and construction operations, similar to the World War II SeeBees.

The second phase would include the establishment of indigenous facilities for vaccine and medicine production.

# JET hits record for fusion confinement

by Charles B. Stevens

Scientists attending the Boston meeting of the American Physical Society's Division of Plasma Physics, held during the last week of October, report that the Joint European Torus (JET) tokamak has attained record energy confinement times for fusion plasmas in the range of seven tenths of a second—more than double that previously achieved on both the Princeton Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) and on JET itself. Despite the fact that this result is precisely that which is needed for fusion-power reactor operation, the U.S. magnetic confinement program continues to suffer significant funding cuts, and the plans for actually producing net energy on the Princeton TFTR have been postponed until sometime in 1988.

The excellent, early results for the JET strongly indicate that this Western European joint effort, under the auspices of the European Community, will achieve its full potential. This could mean that the European Community will not only be the first to produce net-energy-producing fusion plasmas, but could doubly leap ahead of the United States through attaining full fusion plasma ignition—a goal which is essential to realizing economical tokamak power plants, and not within the capabilities of the TFTR.

Both the JET and TFTR were conceived and designed in the mid-1970s as experiments to provide the basis for development of magnetic-fusion engineering test power plants. The Princeton TFTR design was completed first and represented a bold step forward at that time. But TFTR's coming on line was delayed until December 1982 because of the cutbacks in fusion research during the Carter administration.

The JET design was completed later than that of TFTR, and incorporated further experimental advances.

While both JET and TFTR have the capability to burn tritium fusion fuel—the heaviest isotope of hydrogen, which, in combination with the second heaviest isotope, deuterium, is the easiest fusion fuel to burn—TFTR is much smaller and has a much shorter experimental pulse length. Because of recent advances, this difference has become extremely significant. It has been found that energy confinement time—the time which it takes energy from a hot plasma to “seep” through the magnetic fields—increases with the size of a tokamak at a much faster rate than previously expected.

Furthermore, the German ASDEX tokamak has demonstrated the “H-mode,” in which this increase of energy confinement time with size has been extended to high-temperature plasmas needed for fusion.

## Ignition

The net result is that while TFTR will definitely attain energy breakeven (produce more fusion energy than that utilized to heat the hydrogen plasma to fusion temperatures), JET has the possibility of going beyond breakeven to fusion ignition. Fusion ignition takes place when the plasma is able to trap the fusion energy output to such an extent that the plasma temperature can be maintained at fusion temperatures without the use of external heaters. Fusion ignition is key to the realization of economic fusion electric power plants. But ignition also represents a crucial scientific frontier beyond which entirely new fusion possibilities may be attained.

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*“While the Princeton test reactor will definitely attain energy breakeven, JET has the possibility of going beyond breakeven to fusion ignition.”*

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JET's larger size, experimental pulse length, and plasma current combine to give it the possibility of achieving fusion ignition. But the JET design's emphasis on radio-frequency (RF) heaters, as opposed to the neutral-beam heaters upon which TFTR primarily depends, has further extended the ignition potential of JET.

RF heaters consist of antennas which direct electromagnetic waves into the plasma. Besides increasing the plasma temperature, RF, as has been experimentally demonstrated on the MIT Alcator and Princeton PLT tokamaks, can also generate and sustain plasma electric currents. Thus the RF heaters on JET can also be utilized to further extend the pulse length of the experiment and therefore give more time for the attainment of fusion ignition.

## Nasty rumors

These most recent good results on JET completely refute rumors that JET had suffered some type of experimental disaster during last summer. Indeed, JET is already exceeding original design specifications. Besides achieving record energy confinement times, JET has also been able to maintain pure hydrogen plasmas. This is crucial since non-hydrogen impurities in the JET plasma could prevent the machine from reaching the conditions needed for ignition.

JET experimentalists at Culham, England are demonstrating that they are mastering the techniques needed to keep the JET plasma clean. With the addition of RF and neutral-beam heaters over the coming years, JET may be the first magnetic fusion device to reach the conditions needed for fusion ignition.

## 'Radical restructuring' under way

*The grain cartel's spokesmen are now explaining their plans in detail, and they mean no more family farmers.*

**T**he spokesmen for the food cartel are now coming right out and saying what *EIR* has been warning of for months. Their policy is to deliberately destroy history's most productive agricultural sector, based on the American family farmer, with consequent food shortages in the United States and genocide abroad.

"If we want food produced efficiently, we need to separate ownership from operators. Lenders and investors that are non-farmers are the trend," said Lester Tweeten, an "agricultural economist" at Oklahoma State University. The word normally used for what he describes is share-cropping.

Tweeten referred to planned changes in the farm-sector's structure that will be brought about by continued low commodity prices and an extremely tight farm-credit policy designed to drive the family farmer into bankruptcy—and into the waiting arms of "lenders and investors" like Cargill, et al.

The *Wall Street Journal* also spelled out the policy in the first of a five-part series on "The Changing Face of American Agriculture." The *Journal* calls the family farmer "outdated," and therefore, a "radical restructuring of agriculture in the United States" is under way. This radical restructuring involves a "shakeout" of the family farmer, and it is now under way "full tilt."

The *Journal* hails the advent of "professional farm managers," overseeing farm acreage the size of the

state of Kansas, worked by former family farmers reduced to the status of share-croppers (of course, the *Journal* doesn't say that). The professional farm managers work for wealthy investors who only "dabble" in farming.

This "new breed" of farm manager "clamors for commodities-marketing reports via telephone and computer." And while "rural community ties are being broken," and "old-line farm equipment makers" are in trouble, scores of "smaller, newer businesses" are thriving by catering to this "new breed."

Such contract farming administered by "farm managers" is now responsible for 63% of all farm sales, reports the *Journal*.

Why are rural banks going bankrupt? The *Journal* claims that these "new breed" agents of the age-old Swiss-based grain cartel have "outgrown" the need for credit from the small rural banks. Hence, the rural banks are going bankrupt—and with them, the family farmer who needs credit from them.

Of course, it was Paul Volcker's introduction and maintenance of usury, as the policy of the U.S. Federal Reserve for the past five years, that is breaking the back of the American farm sector. But according to "agricultural economist" Tweeten, "The *Fed* is doing a beautiful job and has been since 1980. . . . It's a good thing we reduce lending to the farm sector. It's too capitalized already."

Tweeten uses the grain cartel lie

that the U.S. is producing food in abundance ("surpluses") and therefore must cut-back production. And he proposes that cutting farm programs and eliminating credit is the best way to do it. With rural banks going under, like their farmer-clients, "The Farm Credit System [the Production Credit Administration and the Federal Land Banks] is now the major lender to farmers," he reports. "The FmHA should stick to its original mandate and lend for emergencies only. Credit reduction is a good thing to get the surpluses under control. . . . If FmHA sticks to its mandate as lender of last resort, it's cheaper for the government to help fewer farmers in trouble than continue farm programs for everyone."

A lobbyist for the Farm Credit System in Washington revealed that the FCS is now making loans on a one-year basis. Their loans used to be made on a five-year basis. The real problem, he reported, is farm income. "There is no shortage of funds, just the basis for extending them. . . . We haven't seen the worst of it yet."

Thus, America is on the verge of losing its farmers, and with them, its food supply, as a matter of policy of the U.S. Federal Reserve, the U.S. Agriculture Department, and the grain cartel. A report presented to the American Bankers Association conference in September revealed that on average, 20% to 50% of farmers' financial condition has declined severely over the past three years, and another 10% to 15% who were in bad condition experienced no improvement.

Nearly 800 U.S. banks are currently on the "problem" list, according to a report released by the chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in October. Many of the banks on the "problem" list have up to 70% of their loan portfolios committed to the farm sector.

## No dollar collapse yet

*Despite weakening, the real dollar turnaround will come only with more spectacular and dramatic events.*

President Reagan, immediately after his re-election, faces a set of drastic economic disappointments up through year end, and the outbreak of a generalized financial crisis toward the end of the first quarter of 1985.

The dollar has already fallen off from its September peak of DM 3.17, to DM 2.95 at the Nov. 9 Frankfurt fixing, a fall of almost 8%. The drastic dollar turnaround of which the IMF warned in its September Annual Report has, however, not begun. This is likely to be associated with a precipitous fall of oil prices during the first quarter of 1985.

As reported last week, OPEC's three-day emergency pricing session prevented, as expected, a generalized price war, but did nothing to prevent a major collapse of prices early in 1985.

This will coincide with a renewed outbreak of the Ibero-American debt crisis, whose much-hailed "solution" has consisted of attempts to prevent the major debtors from exceeding 90-days arrears, and ignoring the arrears when they unavoidably pile up.

For the moment, there are only storm signals, not storm.

Immediately after Mexico revealed it would be earning \$1 billion less annually because it was cutting its oil exports in conjunction with OPEC, Bank of America and British banks reduced by \$1.2 billion the credit lines for Pemex, the Mexican state oil company. The *Wall Street Journal* stresses

that Mexico will thus be doubly short on dollars and will see government deficits break through ceilings set by the IMF, which will scare the bankers who have not yet finalized the vaunted debt-rescheduling package. The *Journal* says there is no way the bankers will make up Mexico's dollar shortfall by increasing new loans beyond the \$1.7 billion scheduled for next year.

Therefore, Mexico will have to run down its painfully accumulated foreign reserves and will again be unable to defend the value of its currency.

"We could lose more from capital flight than we lose in oil sales if people don't see the right decisions being made."

The Federal Reserve-run Country Exposure Review Committee is, meanwhile, quietly sorting out which Argentine debt U.S. banks must declare "substandard." Argentine loans which are more than 30-days late on interest payments are affected, but the Fed has bent the rules to permit banks to count on their books as performing that portion of the Argentine debt not thirty days in arrears. However, by the beginning of next year, all the \$8.5 billion owed to U.S. banks will not only be substandard, but subject to writeoffs.

The IMF directors will not approve Argentina's deal with the IMF, announced September 25, until a "critical mass" had been reached on private bankers' commitments of the

estimated \$5 billion in new loans Argentina needs to be able to pay 1985 interest. However, the banks won't commit themselves until Argentina has won IMF approval, and the IMF has had to reopen negotiations over wage policy, monetary growth, and inflation which have blown out the Sept. 25 agreement.

The bankers are also demanding that Alfonsín prove he will be able to stand up to growing internal social pressures for scrapping the austerity program the IMF imposed on Argentina.

There is also a stampede of regional bankers against lending Argentina additional money required to pay next year's interest. Claremont Economics Institution chairman John Rutledge is telling the 150 regional banks which he advises: "They're pouring money down a black hole when they lend money to Argentina. We're going to see them hauled back again and again, agreements rupturing, and good money be poured down after bad."

As for the Reagan administration, visiting U.S. Undersecretary of State Kenneth Dam has made it clear the U.S. government would not help out Argentina—even by muscling the bankers—until Argentina were given IMF approval.

These considerations bear directly on Federal Reserve policy and the dollar; until now, the Fed has not loosened policy in the sense of providing more credit to the system. On the contrary, the Fed, since September, has removed funds net from the banking system; however, the plunging U.S. economy has absorbed much less credit. Interest rates have fallen as a result.

At the point at which the Fed must loosen in order not to jiggle interest rates or accommodate credit demand, but to counteract panic in the banking system, the dollar will crash.

## Gvishiani's innocent proposal

*The Soviet intelligence official has proposed new financial arrangements, and is echoed by a former West German chancellor.*

What was the Kremlin's master-spy in business and scientific affairs doing at the Hotel Meurice in Paris on Nov. 3? Why was Dzhermen Gvishiani, son-in-law of the late Premier Alexei Kosygin and the real initiator of Aurelio Peccei and Alexander King's Club of Rome, fêted by an audience of leading banking, business, and civil-service figures?

He was there to promote the financial separation of Europe from the United States, and implicitly, the subordination of the continent to the Soviet bloc economy via supranational monetary arrangements which are quickly coming into being.

Gvishiani shared the rostrum of the colloquium with Hannes Androsch, head of Austria's largest bank, the Creditanstalt-Bankverein, and a collaborator of the late Aurelio Peccei in setting up the specialized Club of Rome organization, the Committee for New Initiatives in East-West Trade. The third star was socialist banker Jean Deflassieux, head of Crédit Lyonnais, one of the world's top ten banks. Deflassieux chairs the French branch of the International Vienna Council, created after the 1975 Helsinki agreements had consecrated the legitimacy of Yalta-style agreements over Europe, in order to follow through with the "economic basket" agreed upon at that conference.

Gvishiani proposed that "since the U.S.S.R. and France can produce jointly, they can also co-finance." Specifically, he brought up the European Community's ECU and its po-

tential use in trade financing.

This was "enthusiastically supported by the French economics and finance minister, Pierre Beregovoi, who was in attendance," a newspaper report stated. "East-West trade must be boosted afresh" was the theme at the colloquium, whose title was "Financial Perspectives on East-West Trade for the Years 1985-90."

The proposal is not particularly innocent. Last spring, the Soviets hosted a crowd of senior German bankers in Tashkent for an official financial seminar, pushing them to expand the role of the ECU in East-West trade and in international monetary and financial transactions "as a means of rivaling the dollar." The Bank for International Settlements has since established an ECU clearinghouse under its own roof, which consolidates and broadens the private use of the ECU.

In an article in the liberal German weekly *Die Zeit* Nov. 9, former chancellor Helmut Schmidt sketched a vast plan for massive expansion of the ECU and its international use. He linked this to the development of the European Monetary System (EMS) so that "in the absence of any American readiness to take into account the effects of their budget and interest rate policy on us, the Europeans," "more European cooperation and self-assertion" will become possible. The end result is to be the "strengthening of European independence" and a "decoupling" from the dollar.

A crop of articles and speeches has recently emerged in London recom-

mending that Britain finally formally join the EMS, which it never has, and fully integrate the pound sterling into the ECU mechanism. Debates are re-emerging in West Germany around the Bundesbank's unwillingness to allow ECU transactions. The central bank is loath to lose its tight control over the German currency, which Schmidt's scheme would necessarily entail, as it is intent on establishing supranational controls.

Sources in London report that Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, and the foreign office are indeed making a big push for Britain to join the EMS. In France, the Socialists have manifested their enthusiasm for a plan sponsored not least by their former economics minister, Jacques Delors, who is about to take over the chair at the European Commission.

Helmut Schmidt writes about "forcing governments to adapt their exchange rates" and "assure convergence of monetary and economic policy," so that "a gradual creation of a unified European currency" can occur and "finally acquire the world economic weight of the dollar (and the yen)." In this, he is rushing out ahead on behalf of the Russians, who have been urging such a development for some time. He is also following in the tracks of the "1980s Project" blueprint of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, which called for a "controlled disintegration of the world economy" to be fostered in this decade, especially by means of creating three vast currency zones—dollar, European, and yen—and the later-added Soviet ruble, rather than a dollar-based world trade as exists at present.

The ECU fad has only begun. As a monetary instrument of strategic decoupling, the European "currency" should be expected to be the object of much debate in the next few months.

# Business Briefs

## Domestic Economics

### Begin campaign to 'Hooverize' Reagan

A campaign to "Hooverize" President Reagan is already in the works, centering immediately on the issue of tax hikes. In his farewell address on Nov. 7, Walter Mondale confidently predicted that economic pressures would be so great that Reagan would be forced to "eat crow" regarding his vow not to raise taxes during his next term.

As if on cue, a special edition of *Newsweek* magazine reported that Richard Darman, chief lieutenant to James Baker III of the White House palace guard, and budget director David Stockman have already drawn up a plan for increasing taxes. *Newsweek* published excerpts from a Darman-Stockman memo which says that the tax hike proposal, to be announced after the elections, would be packaged as a "revenue-neutral" tax simplification plan, but would actually increase taxes.

Reagan has reportedly not yet seen the memo, but has repeatedly reaffirmed his opposition to any tax hikes. But pressure on him to raise taxes is steadily mounting from Wall Street, his palace guard, and the national media.

## International Debt

### Dominican Republic asks IMF for debt moratorium

An IMF mission arrived in Santo Domingo on Nov. 10 to resume the negotiations which had been broken off after 54 people were killed in rioting against IMF conditionalities earlier this year. President Jorge Blanco plans to ask the IMF for a debt moratorium while his nation's foreign debt is renegotiated with "stretch-outs like Mexico and other countries received." Blanco, who explained he was going to the IMF because he was desperate for "emergency credits," is not likely to succeed.

Dominicans, who long ago stopped being able to afford meat, now cannot even afford the national staple diet of rice and beans, and are surviving on a low-protein pasta diet.

## Technology

### China goes nuclear, pushes modernization

The Peking leadership is fully backing a "go-nuclear" campaign for China. Since approximately March 1984, the country has been hit by a sweeping media campaign, including articles in the *People's Daily* reassuring the population of the safety of nuclear energy. The *People's Daily* even described as "deliberately exaggerated" foreign press scare stories on the 1979 "accident" at Three Mile Island.

The pro-nuclear campaign goes hand in hand with the Deng leadership's ambition to launch sweeping economic and industrial modernization reforms, and their recent decision to purge the officer corps of those "leftist" elements who rose through the ranks during the Cultural Revolution. Two days after Deng called for older officers to make way for "younger and more competent officers," the official news agency, Xinhua, put out a release Nov. 4 officially announcing the purge.

Yu Qiuli, political affairs head of the military, said: "To get rid of left influences, the Cultural Revolution must be totally repudiated."

## East-West Trade

### Soviets to make a killing in grain deals

On Nov. 20 and 21, semi-annual talks will take place between the United States and the Soviet Union on grain trade agreements under their current five-year agreement (LTA), originally signed in August 1983. Daniel Amstutz, for 25 years a top executive with Cargill Grain Company and now undersecretary of agriculture, will lead the U.S. delegation. V. Ivanov, the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, will lead that of the Soviet Union.

It is an open secret in grain trade circles that the Soviets have asked Cargill and the other grain conglomerates not only to guarantee them huge grain shipments, but also

to arrange U.S. government and private financing for such trade.

USDA head John Block termed the Nov. 20 and 21 meeting "routine grain trade talks"; however, according to the USDA, the Soviets plan to import a record 50 million tons of grain from the West this year, with well over 20 million to come from the United States.

## International Banking

### Banks put India into financial squeeze

The commercial banks are beginning to put the same squeeze on India following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that banks earlier had put on the Philippines following the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Using possible "political upheaval" as the excuse, the 33 commercial banks which had committed themselves to support an eight-year \$300 million loan for a government alumina project are now holding up the credit. Said one Japanese banker: "Until the situation stabilizes, it will be difficult for India to return to the international credit market."

Other projects put into jeopardy are a loan for oil-exploration equipment for the National Natural Gas Commission and ship orders from a South Korean company.

This is exactly the kind of tactic that forced the Philippines to go to the International Monetary Fund. For India, the squeeze is particularly dangerous, because it coincides with the economic collapse of the critical state of Punjab, India's granary.

## Currency

### Thai devaluation causes government crisis

In a surprise move on Nov. 1, Thai Finance Minister Sommai devalued the national currency, the bhat, by 17%, and removed it from the dollar, pegging it instead to a basket of currencies. The move was ostensibly

taken in order to relieve the Thai balance of payments deficit, which, however, is not that serious. The devaluation will have the effect of increasing the cost of importing capital goods and reducing the military budget, while boosting imports and, of course, the tourist trade.

The devaluation has caused a government crisis. General Arthit, the supreme commander of the armed forces who threatened a coup earlier this year, went on national television to demand a cabinet reshuffle and the reversal of the devaluation. Otherwise, Arthit said, Thailand is threatened with "chaos and instability." Five other top generals also signed Arthit's statement.

While the political motivation of the devaluation is not yet known, it is clear that the move was taken in concert with the International Monetary Fund and probably with a consortium of five commercial banks—four New York and one Japanese—which are negotiating to give Thailand a standby credit facility.

## Space

### Shuttle rescued failing satellites

The Nov. 8 launch of the Space Shuttle orbiter Discovery was designed to feature the first-ever double satellite rescue. The Indonesian Palapa-B and Westar communications satellites, which were put into useless orbits in February 1984 when their upper stage rockets failed, were met by mission specialists in backpacks. Two communication satellites were also launched.

After the satellites were outfitted with special fixtures by the astronauts, they were brought to the payload bay of the orbiter, attached to the manipulator arm, and placed in the cargo bay for a return to Earth. There, they will be refurbished, and resold as "used" satellites to be relaunched.

This Shuttle mission is also beginning the first of a series of experiments by the 3M Company on crystal growing in micro-gravity. The 3M Company recently signed a long-term agreement with NASA to test various crystal- and materials-production facilities in space.

The eight-day mission was scheduled to

end after a total of six hours of extra-vehicular space activities during the satellite rescues. This flight is the first in NASA's ambitious once-a-month launch schedule. The December mission will be for the Defense Department.

## Economic Theory

### U.S. economy: oppressive and unjust?

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has issued a "Pastoral Letter" criticizing the functioning of the U.S. economy and its social impact on Americans.

The letter, according to Church sources, charges that some Americans see the nation's economic system as oppressive and unjust, a perception that can undercut their faith and belief in God, since they cannot comprehend how God can allow such a system to exist.

New York Archbishop John J. O'Connor assured a group of stockbrokers on Nov. 8, however, that the letter is not an attack on businessmen.

Last year, the same bishops' conference issued another Pastoral Letter endorsing a nuclear freeze.

There has been considerable controversy about the letter since the bishops announced they were studying the topic. Public release of the letter was delayed until after the presidential elections.

In a show of opposition to the bishops' conference, a group of influential lay Catholics issued their own 80-page statement on election night, voicing strong support for the U.S. economic system.

The bishop's letter states:

"Faced with the workings of an economy so complex as to be almost inscrutable, some feel powerless to bring Christian conviction to bear on economic activity.

"Others see so much injustice and oppression that they deny the possibility of a loving God being involved in such a process. Thus they reject the faith that proclaims this God.

"Affairs of the world, including economic ones, cannot be separated from the spiritual quest of the human heart," the letter concludes.

## Briefly

● **ANTONINO ZICHICHI**, the Italian physicist who is chairman of the CERN nuclear research center in Geneva and organizer of the U.S.-Soviet Erice conference on beam weapons, has received a positive response from the Soviet Union on his proposal to create an international "steering committee" and world research laboratory on beam weapons. "On Thursday [Nov 1] a call came from Moscow; it was Aleksandrov, who finally said yes," reported a close collaborator of Zichichi. "I will soon go to Moscow," Zichichi told the Italian daily *La Repubblica*, "and thereafter I plan to go to the United States, to the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory . . . in order to discuss American participation on the committee." According to *La Repubblica*, the formation of the committee is one of the four proposals on which American and Soviet scientists agreed at Erice last August.

● **THE FRENCH** Ministers' Conference decided on Oct. 31 to build only one nuclear plant in place of the five or six per year of the 1970s.

● **THE DEUTSCHE BANK**, West Germany's largest bank, acquired a 4.99% share in the British merchant bank Morgan Grenfell & Company for £14 million, thus gaining a toehold on the British government bond market. Although a number of other European banks already have bought into the British bond trading houses, Deutsche Bank's purchase makes it the first West German bank to have access to the U.K. securities market.

● **ITALY'S** private sector employers fired the first shot of the season in their long-running campaign to reduce the costs of labor. Confindustria, the employers' organization, told its members to pay only half the wage increase due following the two-point rise in the *scala mobile* pay-indexation system. The two-point increase, to take account of rising inflation over the past three months, was announced on Nov. 7. Unions have not yet formulated a strategy for dealing with the Confindustria decision.

## Why Cacheris's ruling in NBC case is unconstitutional

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury . . . to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; . . ."*

Constitution of the United States Bill of Rights, Article VI,  
*in force since December 15, 1791*

Admittedly, my lawsuit against the conspirators NBC, ADL, et al. was not a criminal proceeding against them. The heart of the charges against those defendants was, that they had acted with willful and knowing disregard for fact, and, in this way, had falsely accused me of acts which are major crimes. Although my lawsuit against NBC et al. is a civil, not a criminal action, the cited passages from the Sixth Amendment clearly reflect a principle of law underlying the intent of the Constitution as a whole. Moreover, since massive circulation of false allegations by major news media might incite attempts to subject me to criminal investigations and proceedings, the defendants should have been obliged either to present witnesses and material evidence for cross-examination, in open court before the jury, or else they should have been subjected to summary judgment for refusal to submit the evidence required by law.

The key to the first round of my lawsuit against NBC et al., is that on the first day of the trial, October 22, 1984, Federal Judge James C. Cacheris of the Eastern District of Virginia ruled to nullify the Constitution of the United States.

From the beginning of pre-trial discovery, Judge Cacheris consistently ruled to allow the defendants to conceal all crucial evidence bearing on the leading issues of the complaint. Later, during mid-August presentation of post-discovery motions, my attorneys presented a motion to preclude the defendants from using in the trial itself the evidence which Judge Cacheris had permitted them to conceal during the pre-trial discovery. Judge Cacheris stated that he intended to rule on the motion within weeks. He failed to do so.

Later, after he had failed to reach his decision as he had first promised, he





*The jury views a videotape of NBC's libelous attack against Lyndon LaRouche. Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan is pictured here calling LaRouche a "Nazi," and NBC producer Pat Lynch is on the witness stand. Judge Cacheris permitted hearsay "testimony," including from "confidential sources."*

assured my attorneys that he would certainly make his ruling on this point prior to beginning of trial.

At the close of the first day of trial, Judge Cacheris ruled that the defendants had the right to present as evidence the defendants' hearsay report of unidentified "confidential informants," a decision which permitted the defendants to lie with luxurious abandon throughout the remainder of the trial. By that action, Judge James C. Cacheris nullified fundamental principles of law in force throughout almost the entirety of the existence of our constitutional republic.

The worst feature of Judge Cacheris's overturning of the law, was the sly manner he timed the issuance of his ruling. I was informed by my attorneys that had the judge made such a ruling before the trial commenced, we would have had the right to appeal his ruling as to law prior to commencement of the trial itself. By making the ruling after the trial had commenced, the judge forced us to go through a trial whose outcome his ruling had rigged by the end of the first day.

Next, the jury was contaminated massively. The defendants manufactured a false charge that a threat had been delivered by one of my associates against defendant Pat Lynch. This lie was leaked to the *Washington Post*, and spread in *Post* headlines on the trial that night. Following the leaking of this lie to the jury by way of the *Post*, the jury sent a written message to the court implying that they feared themselves to be threatened with physical harm by the plaintiff. In the review of this matter, members of the jury stated that they were in fear of such actions against them by the plaintiff.

My attorneys asked that the two jurors expressing this

fear be excused. The judge refused. My attorneys then moved for a mistrial. The judge refused.

So, at that point, both the court proceeding and the jury were pre-rigged massively, to ensure a predetermined outcome, before the plaintiff's facts had been presented.

In fairness to certain unknown members of the jury, the following facts from the jury's own statements on its decisions should be known.

Contrary to a false statement in a UPI dispatch, the jury did not find NBC's falsehoods to have been truthful. Quite the contrary. The jury spent eight hours deliberating on the plaintiff's charge of malicious libel. During this eight hours, the jury was, of course, not informed of the identities and backgrounds of the unnamed "confidential informants" in the defendant's hearsay testimony. On the basis of the judge's repeating his instruction on this point, in his charges to the jury, that hearsay testimony concerned unidentified informants must be taken as evidence without qualification, the jury ruled that there was not "clear and convincing evidence" that the defendants had known the hearsay allegations were lies at the time NBC broadcast those lies.

There were obviously a few hold-outs against NBC during approximately eight hours of the initial deliberations by the jury. Some jurors' consciences were clearly troubled by the instruction to accept hearsay testimony as evidence.

After about eight hours, the jury still was hung on the counterclaims by the defendants. Judge Cacheris sent them back to try again. On the basis of the jury's actions in open court, it was clear that the jury's verdict, much later that night, was based chiefly on the jury's fearful reaction to the fabricated lie which the defendants had caused to be leaked

for publication in the *Washington Post*.

Judge Cacheris's sly manner of making a ruling nullifying existing law was the first major error of the trial. His refusal to declare a mistrial in face of the clearest evidence of massive contamination of the jury, was the second of the most outstanding errors. There were many other errors in the trial, but these two were of the utmost importance. The trial was rigged by Judge Cacheris's cunning manner of delaying his ruling on the matter of hearsay evidence, and his kindred actions in putting aside massive evidence in open court that the jury had been irreparably prejudiced by the *Washington Post*'s headlined endorsement of the defendant's fabricated lie.

Judge Cacheris's cunning behavior in the matter of the ruling on defendants' hearsay evidence continued *in extremis* a pattern of bias in Judge Cacheris's rulings from early during the pre-trial discovery. It is important to identify a few of

## LaRouche's lawsuit against NBC, the ADL

The \$150 million libel suit brought by Lyndon LaRouche against the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) went to trial on Oct. 22 in Federal District Court in Alexandria, Virginia. LaRouche had charged that NBC and the ADL acted with "actual malice" in two network broadcasts, a five-minute "Nightly News" segment run on Jan. 30 of this year, and a 20-minute "First Camera" feature shown on March 4.

NBC claimed that LaRouche had plotted to assassinate President Carter and other high government officials, that he and his associates are tax evaders, that he is a "cult leader" whose followers would commit violence at his command, that he is an anti-Semite who blames Jews for all the evils of the world, and that he is a "small-time Hitler" (in the words of the ADL's Irwin Suall, who appeared on the "First Camera" program) who draws support from the KKK and other violent right-wing groups.

LaRouche's attorneys had presented a pre-trial motion to eliminate NBC's reliance on "confidential sources," which "First Camera" producer Pat Lynch had cited in her argument about the alleged assassination plot. Judge James Cacheris ruled on Oct. 22 that the NBC defendants would be allowed to cite their reliance on these "sources" for information used in the broadcast, whether the sources appeared on the broadcast or not, without being forced to name or produce the sources.

the incidents of the pre-trial period to understand the setting in which the judge's actions during the trial were situated.

Prior to the taking of depositions in pre-trial discovery, Judge Cacheris had ruled that I would be deposed under the protection of licensed security personnel, to include three such persons in the room where I would be deposed.

Beginning approximately ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday, June 7, 1984, defendants Dennis King and "Chip" Berlet staged an incident under the direct supervision of their attorney, Philip Hirschkop.

First, Berlet and King staged attempted provocations against my security force during the period I was entering the premises where that day's deposition was to be held. King, in particular, attempted to crash through the screen of security personnel around me, to come into the immediate vicinity of my person. King has publicly threatened physical attacks against me and my associates, as he did at a rally of the violence-prone "Yippies" and others held outside my New York City offices.

Second, a member of the security detail standing on duty outside the room in which I was to be deposed, overheard attorney Hirschkop giving instructions to Berlet and King to stage an incident inside the room where I was seated awaiting the deposition's commencement that day. Thereupon, King entered the room, and consistent with Hirschkop's instruction just moments earlier, walked up to the coffee table where one of the security detail was preparing a cup of coffee, and nudged the member of the security detail. Some part of King's arm struck against the torso of the security guard, striking the portable two-way radio holstered under the guard's sports coat. Then, King moved to converse in whispers with Hirschkop.

We waited to resume the deposition. The ADL attorneys were not present. For the NBC, only Peter Stackhouse was present; the chief counsel for NBC, Thomas Kavalier, would arrive approximately an hour late. During the hour between ten and eleven, attorney Hirschkop occupied himself with a wild display of gestures and verbal pyrotechnics, walking out of the deposition with his two clients at approximately the end of that hour's interval. At that point, Thomas Kavalier arrived, an hour late, excusing himself with some cock-and-bull story about losing his way to one of the best-known major hotels in the vicinity of the Pentagon.

The next day, Hirschkop presented a wildly perjured statement to Judge Cacheris. The judge not only stripped away two-thirds of the security arrangements he had previously ordered for the taking of my deposition, but excluded the security guard who had been jostled by King from being present in the deposition. The judge's bias was naked.

While Hirschkop was lying his head off in court that morning, the deposition of me by NBC proceeded with attorneys Stackhouse and Kavalier present. Hirschkop, obviously enough, was not there; ADL continued to absent itself. At about noon, we recessed. During that recess, I was informed of the judge's stripping down his earlier orders

for my security. I was also informed that the terrorist-linked assailant of the earlier day, Dennis King, was coming back into the deposition in company of Hirschkop and Berlet.

Also, "Chip" Berlet is a member of the Yippies and an associate of the drug-pushers' magazine, *High Times*. Dennis King is an intimate confederate of the violence-prone "Yippies," who had attempted to incite them and others to violence against me. The Yippies, at their March 1981 convention in New York City had announced that President Reagan would be dead soon, and adopted the slogan "Shoot Bush First!" Attorney Hirschkop is well-known as a drug-offenders' attorney; the fact that he had staged the incident in the deposition on the preceding morning, left no doubt of Hirschkop's willingness to unleash violence against me or my associates during the course of my deposition.

I instructed my attorneys that I would be suicidally insane to enter the same room with all three of those perpetrators under inadequate security. I proposed two alternatives. Either, Hirschkop would agree to excuse his clients from the deposition during the remainder of that day, or, we would offer to dismiss the complaint against King and Berlet without prejudice, to make it possible to comply with the judge's irresponsible change in his earlier ruling:

My attorneys returned to the room where the deposition was being held. The offers were submitted. Hirschkop refused, and was supported by Thomas Kavalier and by the attorneys for ADL, who had deigned to end their absence from the proceeding at this time. I was given no choice but to instruct my attorneys to make the relevant motions before Judge Cacheris which would get King, Berlet, and Hirschkop out of the case, so that the deposition of me, then in its fourth day, might proceed.

The deposition did resume. On July 4th, we were informed that one of the defendants and a principal witness, NBC's Pat Lynch, was undergoing surgery, and would not be able to appear for deposition until a week or more after the date which Judge Cacheris had set as the termination of pre-trial discovery. My attorneys were able to depose Pat Lynch during August, after the close of pre-trial discovery by Cacheris; but the judge refused to extend the period of discovery to compensate for the lateness of the key defendant in the case! Thus, we were not informed that one Larry Cooper was NBC's "confidential source" of choice in the bomb-plot allegation until a point at which Cacheris's ruling prevented us from examining this essential witness or NBC's knowledge of this witness.

### **NBC's 'confidential sources'**

After Judge Cacheris had closed pre-trial discovery, NBC claimed three "confidential sources" for the allegation that, in 1977, I had planned to murder President Jimmy Carter with "remote control bombs activated" from as far away as "12,000 miles"! The "source" of this allegation, Pat Lynch testified, was one Larry Cooper. The chief corroborating source was one Gordon Novel, she swore, a convicted felon

with a long record of arrests, convictions, and a fugitive from subpoenas. Novel was a fugitive from law at the time he allegedly dreamed up this plot with Cooper, and was soon caught and imprisoned. The court records in the case showed that Novel dreamed up this plot in an attempt to escape conviction and sentencing in that trial. The third source was an unnamed "American"; this "American," as described by Pat Lynch in sworn and perjured testimony in court, does not exist. No person of that description ever existed.

The case of Larry Cooper is most interesting. As the sworn testimony of all witnesses in the trial corroborates this fact to have been known to NBC at the time it broadcast its lies about the alleged "bomb plot," Cooper did visit me in Germany for a period of about 26 hours during August 1977. I had received information from a most authoritative source that I was the next intended victim of a Baader-Meinhof assassination threat. My friends, with my endorsement, had retained Col. Mitchell WerBell as my security consultant. Colonel WerBell had checked with relevant sources as to the authenticity of the Baader-Meinhof threat against me, and had sent Larry Cooper to deliver messages in aid of my security to relevant offices in West Germany. Within 26 hours, I personally relieved Larry Cooper because of my estimate of his mental state at that time.

I subsequently learned, as corroborated by the public official directly involved in the firing of Cooper from the Powder Springs police force, that there were two reasons Cooper had been fired immediately after I had sent him back to the United States. First, he had lied to that authority in asking permission for a leave of absence for the trip to Germany. Colonel Warbell had retained him to assist a private citizen of the United States; according to authorities, he stated falsely that he was on a mission involving a plot against government officials. Second, when applying for a passport renewal to make that trip, Cooper had told a second falsehood to officials of the U.S. State Department. These are a matter of record, and would have been available had Ms. Lynch pulled a back newspaper file on Cooper's much-publicized antics during that period of August 1977.

According to Pat Lynch, she never met Cooper during her preparation of the NBC-TV "First Camera" broadcast, and that no other person from NBC had contacted him but herself. She stated she had spoken to him only by telephone; she also swore that most among approximately a dozen such telephone calls had been by her to argue Cooper into agreement to be interviewed by her in person.

According to the corroborating statement by the Georgia public official, Cooper had stated as his reason for needing the leave, that he had been assigned to assist in working against an assassination of the President. This was several days prior to his arrival in Wiesbaden. According to Novel's sworn testimony in his trial and sentencing, the story of the plot against the President and other officials had been first concocted by him in June 1977, approximately two months before Cooper arrived for his aborted day-long visit to West

Germany. According to the evidence, Cooper's story before his departure for Germany was what Cooper's confederate, Gordon Novel, had concocted, according to sworn testimony, in June!

The second contributing cause leading to the firing of Cooper from the Powder Springs police force was the U.S. State Department's attempt to confirm Cooper's alleged statement to passport authorities that he was the chief of police of Powder Springs! The real chief was not favorably impressed by this, nor were other relevant local officials. Cooper was dismissed, in an action covered in the relevant daily press at that time.

Judge Cacheris ruled that none of the court records and other material evidence exposing Cooper and Novel as habitual liars could be presented to the jury.

Pat Lynch's third "confidential source" was, of course, either Harvey the Rabbit or his cousin. No person of her description ever existed. Yet, Judge Cacheris allowed Pat Lynch to tell this lie in open court in defiance of a mass of sworn testimony proving such a source could not possibly have existed.

Cacheris also forbid my attorneys to question me on one of the most crucial facts of the case: Why had I allowed Larry Cooper to be sent to me in the first place? The pretext for this was that this involved information from a highly qualified confidential source I used in my function as a journalist! Admittedly, what that confidential source transmitted to me and Colonel WerBell's corroboration of that information, might be hearsay in and of itself, but the fact that I had relied upon independent and highly qualified sources was of the utmost relevance to the reasons my associates had suffered the expense of sending Cooper to me. The judge had previously ruled that Pat Lynch could present hearsay information from Harvey the Rabbit, and repeatedly instructed the jury to accept the word of Harvey the Rabbit as evidence. However, he also ruled, that although I, as a journalist, have confidential sources, I may not even refer to the existence of such a source, even when the mere existence of source is material to a most crucial point of the plaintiff's case!

The nastiest development during the trial was NBC attorney Thomas Kavalier's repeated, sarcastic allusions to the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The defendants' corner was filled with shameless giggling over this obscene behavior by Kavalier. It had been elicited previously that Mrs. Gandhi was a dear friend. Later, on the day her assassination filled the news media, when the President himself had expressed passionately his great sorrow at her death, Thomas Kavalier gloated in open court over her assassination. Judge Cacheris consented to Kavalier's actions.

The court reeked of a rigged trial and massively contaminated jury.

If one deducts the hearsay of allegedly existing Harvey the Rabbit and Harvey's cousins from the testimony in the trial, neither NBC nor ADL presented any evidence in support of the libelous allegations cited in the complaint. They

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*"No doubt, Judge Cacheris despises Adolf Hitler's memory, but his decision in this case has placed him within the same current of philosophy of law which otherwise led directly both to Marxism and to the establishment of the Nazi state. . . . If Judge Cacheris's ruling is permitted to serve as a precedent, we shall have come to the end of constitutional law and constitutional democracy in the United States."*

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never presented either Cooper or Novel, although both were listed as witnesses which might be called by the defense. It was perjured hearsay, and only that hearsay, on which NBC and ADL relied entirely as "corroborating" evidence in support of its alleged sincerity in broadcasting the wild falsehoods.

### **The matter of law**

I am an economist, a philosopher, and an editor, not an attorney; I rely upon qualified legal counsel wherever I require guidance in matters of the so-called "positive," or ordinary law of our own or other nations. In matters of law, I am an authority only on the subject of what is called *natural law* and on those aspects of constitutional law which directly reflect fundamental principles of natural law. However, the heart of the errors of Judge Cacheris lies within the scope of natural law.

In the conception of law underlying the establishment of our republic and our Constitution, there are three levels of the law as a whole:

The highest authority in law is what is called the *natural law*, sometimes also called the "law of nations," the law which U.S. Justice Robert Jackson invoked in his argument for bringing the Nazis to trial for crimes against humanity.

The second highest authority in law is what is called *constitutional law*. Republics establish a constitution prescribing certain principles of self-government, establishing the institutions of self-government, and the ordering of the relations among those institutions. The principles embodied in that constitution

are subordinate only to the knowable principles of natural law.

The lowest of the principal levels of the law is the *positive law*, laws established by acts of institutions of government.

*Natural law* provides the basis for the design of a constitution of self-government of a republic. A republic may choose to prefer one set of options over another in the composition of a constitution, as long as that choice does not violate the principles of natural law. This constitution, interpreted according to principles of natural law, provides the basis for *constitutional law*. Those acts of legislatures and other institutions of government, known as law, must never violate the principles of the constitution, and the interpretation of those principles must be governed by natural law. A nation which adheres to such a practice of law is a republic of law, a republic under law.

There exists a view of the law contrary to the principles we have just identified. To exemplify this contrary view, one of the best choices of influential professors of law is the case of Berlin University Professor Friedrich Karl von Savigny (1779-1861). Savigny was the law-professor under whose influence Dr. Karl Marx developed his own doctrine of "historical materialism." Although Savigny's work is generally known only among students of law, history, and philosophy, he is generally acknowledged to have been perhaps the single most influential source of the doctrine of law underlying Judge James Cacheris's decision to allow NBC to employ Harvey the Rabbit as authority for the wild lies broadcast against me.

The allusion to the fact that Savigny taught Marx law is very directly relevant to the fundamental issues of law at stake in Cacheris's decision. The entirety of Marx's "materialist theory of history" is chiefly Marx's addition of the influence of Adam Smith and David Ricardo, as well as some bits from the work of Savigny's confederate G. W. F. Hegel, to Savigny's fundamental doctrine of law. It is also a fact, and also a relevant fact in the instance of Cacheris' ruling, that it was the influence of Savigny's doctrine on Weimar law which enabled Hitler to become dictator of Germany in 1933. No doubt, Judge Cacheris despises Adolf Hitler's memory, but his decision in this case has placed him within the same current of philosophy of law which otherwise led directly both to Marxism and to the establishment of the Nazi state. This is no exaggeration; it is ominously relevant. If Judge Cacheris's ruling is permitted to serve as a precedent, we shall have come to the end of constitutional law and constitutional democracy in the United States.

The essence of Savigny's doctrine is his argument that no natural or constitutional law ought to be tolerated to exist. Law, Savigny argued, must be governed by the mysterious force of the *Volksgeist*, the changing moral values which

judges may, by some mysterious faculty, perceive to be the most recent innovations in popular opinion. In Marx's hands, Savigny's doctrine became Marx's doctrine of "historical specificity," that each class which establishes a "class dictatorship" over society may make such law as it chooses, without regard to the opposing law of any period of history in that or other nations. This same *völkisch* doctrine of law was advocated by the Nazis, and was the foundation of the law of the Nazi state, a doctrine of law for which we condemned Nazi judges at Nuremberg.

Judge Cacheris's ruling in question is totally consistent with Savigny's doctrine on several counts: First, it nullifies the principle of constitutional law; second, it establishes the scoundrels of the lying liberal news media as the judges of the "sociological phenomenon" of *völkisch* popular opinion. Cacheris's ruling thus makes that news media a law higher than the President, the Congress, or the Federal Courts; third, the judge went beyond Savigny, but not in contradiction of the principles of Savigny's fundamental argument, in exempting the press from the last vestige of obligation to tell the truth, either in publication or in matters of law.

There can be no law in practice, unless two very simple and interdependent principles of evidence are strictly enforced. The first principle is sworn testimony to tell the truth under penalties of perjury. The second principle is the right of the courts and opposing party to cross-examine the witness and material evidence. This provision of our criminal law, as embedded within the Sixth Amendment, must apply with full force to the civil law, or else the civil law is in fact no law at all.

These simple principles of conduct under law reflect the most fundamental principles of the entirety of the law.

The question first arises on the highest level of law, the natural law. Since it is living persons who must define what the law is concretely, the question whether those persons are right or wrong in their proposed definitions, presumes that mankind has possession of some means both to discover true law and to prove that discovery's validity to other persons of reasonable disposition and qualifications. "How do you know that that is God's law?" "By what evidence and interpretation of evidence can you prove that your knowledge is valid? What proof do you possess which is not tainted by the prejudice of some special body of opinion?"

Take a hypothetical case. Some fellow runs into the court and announces that he has just spoken with God, and that God told him that such and such was the law. Or, another case, some fellow says "My religion teaches me . . ." What do we do in such cases? Such information has no authority outside some lunatic's paradise, such as Khom-eini's Iran.

The state must, first, find the law written in the stars, where all reasonable men and women may see that law written. This conforms to the teachings of Moses and Christianity, that mortal men may not see God in His Person as the Creator, the Composer of our universe. What we may

see and know is God's handiwork, and from that handiwork, we may adduce and prove in what fashion the Will of the Composer of that universe is manifest.

The state must, next, find the law written in the fundamental difference between mankind and the beasts. On this account, the fundamental law of Judeo-Christian republics is the famous verse from the First Book of Genesis, that mankind shall be fruitful and multiply, fill up and replenish the earth, and exert dominion over every beast and thing in nature.

We know with certainty, depending upon no mere special opinion, that all persons are born and must ultimately die. We know, with the same certainty, that the sensual pleasures which exist for us only in our mortal flesh become meaningless things when we are dead. We know that if we live only in pursuit of "immediate and original instincts" of "love of pleasure and dread of pain," that we live and die no better than the lower beasts. It is that which our lives contribute, to be of benefit to our posterity, which is the only thing which distinguishes us morally from mere beasts.

From this, we know that the true self-interest of each and every individual is so defined. From this flows rigorously the fundamental distinction of the natural law of Judeo-Christian civilization, the principle of the individual, the Principle of Equity properly defined.

All of the advancements of mankind depend upon contributions of individuals. Those advancements, to the degree that they are advancements, require the creative mental powers of individuals; all contributions to human knowledge for practice occur originally as products of individual creative-mental activity.

Thus, the most fundamental interest of the democratic republic and of the individual member of that republic entirely coincide. The individual's most fundamental self-interest is to live a life which deserves to be deemed as having been necessary by his or her posterity. Therefore, the individual has the right to develop his or her mental and related powers, and the right to opportunity for reasonable exercise of those powers to whatever good purpose he or she may choose from among those which might be made reasonably available to that individual. The state, in turn, urgently requires the benefit of such fruitful individuals. Moreover, the state can not long endure unless the individuals who participate in its government, as both officials and electors, are adequately developed in moral and intellectual powers to judge more or less correctly the interests of the state.

No law may be allowed to stand, and no other action, which violates that Principle of Equity, as that principle applies to either or both the rights and obligations of the state and the individual personality.

It might be imagined by some, wrongly, that such a definition of natural law conflicts on principle with the standpoint of theology. This would be a serious error of imagination. The best single example we might choose in refuting such an error is the case of the fifteenth century's Cardinal

Nicolaus of Cusa. Cusa, who defined the basis for modern doctrines of natural law and government in writings beginning his 1431 *Concordantia Catholica*, was also the principal initiator of modern physical science. He was the powerful intellectual force informing the scientific work of Leonardo da Vinci and also the first modern formulator of the solar hypothesis employed and proven, in a slightly modified version, by the founder of modern mathematical physics, Johannes Kepler. The point to be stressed is, that Cusa showed that the nature of God can be rigorously adduced from a proper study of the manifest laws of the universe. His short *The Non-Other (De Non Aliud)*, respecting rigorous ontological proof of the existence and nature of God, is a concentrated restatement of the lengthier argument he develops in other locations.

The modern law of nations (natural law) was first elaborated by Cusa and others during the fifteenth century, when it was known as "Christian Humanism," the direct adversary of what is called "Secular Humanism" today. The influence of Cusa was radiated through such authorities as Hugo Grotius, John Milton, Samuel Pufendorf, and Gottfried Leibniz, into the English colonies in America, and thus provided the majority viewpoint of the founders of our constitutional republic.

From the beginning, beginning with the most fundamental principles of natural law, all proper proceedings in matters of law must be governed by the principle of truth. The proponent of any proposition affecting deliberations at law, must speak truthfully in such a manner that his or her statement points toward means of independent verification in terms of material evidence. In other words, although the mere fact that a sworn statement may appear to be truthfully sincere is important as it bears upon the credibility of the witness or legal counsel, "sincerity" in itself does not constitute evidence as to fact under any possible, proper process of law. It is not sufficient that the witness appears to be "sincere"; the witness might be wrong. What must be proven is that the witness is either right or wrong. The witness must provide sworn testimony which points toward the best possible evidence, that his statement is to be corroborated by material evidence. It may be that that material evidence is not under his control at the time he gives testimony; if so, he must at least point to the kind of material evidence which, by its nature, might be verified by others.

In challenging sworn testimony, the opponents of the proposition can not be said to prove their case by mere efforts to impeach the witness's appearance of sincerity. If that were tolerated, proceedings at law degenerate into the sophistry of theatrical rhetoric. The result of introduction of sophistry into law, as Judge Cacheris replaced truth by sophistry in this case, is that such proceedings at law are almost worthless always, and frequently damaging to the society in which such perversions are tolerated. The issue of sworn testimony is right and wrong; appearance of "sincerity" is relevant only as it bears on the weight of elements of testimony, or upon

testimony respecting a verifiable method for interpretation of the incomplete portion of the material evidence available.

1. Can the proposition at issue be shown to be right or wrong beyond doubt?

2. If the evidence presented appears, on balance, to show that rightness lies in a certain direction, is the evidence submitted adequate to justify a conclusion? (We can not judge the morals of a man by conclusive evidence concerning the physiology of his left foot.)

In the last analysis, these two conditions are one and the same thing. Logical deduction from the corroborating material evidence, may lead to a certain hypothetical estimate of rightness or wrongness. That, however, is not a permissible weighing of the evidence. We must ask what areas of evidence must also be included, and what from each such area also included, to reach a sound decision one way or the other. If a vital area of evidence is excluded, the proper decision at law is the Scotch Verdict, "Not Proven."

From the top to the bottom of the law, the same rule of procedure must prevail absolutely: "What do you know? How do you know it? What material evidence exists to verify that what you know can be known under the circumstances you report, and that by the method of observation and judgment you report you have employed in adducing what you report to be an observed fact?" Those conditions must be satisfied.

By these standards, Judge Cacheris's ruling of October 22 said two things which, if upheld, mean the end of a rational system of law and justice throughout the United States. What Judge Cacheris did, was to permit the defendants to introduce as evidence whatever the defendants wished to allege they had heard, to cite many "confidential sources" who were never proven to actually exist, and to deny the plaintiffs the right to test (a) Whether or not the "confidential sources," as described, ever actually existed? (b) If any of the "confidential sources" actually existed, whether the information allegedly received from a "confidential source" had any resemblance or not to what some mysterious such source might have said? (c) If the "confidential source" actually existed, and if anything resembling the content of hearsay testimony had actually been transmitted, whether that source would prove credible under examination?

If Judge Cacheris's ruling were applied to a criminal proceeding, any one of you could be sentenced for execution on the basis of testimony that some reporter had received the information "from several confidential sources whose opinions I have learned to respect." You could die in the gas chamber of a state for an offense you did not commit, on the basis of "confidential sources" of less reliability than Casper the Ghost and Harvey the giant rabbit.

If Judge Cacheris's ruling in matters of civil law were to spill over into criminal law, such frame-ups would begin

to happen at increasing rates. If Cacheris's ruling were upheld, that would begin to happen in criminal cases very soon; there would be no proceeding under law by which such evil miscarriages of justice could be prevented from happening.

### **Precedent: Lord George Jeffreys**

In the history of the law of the United States, there are several sets of cases which are outstanding in their bearing respecting the constitutional intent of our founding fathers in matters of both criminal and civil law. Our forefathers were horrified by the "Star Chamber" practices of the seventeenth-century Stuart monarchy. More directly relevant as precedent applicable to this case, is our forefathers' experience with Stuart justice under King James II, both in Britain and in the New England colonies.

Under James II, Britain was subjected to what is known to history as the "Bloody Assizes" conducted by Lord George Jeffreys. According to British historian Thomas B. Macaulay, for example, in his *History of England Since The Accession of James I*, prior to his appointment to head these "Bloody Assizes," George Jeffreys had been magistrate of a London's whores' and pimps' court, and a man as foul-tongued, perjured, and immoral as NBC attorney Thomas Kavalier exhibited himself to be during the eight days Kavalier was under my direct and close observation during the trial and preceding pre-trial discovery. Under Jeffreys masses of accused were tortured in the extreme and executed on the pretext of hearsay evidence of the worst sort, just as Cacheris permitted in this case.

When what British history calls the "Glorious Revolution" chased James II from his throne, Judge Jeffreys, according to historian Macaulay, exited the pages of history in his nightshirt, fearing the hot pursuit of justice overdue.

The English colonists suffered a kindred variety of injustice. This included, in particular, the Salem witchcraft trials and the general conduct of injustice under colonial governor Andrus.

Later, the principles of law outlawing the kind of ruling which Judge Cacheris made in this present case, were extended to the civil law in the famous 1735 trial of New York publisher John Peter Zenger, in which precedent was established the principle that truth was the lawful defense in libel actions.

Not only did Judge Cacheris throw back law to restore in principle the doctrine of Lord George Jeffreys' court, but, with an appropriate if perhaps unconscious fostering of historical irony, the judge consented to unleash in that court a Thomas Kavalier embodying all of those foulest qualities in his nature which British history attributes to the foul George Jeffreys. Like Judge Jeffreys himself, Judge Cacheris wittingly encouraged the perjured false-accusers to lie with luxurious abandon, by aid of fabricated testimony on evidence which was at best hearsay per se.

The indicated and comparable precedents from the ex-

perience at law of the English-speaking peoples exhibit the correlation between Judge Cacheris's revival of Jeffreys' ruling in a civil case and the extension of that same ruling to a criminal proceeding.

### **Precedent: Zenger**

Leading elements of the liberal news-media have praised Judge Cacheris's conduct, by insisting that that judge has acted in aid of the cause of a "free press." In this instance, "freedom of the press" means a license given to the liberal news-media to publish the wildest of falsehoods against a libelled person, even if the liberal news-media knows that the allegations it publishes are false at the time of publication.

In the Zenger case, the most immediate precedent for the relevant intent of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the freedom of the press signifies only the freedom of the press to circulate opinion based on truth. We have the right of free speech and press, to voice our hostility against even the highest personalities and agencies of government, on condition that this hostile characterization is based on a reasonable degree of effort to determine whether the facts of the matter are true.

If the hostile allegations are not based upon knowledge of true facts, then those allegations are slanderous or libellous in fact. If the putative facts employed in aid of such allegations are not true, then the First Amendment can no longer protect the utterances in dispute.

In other words, the implication of the Zenger case is that it is not possible for government to tolerate "freedom of the press" under law unless that press delimits the scope of its utterances to a reasonable formulation of opinion premised on an adequate supply of true facts. If the press does not limit itself to the principle of truth, then government must censor the press for the sake of the higher good, the importance to the nation and all of its people to enjoy the protection of representative self-government.

In other words, unless the press is bound under law to respect the principle of truth, "freedom of the press" can not exist.

Therefore, Judge Cacheris did not rule for "freedom of the press." He ruled against "freedom of the press."

At first glance, there are powerful difficulties which stand in the way of the effort to enforce the principle of truth. We identify those difficulties and their remedies by aid of reference to this case.

Since absolute truth in any matter is rarely available to the press, we allow the press to rely on falsehood to the degree that the press had no reasonable alternative but to believe that false facts were true. We do not require that the press's evidence be true, but only that the press be truthful, that the press demonstrates in each case a zeal for the discovery of all true facts bearing on the matter on which it renders opinion.

At this point of our report, some might argue that I am overstepping the bounds of my specific competencies to intrude into matters of the positive law. It must therefore be

made clear at this point, that I overstep no such limitations; I speak fully within my specific competencies.

In the matter of slander and libel, most emphatically so in the instance of libel, we are dealing with matters of public policy which must, by their nature, be clearly understood by such laymen as publishers and editors. If we require that only members of the legal profession could know whether the publication of an allegation were probably libellous or not, then we could not hold publishers and editors responsible for libellous actions. If the law specifies a definition of "truthfulness" which could not be comprehended by any person excepting a certified member of the legal profession, then such a requirement of law means that no publisher or editor could be held accountable for such standards of "truthfulness." How could any person be held accountable for intending to accomplish a kind of act, if, by definition of law, he was prohibited from knowing what he might be charged with intending?

If the doctrines of positive law attempt to invade the area of "intent to libel," to prohibit publishers, editors, and other persons outside the legal profession from knowing what "truthfulness" and "intent to libel" mean in practice, then the whole purpose of the First Amendment is defeated, and the law of libel degraded to a farce *per se*.

Therefore, it were absurd to argue that I, as an experienced editor, with specific competence in the philosophy of natural law, am not qualified to speak expertly on the question whether I, as an editor, am capable of knowing whether I am being truthful or libellous in publishing an allegation against a public figure or agency. On the points of the matter I address here, I address the authority sometimes called "common sense."

In the practice of a publisher or editor of a free press, the fact that the allegation published is false is not by itself proof of intent to libel. If the allegation is false, and it is also shown that the publisher or editor is infected with personal malice toward the person against whom the allegation is directed, that is not adequate proof of the intent to libel. The publisher or editor has the right to search for true facts damaging to a person or agency toward whom he projects malice. A publisher or editor must not do either of two things. First, what the publisher or editor may not do is to publish an allegation which he knows to be false. Second, a publisher or editor may not willfully disregard facts which might tend to show that his allegation is false.

In the instance of NBC-TV, NBC-TV's "Nightly News" alleged that my nationwide CBS-TV broadcast of January 21, 1984, expressed, among other things, the dedication of my campaign for the 1984 Democratic Party presidential nomination to a campaign against "Jewish conspiracies." A portion of that broadcast was shown on the NBC-TV "Nightly News" broadcast of January 30, 1984. Brian Ross testified under oath that he had viewed my CBS-TV broadcast in entirety on his video play-back system, and that he, Ross, had written the script for the January 30, 1984 "Nightly



News" segment defaming me. The presentation of the full January 21 broadcast to the court showed absolutely no references to a "Jewish conspiracy" in that broadcast. Brian Ross, acting as an agent of NBC-TV, had lied explicitly. In open court, it was proven that Ross and NBC were caught "red-handed" with the "smoking gun" of deliberate falsehood.

In other instances, the plaintiffs were able to prove massively that the allegations cited in the lawsuit were false, and that the defendants had acted with a willful and reckless disregard for various evidence, either in their possession or evidence which they knew to exist, and to which they had reasonable access if they had chosen to collect that evidence.

For example, the Anti-Defamation League's Irwin Suall, a defendant, swore under oath that he did not know what a Jew was. He defined an "anti-Semite" as one who attacked

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*"Since absolute truth in any matter is rarely available to the press, we allow the press to rely on falsehood to the degree that the press had no reasonable alternative but to believe that false facts were true. We do not require that the press's evidence be true, but only that the press be truthful, that the press demonstrates in each case a zeal for the discovery of all true facts bearing on the matter on which it renders opinion."*

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the Anti-Defamation League or Edgar Bronfman! He had called me a "small-time Hitler," but testified he had no first-hand knowledge of my writings or actions. Suall thus admitted that he had made no effort to discover facts which might prove or disprove hearsay reports that I was alleged to be an "anti-Semite."

The most important allegation in the trial was the allegation that I had planned to plant bombs near President Carter's person, which I intended to detonate by telephone from as much as 12,000 miles away. NBC confessed that it had made no effort to determine whether or not the alleged report of Cooper or Novel were true; Pat Lynch even went to the point of testifying that she had refused to investigate evidence of Novel's prior arrests and convictions, and the judge refused to allow the evidence which Lynch had refused to investigate to be presented to the jury.

The same pattern of willful and reckless disregard for truth permeated the full scope of the sworn testimony of the defendants during pre-trial deposition and the trial itself. The defendants charged me with racism, yet they suppressed the televised interview with the head of CORE, Roy Innis, who ridiculed all of NBC's charges presented to him in that interview. They had statements from public officials of government who had praised the work of me and my associates, yet the defendants swore under oath that they had excluded that testimony from the broadcast because they disliked the statements made.

In other words, the evidence presented in open court proved that in one instance the defendants had published a deliberate falsehood, and in the other instances had willfully falsified their allegations by knowing and willful disregard for truth. This proved the charge of the plaintiff, that the defendants had acted together in a way constituting "constitutional malice."

Some would argue that only a member of the legal profession could comprehend the meaning of "constitutional malice." For reasons I have already stated, such an argument is an absurdity per se, a direct and naked contradiction in terms. In the mind of any publisher and editor, or in the minds of intelligent laymen in general, "constitutional malice" has a very simple, easily understood meaning.

"Constitutional malice" is nothing but the direct opposite of "truthfulness." In the case we may not be able to prove that the defendant lied knowingly in his published allegations, we can determine whether he acted with such a systematic disregard for facts reasonably available to him that he could have discovered that the allegation was probably false. In other words, the proof of malice in this case lies in the fact of willful disregard for available evidence; the malice lies in employing a method of composition of selected information, a method which is designed to avoid facts which might tend to discredit the allegation published. In other words, the defendant has employed a method of inquiry which is intentionally untruthful.

The difference between "malice" and "constitutional malice" is a very simple kind of distinction, which any intelligent layman can easily comprehend. The fact of "constitutional malice" lies in evidence that the publisher of an allegation against the libelled person or persons used a method of collection of facts which is intended to lead attention away from facts bearing upon truth, and that publisher knew that he or she was willfully employing such an untruthful method. The "malice" of "constitutional malice" lies in the publisher's decision either to employ or to condone an untruthful method of arrangement of putative evidence in support of a damaging allegation.

Whoever might argue that "constitutional malice" might be some esoteric feature of the practice of law is presenting an absurd case. The fact of "constitutional malice" is a very simple matter. It is simply the fact that in some cases, libelous allegations are a product of the publisher's willful deci-

sion to violate the obligation of the news media to attempt to be truthful.

In the case of NBC-TV, NBC had been repeatedly informed that those allegations we knew it intended to broadcast were proven falsehoods manufactured by sources associated with the drug-lobby. NBC's Pat Lynch acknowledged the intended use of such allegations and sources weeks before either the January 30 "Nightly News" and March 4 "First Camera" libels were broadcast. NBC was invited to submit written interrogatories on these or any other issues, with the promise of receiving both written response from me to each question, and also receiving any relevant documentary evidence or testimony in my control or reach which might bear upon these matters.

Most of the allegations which NBC had been earlier informed to be false were broadcast. However, the "bomb-plot" allegation was never presented to me or my designated representatives prior to the "First Camera" broadcast. However, neither Pat Lynch, NBC, nor ADL, at any time submitted interrogatories to me as NBC had been invited to do.

Moreover, they testified in open court that they had willfully excluded direct evidence in their possession directly contradicting their published allegations, and also testified that they had willfully ignored entire areas of relevant evidence, which areas they knew might have contained evidence directly refuting the allegations they were preparing to publish. Moreover, NBC conducted its preparation of the broadcasts over a period of months prior to either broadcast, and expended great effort and expense in the investigation; they had all the time and funds assigned needed to have discovered readily available evidence which discredited the allegations they made.

The malice of the libels lay in the systematic effort by NBC and ADL to be untruthful. To act in such a fashion is in itself malicious libel.

In fact, to the degree libel law is kept under the jurisdiction of the natural and constitutional law, "constitutional malice" is the only strict basis for finding against the defendants in a libel action affecting public figures. Even in the case it were easily proven that the publisher knowingly lied in publishing a defamatory allegation, the proper definition of the libel in that case were "constitutional malice," that the publisher relied upon a process of inquiry which he should have known to be untruthful.

Since men and women are always limited in their ability to discover "absolute truth" concretely in most matters, it is impossible in practice of law, especially civil law, to demand absolute truthfulness of a press. Instead of "absolute truth," we apply the principle of "truthfulness" of the methods and means employed to compose an allegation. Since the decisions at law must be congruent in their nature with the nature of the facts employed to reach such decisions, the method by which a damaging allegation is composed must be the area of fact upon which the judgment is rendered. The judgment must be based on a principle of law which reflects the char-

acter of the area of fact upon which the judgment itself rests. Hence, there is no acceptable fiction of law in such cases but judgment of "constitutional malice" by virtue of evidence that the defendant based the allegation upon an intrinsically untruthful method of inquiry.

In the case of Peter Zenger. Zenger was the publisher of a New York City newspaper, the *New York Weekly Journal*. The British colonial governor of New York, William Cosby, brought action against Zenger for articles published by others in his periodical. Zenger was arrested for libel, by order of the governor, although Zenger had not authored the articles in question. Zenger was exonerated by verdict of the jury, on grounds that the articles were based upon truthful inquiry into matters bearing on the allegations at issue.

The possibility of having a free press depends upon the existence of some constraint which prevents the press's freedom from censorship from causing unjust damage to society or persons within it. That constraint is the principle identified by "constitutional malice." Without enforcement of the doctrine of "constitutional malice," "freedom of the press" could not be tolerated by a free society. The two are but different sides of the same coin; the one can not exist in law without the other. Without a "free press," there could not be "constitutional malice"; without enforcement of the doctrine of "constitutional malice," there can not be a principle of "free press."

### **Cacheris undermines the republic**

The immediately visible danger is that your elected representative will be "Watergated" out of office through journalists' use of Cacheris's precedent. This means that the political faction which controls most of the liberal factions of the news media will be able to control the policies of government through threat of orchestrated press frame-ups of any politicians who resist orders from the liberal faction. That is not something which might begin to happen a year or so down the road; "Watergate" crises, created by the news media's manufacturing of "confidential sources," will erupt on the Federal, state and local level as early as the turn of the coming year, or perhaps a bit later, unless Cacheris's ruling is promptly struck down.

These two kinds of problems are very important, but they are only symptoms of the broader horrors to which the upholding of Cacheris's ruling would lead, rather rapidly.

Under Cacheris's ruling, whatever the news media swears its *unsupported opinion* to be, becomes the law of the land in practice. This leads directly to anarchy.

It is the nature of society that people and groups of people have varying, often directly conflicting *opinions*. Under the rule of law, we say that "Your opinion is not evidence of anything, except the fact that that is your opinion. The mere fact that a certain number of persons share your opinion does not make that opinion any better than if you held it without any such agreement. It is merely opinion." In the heart of all matters at law, opinion must leave the courtroom, and only a

full and rigorous adversary proceeding, to discover truth, is to be permitted.

As I have emphasized, it is usually very difficult to discover the absolute truth in any matter. The point is, we must try to get at the whole truth of a matter, and permit nothing to deter us from the quest to bring out the whole truth, by aid of adversary's right to fully cross-examine all witnesses and material evidence relevant to the matter under deliberation.

As long as the practice of law obeys those rules, then should we lose a case in which we know our cause is right, we must be willing to suffer that specific injustice because we believe that the kinds of processes of law used in our case will, in most cases, produce a just result. The essence of justice does not lie in the verdict; the essence of justice lies in the process of trying our best to serve nothing but the truth. If such efforts fail in one case, they will succeed in approximating truth in most cases.

It is our confidence in the process of justice, which aids us greatly in living in the same society with people of opinions and interests diametrically opposed to our own. Each may have his own opinion, but in society as a whole all opinions must be put aside in the quest for a truth which exists independently of anyone's opinion as such.

Judge Cacheris's ruling throws that out the window. His ruling implicitly creates an order in society in which each body of opinion attempts to impose its will by force, or force of corruption, on those of contrary opinions. Those aggrieved by this will quickly learn to hate our courts, and the names of "judge" and "jury" will become increasingly terms of contempt. When that happens, the institutions of law are in danger, because the courts themselves would have destroyed the institutions of law by the substitution of lawlessness of opinion for truth.

When any state comes for any significant period of time into the condition Cacheris's ruling portends, the anarchy which flows implicitly from this begs for the imposition of dictatorship by one party or the other. In ancient Athens, whenever radical democracy's substitution of opinion for truth was introduced, such democracy led quickly to a new tyranny. Whenever the institutions of law are corrupted in the manner Cacheris's ruling portends, the injustice and anarchy of rule by imposition of mere opinion against other opinion leads to a condition in which one degree of dictatorship or another seems the only alternative to threatened general disorder.

### **In summation**

During the closing day of the trial and summations to the jury, an unexpected reality intervened into the proceedings, the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by persons to whom one set of defendants, the Anti-Defamation League, were affiliated as political sympathizers and collaborators. The defendants' pleasure at Mrs. Gandhi's assassination was repeatedly expressed in open court that day. It was expressed by the several sarcastic and gloating remarks made by NBC

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*"If Judge Cacheris's ruling were applied to a criminal proceeding, any one of you could be sentenced for execution on the basis of testimony that some reporter had received the information 'from several confidential sources whose opinions I have learned to respect.'"*

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counsel Thomas Kavalier. It was expressed by giggling support for Kavalier's obscene remarks from the desks at which the defendants and their attorneys were gathered. It was expressed by the fact that Judge Cacheris did not promptly rebuke Kavalier and the defendants for their obscene breach of decorum. It was expressed also in the verdict of a jury which had admitted its corruption in open court early during the trial.

Mrs. Gandhi's name was introduced to the trial in cross-examination of me by the defendants. The area of questioning was the issue of whether or not I was a leader of "followers" who acted always only on my instruction. In this connection, Mrs. Gandhi's name appeared in a list of prominent persons with whom my efforts were associated in some of those matters to which I have devoted most of my life's efforts over the recent ten years and longer, but whom it would be absurd to call strict followers of my every whim. Mrs. Gandhi was one among the most important figures who shared my concern for certain kinds of proposed economic reforms in relations among nations.

NBC's Kavalier rubbed my connection to Mrs. Gandhi into the proceedings repeatedly and obscenely during the proceedings of the final day. The head of government of the world's largest democracy has been assassinated. The government of the United States has expressed in most passionate terms its profound sorrow at this terrorists' assassination. The Soviet government is attempting to blame the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for the assassination. The defendants make obscene jokes about the assassination in open court. Some among the defendants are political collaborators of the assassins.

The actions of the defendants, court and jury in this case featured an expression of sympathy for the assassination of a person whom the court, defendants, and jury knew I esteemed as a friend. Since Cacheris's offensive rulings, the conduct of the defendants, and the verdict, force the proceedings of this trial into the domain of U.S. public policy, the probable effect of the trial's proceedings is grave damage to the most vital strategic interests of our republic.

The jury did not know that the defendant ADL has been a political collaborator of the terrorist Dr. Jagit Chauhan Singh, but the ADL is such a collaborator. This fact is known to the governments of numerous nations. Despite the jury's limited knowledge of this aspect of the matter, the verdict must be and will be judged on the basis of as much as the jury did know; and therefore, the jury itself will not be exempt from collateral moral accountability for this feature of the case.

The fact that the law was not followed in this trial has done implicitly serious damage to the vital interests of the United States. Judge Cacheris should have recognized that such a possible implication existed as soon as Kavalier made his obscene outbursts on the subject of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination. Judge Cacheris knew, by sworn affidavits before him and by sworn testimony, that my connection to Mrs. Gandhi was probably of some special significance respecting the vital interests of the United States. If there were any doubt on this in his mind, Cacheris had remedies available to him to improve his knowledge respecting this highly sensitive development made of the utmost relevance by Kavalier's obscene outbursts. The judge will be viewed as acting in gross negligence of the vital interests of the United States, for such reasons.

The government of the United States does have a proper interest in a Federal court proceeding of such ramifications. Since the rights of all individuals depend upon the protection of those rights by the state, the Principle of Equity, as we have identified that here, is extended as a vital interest and right of the individuals to become projected in the form of the vital interests, obligations, and rights of the state itself. In this instance, the U.S. interest involved a political assassination comparable in its strategic implications to the Sarajevo assassination which triggered World War I. Events during the course of the trial, within the trial itself, made that assassination and its implications the most important issue of the trial itself.

True, as much as possible, we must insulate the course of a proceeding from external influences. We must aid in accomplishing this by rulings on procedure. Events overwhelmed the efforts to do so in this case; the defendants' attorney demolished barriers and brought the floods of the Gandhi assassination's implications onto center-stage in the court proceedings. Judge Cacheris permitted Kavalier to do as he chose in this matter.

Had Judge Cacheris not permitted the massive accumulation of error which occurred during round one of the case, this damage to the vital interests of the United States would not have occurred.

Between the microcosm of legal fictions which purports to isolate a trial from the macrocosm of events erupting in the real world outside the court, there exists always an efficient connection. Sometimes, as in this instance, that connection between microcosm and macrocosm overwhelms the fictive separation. Then, we learn afresh, that every bad ruling in

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*“Judge Cacheris’s ruling implicitly creates an order in society in which each body of opinion attempts to impose its will by force, or force of corruption, on those of contrary opinions. Those aggrieved by this will quickly learn to hate our courts, and the names of ‘judge’ and ‘jury’ will become increasingly terms of contempt. When that happens, the institutions of law are in danger, because the courts themselves would have destroyed the institutions of law by the substitution of lawlessness of opinion for truth.”*

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any case implicitly does damage to the interest of our republic as a whole. Damage to the United States' vital strategic interest has been done because of Judge Cacheris's erroneous rulings in this case. Such a danger occurs whenever we permit departure from what must be strict adherence to proper choice of legal procedures. If we do not perfect the law's administration, that negligence itself always threatens our entire republic implicitly. Sometimes, the errors in one trial or even in a number of trials can not be shown to have done any calculable damage to the general interest, in and of themselves. However, sometimes, as in Judge Cacheris's direction of the first round of this case, the estimable damage done to the general interest is direct, immediate, and calculably substantial.

The law must never become a mere game played out by the legal profession and its clients. The law shapes the conditions which ultimately determine the continued existence or collapse of the order of our society. To treat the law as a game, and its rules like the mere rules of an organized competitive sport, is an obscenity per se. The law must be always the servant of the consequences of legal action in the real world at large. The only tolerable connection between the macrocosm of reality and the microcosm of each case, is the principle of truth. The implications of the Gandhi assassination are fresh, massive illustration of what destruction of our nation ever lurks wherever the principle of truth is thrown out of legal proceedings.

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## Soviet liars blame CIA for murder of Mrs. Gandhi

by an EIR investigative team

Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the self-appointed president of an independent "Khalistan" who cheered the assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Oct. 31, has publicly stated that India's new Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, will meet the same end. "The things Rajiv Gandhi has done for the Sikhs can be disastrous for him," Chauhan told a reporter on Nov. 5. "Do you think the Sikhs will spare him after what is happening to them? The same thing will happen to him as happened to his mother. . . . It will happen."

The assassination of Indira Gandhi at the hands of Sikh terrorists in her security force may already have set into the motion the processes toward war that were unleashed with the murder of Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo in 1914. If Chauhan, who claims to be in control of the "Khalistan Liberation Army" operating within India, is correct in his "predictions" concerning the new prime minister, then the nation of India will be dashed to pieces and the threshold for super-power nuclear confrontation greatly lowered.

To avert this catastrophe, immediate steps must be taken to expose the Soviet lie that the assassination of Indira Gandhi was carried out on orders of the CIA and to expose those actually complicit in the murder of Mrs. Gandhi. In a press conference held in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 4, American statesman Lyndon LaRouche called upon the national press corps to "do their patriotic duty in combating effectively the very dangerous Soviet propaganda already pouring out to the effect that the CIA could be blamed for the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi." LaRouche pointed to the evidence the Soviets will use to place the blame on the Reagan administration: the evidence showing the supportive relations between Jagjit Singh Chauhan and the Committee for a Free Afghanistan,

the Heritage Foundation, Jon Speller, and the Anti-Defamation League.

"If the Reagan administration does not take action to distance itself from the Heritage Foundation and the ADL, there is no possible way that we could convince people in Europe to reject the Soviet story that the CIA was behind the assassination, because in the eyes of most people around the world the Committee for a Free Afghanistan is regarded as CIA and that is what the Soviets are going to say. In fact, the operation was carried out by a faction of British intelligence, linked to Lord Nicholas Bethel, but was done on orders from the Soviet Union and with complicity of the Soviet Union."

### Build-up for the Soviet lie

The Soviet official nod for the assassination of Indira Gandhi was given in the pages of the *Times of India* on Sept. 30 by Rostislav Ulyanovskii, deputy of the Communist Party International Department. Ulyanovskii, who had delivered Moscow's endorsement of Mrs. Gandhi in 1982, declared that Mrs. Gandhi had made "inexcusable compromises" at the expense of the Indian people and criticized what Moscow discerned as a "strengthening in India of the tendency to concentrate power in the hands of one person" (see page 39).

This unmistakable withdrawal of Soviet support for Mrs. Gandhi capped a two-month exasperation campaign from Moscow directed against the Gandhi government. Since Aug. 2, the Soviet press has been pressing India to take punitive military action against the Pakistani nuclear-bomb capability—action which the Indian government had refused to carry out. Furthermore, despite on-the-scene pressure from Soviet dignitaries dispatched to New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi and other

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*“If the Reagan administration does not take action to distance itself from the Heritage Foundation and the ADL, there is no possible way that we could convince people in Europe to reject the Soviet story that the CIA was behind the assassination. . . .”*

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Indian officials had refused to deviate from their stance of non-alignment, referring to the threat to world peace caused by “two superpowers” instead of simply citing the United States, as Moscow demanded.

A case in point was the arrival in New Delhi of Soviet Vice-President Arnold Rytuel on Sept. 13 for Independence Day celebrations. At a function in Rytuel’s honor, Congress Party General-Secretary Rajiv Gandhi called upon the Indian people to stand up and face pressures from major powers trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. Rytuel obliquely responded that the Soviet Union is strong enough to meet any challenge. Later, Rytuel chastised Indian reporters for their reference to the danger of war in the Indian Ocean coming from the two superpowers. There is only one super-power causing problems, he flashed back—the United States.

On Sept. 30, the Soviets implicitly announced their intolerance of these differences. On Oct. 22, the Soviets began their propaganda countdown for the assassination of Indira Gandhi, paving the way for pinning the blame on Washington. A TASS wire denounced “joint American and Pakistan intelligence operations aimed at destabilizing India.”

On Oct. 30, the day before Mrs. Gandhi was gunned down, *Pravda* denounced the CIA for interfering in the Indian election process. “The American administration,” *Pravda* stated, “is ready to pay any price for removing the Congress Party from power.”

The Soviet Union knew this to be a lie. To the contrary, as Lyndon LaRouche has revealed from his own personal experience and, as has been corroborated by informed Washington sources, the Reagan White House was in the process of reconstructing its policy toward India in order to end the alienation that has existed between the two countries since the Henry Kissinger-orchestrated U.S. “tilt” toward Pakistan in 1971. It has also been thought in certain U.S. circles that Indira Gandhi, the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, was the one leader of the developing countries who could significantly influence President Reagan toward revamping U.S. foreign economic policy away from the colonialist austerity policies—British System policies—of the International Monetary Fund.

## **The strategic context**

Behind the Gandhi assassination is the agreement among three forces for the dismemberment of India and the other countries of the subcontinent as the condition for reimposing an imperial mode of control over Asia. The three forces acting in collusion for this objective are a certain faction of British intelligence with allied British-spawned networks in the United States, the Swiss-based Nazi International centered around such unreformed Nazis as banker François Genoud, and the Soviet Union.

In each of the cases, Moscow would cite as evidence of CIA direction over the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, examination shows generative ties to these three networks.

Take the case of Jon Speller of New York. During 1983, U.S. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) was misinformed into lending his office’s sponsorship to a U.S. tour for Jagjit Singh Chauhan. The man who foisted Chauhan on Senator Helms, just as he has more recently foisted some of the leading conspirators in the Temple Mount terrorist plot, was Jon Speller.

Well-placed Vatican-linked intelligence sources have identified Speller as one of the more important covert operatives of the Scottish Rite Freemasonry and British secret intelligence, serving as the interface point to all of the world’s major intelligence agencies and factions. Not necessarily conflicting intelligence places Speller at the center of a Soviet intelligence network playing the “religious fundamentalist” and “nationalities” cards from an operational center on Mount Athos. Mount Athos is the monastic center of the Eastern Rite Orthodox Churches, including the Russian Orthodox Church, and is a critical penetration point of Russian intelligence operations into the West, modeled on the role of the Church in the service of the Byzantine Empire.

Speller boasts that he has permanent access to Mount Athos as well as to every major monastery in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. He has repeatedly told contacts that he has a standing residency, should the need arise, in at least one Russian Orthodox monastery in the Soviet Union. Speller also has reported close ties to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and to the Serbian and Romanian churches. These Orthodox circles are the actual sources of the “Third Rome” imperialist ideology dominating the Soviet Union today.

At least one source has reported that Speller’s Bulgarian Church connections were peripherally involved in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981.

Through the now-defunct *East Europe* magazine and through Robert Speller and Sons Publishing Company in New York City, Speller has directed an underground railroad for Russian and Eastern European military and church figures, focused most heavily on the Cossack networks within the current Red Army. In this capacity, Speller has provided a channel for the false information on the “crumbling Russian empire,” “the re-christianization of Russia prophesy,” and

the anti-communist bent of the faction of the Red Army around General Ogarkov which has impacted adversely on U.S. intelligence estimates of Soviet strength and intentions.

Wherever his primary loyalties lie, Speller is one of the primary figures responsible before the fact for the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Soviet lie that the U.S. administration and U.S. intelligence were behind the Gandhi assassination. Speller's network of penetration into U.S. political and intelligence circles—through the Heritage Foundation, the Committee for a Free Afghanistan, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith—constitutes the Sikh support apparatus.

Sources report that Jon Speller is not only the principal U.S. contact point for Chauhan and the Sikh terrorists. He was the responsible figure for providing the channels into the Sikh separatist networks for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). Speller's ADL contact, Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, is the ADL's Latin American affairs specialist. Rosenthal has been a business associate of Speller in a number of dubious business ventures, including Transglobal Productions, Ltd., and Transglobal Resources. The former was a short-lived motion picture promotional company ostensibly preparing a documentary on the plight of the Afghan rebels; the latter was an oil-exploration venture targeting Nigerian offshore oil.

According to confidential sources, the ADL sought the Sikh connection in part as a means of establishing penetration into moderate Muslim networks that were shut off to the official Jewish community but were open to the Sikhs. Speller provided the channels.

Numerous sources have confirmed that Speller's closest associates within the British policy-making and intelligence establishment are Lord Nicholas Bethel and Sir Julian Amery.

The former is one of Britain's top Eastern European and Middle Eastern specialists, whose recent focus of attention has been in directing Britain's playing of the Afghani rebel operations. U.S. intelligence has confirmed that it was through these British intelligence-dominated Afghani rebel channels that guns were routed into the Sikh terrorists.

Lord Bethel, Speller, and others of that Scottish Rite track have run much of their British Secret Intelligence Afghan project through a U.S.-based front operation, the Committee for a Free Afghanistan. Despite its mailing address, the Committee for a Free Afghanistan is dominated by British intelligence through the SIS front, Heritage Foundation.

Within U.S.-based intelligence circles, Speller's closest contacts are Archibald Roosevelt of Chase Manhattan Bank and Miles Copeland, a self-avowed correspondent and contact point for KGB general H. A. R. "Kim" Philby. Copeland is principally located in London, where he maintains an active role in Persian Gulf affairs. It is believed that Speller's role dating back over 20 years in Iranian affairs is the initial point of collaboration with Copeland.

## **Committee for a Free Afghanistan**

Lord Bethel's Committee for a Free Afghanistan was represented at the July 28 conference of the terrorist World Sikh Organization in New York, and according to informed sources was involved in seeing that weapons designated for the Afghan rebels reached their way into the Punjab. The Committee was formed in 1981 after Lord Bethel toured the United States with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to build support for the Afghan mujahiddin.

Through the CFA, Bethel arranged for meetings of himself and Gailani with 60 senators and congressmen and two assistant secretaries of state, including James Buckley, who was at the time in charge of all military assistance programs. Bethel also met with leading U.S. intelligence representatives.

The first chairman of the CFA was former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency Lt.-Gen. Daniel Graham (ret.). Since President Reagan's March 23, 1983, announcement of a U.S. beam-weapons defense development program, Graham's incompetent High Frontier program has been consistently used as a foil by Moscow to attack the President's own Strategic Defense Initiative.

The CFA's current chairman is Gen. Milnor Roberts, former president of the Reserve Officers Association and an intimate of Graham. In an interview on Nov. 2, Roberts described the Gandhi assassination as a "mixed blessing. For the next several months, India will be concerned with its internal situation. Therefore there won't be any threats coming from them against Pakistan. That will free up Pakistan in respect to Afghanistan. . . . Gandhi was close to the Soviets. . . . In the long run, a moderately run India may emerge."

Office space for the newly created CFA was provided by Accuracy in Media, with money provided by the American Security Council and the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress of Paul Weyrich.

On the CFA Council of Advisors are Richard Allen, former director of the National Security Council in the early days of the Reagan administration; Jeffrey Gaynor, chairman of the Washington-based Heritage Foundation; Maj. Gen. Jack Singlaub, chairman of the World Anti-Communist League; and Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus.

Another adviser is Edward Lozansky, chairman of the Sakharov Institute, whose tracks lead back to Moscow. Lozansky was trained by leading Soviet military intelligence (GRU) official Andrei Sakharov and dispatched to the United States to run the various GRU-controlled Sakharov human-rights committees. Among the most successful Soviet operations run under a human rights cover, Lozansky's Institute is charged with penetrating U.S. military intelligence.

Through these assets of British and Soviet intelligence, Moscow hopes to perpetrate the "Made in USA" label on the assassination of Indira Gandhi. This cover leaves in place the ongoing operations against the leadership of India.



## Moscow's man said Gandhi had to go

by Rachel Douglas

One of the old guard of a special department in the Kremlin sounded what turned out to be a deathknell for Indira Gandhi, telling the *Times* of India on Sept. 30, 1984 that the Soviet Union perceived problems with "the strengthening of tendencies for power in one person."

The speaker was Rostislav A. Ulyanovskii, Deputy Chief of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC CPSU). Since 1966, Ulyanovskii, now 80 years old, has held this post of right-hand man in charge of Third World affairs, to the old Communist International holdover, CC CPSU Secretary Boris Ponomarev. The International Department, headed by Ponomarev and Vadim Zagladin, oversees Soviet relations with so-called "non-ruling parties," which include communist parties abroad, social democratic parties, and diverse movements in the Third World.

Writing in Russian publications, Ulyanovskii appears as a theoretician, to explain tricky points such as how fundamentalist Islam may be "progressive" in Iran, yet "reactionary" in neighboring Afghanistan. As case officer for Third World situations of political interest to Moscow, such as India's internal affairs, Ulyanovskii meets with the relevant parties and puts out the Soviet line of the moment in local publications.

In India, Ulyanovskii met frequently with leaders of the Communist Party of India (CPI) to give marching orders that shifted with kaleidoscopic rapidity, depending on the Soviets' desire to accommodate or to cause trouble for Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress Party. After 1977, when she was out of power and the Soviets embraced the short-lived Janata coalition government, the CPI was hostile to Mrs. Gandhi. Upon her return to power, there commenced a long period of blowing hot and cold, when the CPI's attitude toward her Congress (I) ranged from critical support to, in some cases, collaboration with the Hindu extremist RSS against Mrs. Gandhi's forces.

The Soviets, as usual, were cultivating assets wherever they found them.

In 1982, Ulyanovskii caused a stir with an article he

published in India, which asserted that the Congress Party outweighed any other as a progressive force on the Indian political scene after independence. This was seen as an unprecedented humiliation of the CPI and an overture to Indira Gandhi to form closer ties to the Soviet Union. Two years later, the pendulum had swung back the other way, to the message in Ulyanovskii's Sept. 30 remarks: If Mrs. Gandhi were to disappear, that would be all right.

Meanwhile, an anonymous Soviet staff officer, in an article reported Oct. 28 by the London *Observer*, forecast that a superpower confrontation could soon arise out of tensions on the Indian subcontinent.

### The case of Khomeini

In the case of India, to which the Soviet Union claims to be a friend and benefactor, Moscow is cautious about overtly fomenting strife. For public purposes, Moscow propaganda denounces the Sikh separatists and their emigré firebrand, Chauhan Singh, although this "Indian Khomeini" has boasted of his own visits to Tashkent, Soviet Uzbekistan. While Moscow propaganda railed against Chauhan Singh as a CIA operative, Ulyanovskii quietly concurred with him about "the strengthening of tendencies for power in one person."

In the case of Iran, Ulyanovskii was more open. Although the Shah had been welcomed as an honored guest in the U.S.S.R., the Soviets did not have such an image to keep polished as they do in India. Writing in the Moscow weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* in June 1983, Ulyanovskii simply chalked up Khomeini's gangs as part of "the Iranian people's anti-imperialist movement, which was gaining in scope under religious slogans. . . ."

The "anti-imperialist" catch-phrase is the giveaway: No matter how oppressive and bloodthirsty a movement is, as long as it has the potential to augment Soviet power in a region, slicing away at that of the United States, it rates as one of the "progressive forces" in the world.

Ulyanovskii attacked the book *Hostage to Khomeini*, written by *EIR*'s Middle East department on the initiative of Lyndon LaRouche. Ulyanovskii wrote: "Illustrating with concrete, real facts the unscrupulousness of Carter's policy in the hostage crisis . . . the author at the same time makes his criticism of the U.S. president so grotesque that it practically goes beyond the limits of credibility. Thus, [co-author] R. Dreyfuss asserts that it was Carter, in collaboration with British Intelligence and the BBC, who helped the coming to power in Iran of 'a gang of cutthroats' headed by the Ayatollah Khomeini, whom he describes without batting an eyelid as a 'profound moral evil' and 'an amoral, vindictive old man, whose perverted model of Islam actually has nothing in common with religion.' . . . Having 'defamed' Carter and above all Khomeini in this way, the author does not omit to pay 'attention' also to the Soviet Union, asserting with reference to 'information from a source,' that the piratic U.S.

air raid into Iran in April 1980 failed because of the 'intervention' of Soviet MiG-21 airplanes."

Not mentioned by Ulyanovskii, but unquestionably a factor in his outburst against *Hostage to Khomeini*, was the chapter of the book that identified the interface between Soviet and British intelligence in the Middle East, in the person and networks of former British intelligence kingpin, now KGB General Kim Philby. The point Ulyanovskii and his bosses would prefer not to draw attention to is that the Soviet Union since the war has acquired extensive assets of British and Nazi intelligence services in the Middle East and South Asia.

### Tashkent

How these assets are deployed, through a vast machine of covert operatives, commandoes, priests, party men, and ethnographers, is the subject of the *EIR* Special Report, *How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East* (1983). Ulyanovskii's International Department and the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Orientology Institute, on the board of whose journal sits Ulyanovskii, are in the thick of it.

The Third World section of the International Department descends from the Communist International's July 1920 Baku Congress of Peoples of the East. Dominated by the group known as Islamo-Marxists, the Baku conference charted Comintern policy for the colonial sector, stressing the revolutionary fervor of the East.

Shortly after Baku, the Comintern's Central Asiatic Bureau was set up in Tashkent by the Indian M. N. Roy, a freelance agitator who, before hooking up with the Comintern in Mexico, had co-founded the Mexican Communist Party while on a German intelligence payroll. Roy's Tashkent bureau was succeeded in 1921 by the Moscow-based Eastern Section of the Comintern, the immediate predecessor of Ulyanovskii's office.

In the 1950s, the Soviets turned to the British and Italian Communist parties, in particular, for help in building up the Third World expertise of the International Department and the foreign affairs think-tanks. These parties had great experience in colonial affairs; the British party at times functioned effectively as an arm of the British Foreign Office. Its leading "Third Worldist," a frequent contributor to Soviet journals in the 1950s, was R. Palme Dutt, the half-Indian cousin of Swedish Social Democrat Olof Palme.

Ulyanovskii works through both this Comintern apparatus and the Orientology Institute, whose job is to profile social and cultural developments in the Mideast and Asia with the aim of their optimal exploitation by the U.S.S.R. Based in Moscow, the Soviet orientologists maintain satellite centers in Tashkent and the other Soviet republics of Central Asia. There, as well as to the officially sanctioned Muslim Board in Tashkent, potential friends and troublemakers come from Iran, India, and elsewhere for consultations and training.

# Moscow attacks the

by Nancy Spannaus

In the midst of Euromissile deployments, famine in Africa, and a worldwide depression, it hardly seems likely that the Soviet Central Committee would put the matter of birthday celebrations for Friedrich Schiller on their agenda this fall. Yet it seems that that is precisely what they did. There is no

## *New Times* hits the Schiller Institute

*The following are excerpts from Vadim Zagladin's article in New Times attacking the Schiller Institute:*

Here is a report from the United States.

An organization calling itself Schiller Institute was set up there in August. The list of sponsors includes organizations of the U.S. extreme Right like the American Conservative Union and the Heritage Foundation [sic], and also notorious West German reactionaries.

After consulting the appropriate quarters in Wiesbaden, the founding fathers chose Arlington, a suburb of Washington as the site for the new organization. The choice of name suggests the noblest intentions, but the institute's neo-Nazi, revanchist programme shows that it was an act of sacrilege towards the memory of the great humanist. Europeans? The directors of the new organization dismiss them as "feeble-minded weaklings" for favouring trade with socialist countries. Members of the peace movement? "Traitors ignorant of military matters."

The institute's purpose is to "re-establish the Western alliance on a new, positive basis," that of a "healthy world order" (doesn't this recall Hitler's "New Order"?)

The American interpretation of a "healthy world order" is identical with the content of the "crusade" against socialism, for establishing U.S. world hegemony. And the campaign for such a "world order" provides a sphere of action for the West German Right, with the revanchists at their heels.

# Schiller Institute

other explanation for the fact that *New Times*, an international periodical of Soviet officialdom, published in its mid-October issue an attack by Central Committee member Vadim Zagladin on the Schiller Institute.

Zagladin's article, entitled "Designs of the Doomed," begins as one of the Soviet Union's standard series of attacks against so-called revanchism in West Germany. As such, it is a patent fallacy of composition, putting together phrases and images in such a way as to paint a picture of a Germany raring to charge across the borders into Eastern Europe.

Nothing, of course, could be further from the truth, and Zagladin, who oversees Soviet Communist Party relations with Western communist and social-democratic parties, certainly knows it.

Suddenly, two-thirds of the way through, the Zagladin article departs from its ordinary "revanchism" script:

"As well as maintaining close ties with definite circles within the present Federal Republic's ruling quarters, the latter-day Hitler worshippers and apostles of revanchism have other patrons, too." Zagladin then goes into his attack on the Schiller Institute, claiming it is a tool of the United States. (See box)

Aside from certain hilarious features about Zagladin's description—including linking the militantly anti-LaRouche Heritage Foundation to the Schiller Institute—the attack follows the pattern of previous Soviet attacks on the activities of Lyndon H. LaRouche. The program of the Institute—which rests on the republican principles of the nation-state and freedom established by the poet Schiller—is characterized as "neo-Nazi" and "revanchist."

But there indeed is something new here. While the Soviets have devoted much vituperation to LaRouche, especially following the announcement by President Reagan of a policy of strategic defense, most of their attacks have centered on LaRouche personally. This attack is different.

In fact, the pattern of behavior, and the level from which the attacks are coming, leads one to the conclusion that the Soviets currently see the Schiller Institute, which was founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche and her husband, as a vital threat to their plans for world domination in the immediate period ahead.

This is not the first time that the Soviets have attacked the Schiller Institute. The first attack occurred in *Neues Deutschland*, the official daily of the German Democratic Republic,

on Aug. 16, 1984. At that time, the Schiller Institute was only a little more than a month old, having been founded at a gathering of about 1,000 individuals at Arlington, Virginia on July 4. Extraordinary indeed.

*Neues Deutschland's* attack functioned as a signal piece to Soviet agents of influence in West Germany, where the Institute was planning to hold its second international conference on Sept. 23-24. As usual, the content of the attacks was unimaginative. The Schiller Institute was labeled a "right-wing extremist organization." Most dangerous, in the author's opinion, was the link of the Schiller Institute to the electoral campaign of U.S. independent Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who was cited as having "large political influence in the United States."

## Telegram of greetings from Colombia's Betancur

*The telegram sent to the Schiller Institute in Bogotá, Colombia, by President Belasario Betancur is printed below:*

Palacio Narino  
Bogotá  
Presidential Palace  
Nov. 7, 1984, 5:20 p.m.

Professor Gerardo Teran Canal  
Schiller Institute  
Bogotá

I send you, and all of the participants in the Institute, my congratulations on the occasion of the commemoration of the 225th anniversary of the birth of the poet Friedrich Schiller.

The admiration which his works awaken among all lovers of art and liberty, and the immortality of his artistic and pedagogical ideals, make of the German poet one of the great beacons of humanity. I am therefore very pleased to join with you in the commemorative acts which the Schiller Institute has organized in memory of his work. I regret that I am not able to join you personally, but I am with you in spirit.

Receive the warm greetings of your compatriot and friend,

Belisario Betancur.

What the Soviets were really upset about was not very hard to see. Before the activity of the Schiller Institute, including mass petitioning and mass media coverage, took off in the early summer, the Soviets had virtually a free hand at organizing every part of the political spectrum of West Germany into a "capitulation" faction. But with the emergence of a U.S.-based organization dedicated to preserving the U.S.-German alliance on terms which would not only provide military defense, but also economic recovery, the Soviets were faced with a revival of patriotic *spine* in West Germany that they didn't like at all.

The Soviet signal succeeded in getting the message to important agents of influence in the West, including individuals in the U.S. embassy in Bonn and in West German conservative circles. But they did not succeed in sabotaging the West German conference. Not only did the conference draw more than 1,000 persons, including 100 from the United States, but Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Schiller Conference founder who had been unable to return to her country for nearly a year due to the level of security threat posed by the Kissinger-KGB forces, was able to keynote the conference.

### Cultural warfare

With this second attack on the Schiller Institute, the Soviets are indicating what other intelligence sources watching the progress of that institution have also noted—the Schiller Institute represents a powerful rallying point for the strengthening of the Western Alliance around policies that will effectively deter the Russians.

The way that the Schiller Institute has shown this potential is not with especially massive forces (although over 700,000 signatures for the defense of the Western Alliance have been gathered), or with the adherence of many prominent personalities. The potential has been demonstrated through the power of the *idea* that a revival of Western cultural values, best represented by Schiller, hold the key to preventing the collapse of the West before the Soviet offensive.

This is a kind of power, cultural power, which the Russians quite correctly fear.

There is no more striking example of this power than the furor which the Schiller Institute has set into motion with the plans for the international celebration of Schiller's 225th birthday. Helga Zepp-LaRouche set the goal that these celebrations be even larger than those of 1859, which drew tens of thousands of individuals into parades, concerts, and poetry readings throughout the United States and Western Europe. With only six weeks to put the celebrations together, it appears that this indeed will be done.

It was to be expected that the call for massive public celebrations of Schiller's birthday would be well received in West Germany, where the population well knows and esteems their beloved poet. Before the blast of threats and counterorganizing had issued from the Soviet agents of influence in that country, the celebrations planned there—from Berlin to Dortmund to Munich—were on a grand scale.

It was in Germany, the first Western country the Soviets hope to assume power over, that they and their allies among the oligarchy of the West took the most aggressive action to stop these celebrations. Like the Nazis, who demanded that certain sections of Schiller's works be expurgated because of their republican content, the Soviets and their agents of influence have moved hard to try to suppress the revival of Schiller's ideas of beauty and political freedom.

But the Russians have been outflanked. While they were deploying to prevent celebrations in West Germany, the idea

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*"With the emergence of a U.S.-based organization dedicated to preserving the U.S.-German alliance, for both military defense and economic recovery, the Soviets were faced with a revival of patriotic spine in West Germany that they didn't like at all."*

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of the birthday parties was catching on like wildfire throughout the rest of the world. In the United States, 12 states and more than 32 cities have declared Nov. 10 Schiller Day. In a country where Schiller has been practically unknown for 60 years, public officials are gladly proclaiming America's debt to the poet of freedom and his universal ideas of beauty and joy.

These proclamations will be supplemented on the weekend of Nov. 10-11 with public parades and congregations in at least 25 cities throughout the United States. Already, response in the inner cities demonstrates the receptivity of the population. In more than a few instances, individuals have responded to approaches by Schiller Institute organizers by singing the "Ode to Joy."

Even more exciting has been the warm response in Ibero-America to the birthday celebrations. The telegram of Colombian President Belisario Betancur (see box) is certainly the most extraordinary indication of the depth of cultural response to the ideas raised by the Schiller Institute—but it has been replicated among less prominent leaders, and just plain citizens, in Venezuela, Peru, and Mexico as well.

How can the Soviets fight back against the upsurge of optimism and courage which, once mobilized in the fight for the culture of Schiller, can reinvigorate the Western Alliance? Only by spreading lies and slanders, or even commissioning an assassin's bullet against the promulgator of that cultural optimism.

Yet, they do it in desperation. For as much as they hate them, the ideas of Schiller will not die.

# Behind the ETA Basque terror gang

*The anthropology of terror: José Miguel de Barandiaran—Part III in a series by Katherine Kanter.*

*This is the third article in a series on the origins of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization which has killed at least 500 people in the past decade, and is now laying siege to the Spanish state. In the previous articles (EIR, Sept. 18 and Oct. 1), we pointed out the origin of this separatist-terrorist gang in the counter-revolutionist movement known as Carlism in the early 19th century, which was an alliance between the Inquisitorial faction of clerics and the Anglo-Austrian-backed Pretender to the Spanish throne, Don Carlos; they intended to overthrow the “modernizing” Bourbon dynasty, which stood in close political relation to the more progressive French dynastic elements, and therefore undertook to weaken the Spanish state by the creation of armed bands organized around “regionalist” demands. In the Basque country, these bands were called Requetés, and they terrorized the local population by their brutal sadism. They are the predecessors of ETA.*

*Previously, we analyzed the case of Sabino de Arana y Goiri, the late 19th-century linguist who developed a separatist cult around the primitive Basque language. We continue now with the story of José Miguel de Barandiaran, who is viewed as the patriarch of Basque “culture”—the tribalism which he personally manufactured out of thin air, with help from Benedictine monks and Nazi race scientists.*

José Miguel de Barandiaran was for most of the 20th century one of the most “widely respected authorities” on “Basque culture” and paleontology in Europe. He was the author of several hundred books, articles, and monographs on paleontology, archeology, anthropology, sociology, linguistics, literature and versification, black magic, folklore, folk medicine, and folk music—all, without exception, pertaining to the Basque provinces of Spain. He was a member of the Spanish Royal Academy, the Royal Basque Academy of Language, and several dozen international honorary societies.

How did a priest from a supposedly humble background rise to become one of the most influential thinkers in European anthropology, the godfather of one of the most dangerous terrorist rings in modern history, whose career intersects those of known ETA terrorists at all key junctures? The an-

swer is a case-study in the creation of the belief-structure of terrorism.

## **Benedictines and Gnostics**

Don José Miguel was born in 1889 in Ataun, in the Basque provinces, a tiny village from which one in every seventeen inhabitants had entered religious orders since the early 19th century, a village only two kilometers from the Benedictine monastery of Lazcano. That monastery dominated the mental life of the peasants in the surrounding areas, spreading the Cult of Mary; in 1967, it was stormed by the Civil Guard for harboring wanted murderers of the ETA cult. It would therefore probably not be out of line to suggest that Don José Miguel grew up in a thoroughly Benedictine environment, a point of utmost significance in so far as terrorism is concerned, as this magazine has demonstrated before in the case of the terrorist umbrella organization Ciemen on the Franco-Spanish border (EIR, Sept. 6, 1983).

The Benedictines do not have a large number of abbeys and priories in the Vasco-Navarrese provinces of Spain and France, but that fact is no measure of their relative weight. Their special expertise is the manipulation of the minds of the population: Since at least the 1880s, they have been involved in the most intensive study of *liturgy* as a means of shifting the perception of reality of the masses of peasants and workers. They translated the liturgy into Basque in a very special way, skillfully stressing the noun forms as opposed to verbal forms of action (thereby eliminating the possibility of creative thought), and simplifying this already grotesquely simple tongue down to a succession of clicks and grunts, under the pretext of “unification of dialects.” Great attention was paid to the rites, the ceremony which accompanied the liturgy, so as to create several generations of Basques who were completely unfamiliar with the ideas of the New Testament—that document not being reducible to cultish mumbo-jumbo. The effects of this linguistic brainwashing is to produce enraged individuals, putty in the hands of the Inquisition.

Ritualism and magic are two very closely related approaches to the world, and we shall see how Don José Miguel wound and bound them together under a “Catholic” cover to

create what is rapidly becoming a mass-based fascist movement. For ETA is but the terrorist hard-core of a quarter-million strong above-ground political formation, the Herri Batasuna party, which has carried out stormtrooper attacks against other political parties and stonings of Spanish politicians.

Just after the turn of the century, Don José Miguel enrolled at the Benedictine seminary at Vitoria, the capital of the province of Alava, in the Basque country. The entire student body at this seminary was either Integrist, Carlist, or Separatist—or all three.

The Catholic hierarchy was and is a highly factionalized body, and there exists within the Roman Curia a group of ancient and evil oligarchical families, some of which—like the Colonnas and the Massimo princes—trace their ancestry back before Julius Caesar. These families have never accepted the teachings of the progressive, Augustinian current in the Catholic Church. Their belief structure is essentially *Gnostic*; they find especially abhorrent the notion that Jesus Christ is both God and Man, and that therefore each human being has within him a spark of the divine. These oligarchs have used and continue to use their wealth and power to impose upon the Pope a compromise with their factional allies—on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

The Gnostic belief structure not only tolerates terrorism, but indeed requires it, since it views the world as locked in an apocalyptic battle between the forces of Light and Darkness, in which the most hideous actions can be justified, because the material world is “evil” and does not represent “reality.”

The overwhelming majority of the Catholic hierarchs in the Basque and Catalan provinces of Spain are Gnostics, organized around the Benedictine monasteries of Santo Domingo de Silos at Burgos, and of Montserrat at Barcelona—the latter being the universal center of the Gnostic cult of the Holy Grail.

These are the forces that challenged the authority of the Spanish state as embodied in the Bourbon dynasty, and exacerbated any regionalist grievances which might lead to the dissolution of that state. Until the turn of the century, however, there was no movement favoring the outright separation of the Basque country from Spain. The Vitoria seminary, which Don José Miguel attended, was a hotbed of extreme-rightist intrigue against the government, but the radical separatists were still considered a somewhat unkempt minority, and were even persecuted by more traditional conservative elements.

However, in the early 1920s, a decision was made by the faction identified with the Roman Curia—the New Inquisition—to bring to the fore, not the Integrist or Carlist elements as such, but rather the more extreme radical-separatists, as the Curia correctly understood that regionalism was a mindset which would perfectly integrate itself into the burgeoning fascist parties.

Over the resistance of the above-mentioned conservative clerics, this long-term approach was imposed by the Curia, and in the main, enthusiastically backed by the Basque and Andalusian oligarchy. In the short term, Basque and Catalan nationalism fed into the disaster of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39), with the monastery at Montserrat pumping in the separatist propaganda which helped ensure that over a million persons died in that rehearsal for World War II. In the medium term, under the Franco regime (1939-75), those regionalist insurgencies were used by the oligarchs to provoke government repression that would destroy or drive into exile Spain's intellectual elites, further undermining the integrity of the centralized state. In the long term, the underground net of the Basque regionalist movement has become inseparably intertwined with the Sicilian mafia—of similar historical origins—and is the largest narcotics, arms, and assassination net in the Western world, covering all of Europe and most of Spanish America.

### Nazi race science

Here we can pick up the trail leading from Don José Miguel's training at the Benedictine seminary, to his association with Nazi theoreticians of racial “purification.”

Don José Miguel began his career as a magician, a very systematic one indeed. In 1913, at the age of 24, the supposedly penniless priest went on an ambitious voyage to Leipzig, to study with Prof. Wilhelm Wundt, an expert in *Volkerpsychologie* (mass psychology). Professor Wundt was one of the key individuals working on the project to create a mass-based fascist movement. He was part of a small group of Austro-German pseudo-scholars, closely linked to both the Germanic and Sicilian branches of the Thule Society—the Gnostic cult which created Adolf Hitler. Wundt's circle was active in creating the two inseparably intertwined branches of race science: anthropology-ethnology and eugenics.

To do this, they had to combat the opposing, truly scientific, current in German archaeology and related fields—the heritage of the Humboldt brothers, who had studied the ancient history of peoples, their tongues, their architecture and calendars, in order to understand the scientific advances which make human progress possible. The New Inquisition, launched with renewed vigor after the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, countered these investigations with its own feudalistic world outlook, and financed only those disciplines which would serve to legitimize its feudalistic racialist pretensions.

Hence, there sprang up like fungi in the late 19th century a whole array of new pseudo-physical sciences like anthropometry (determining race by measuring the human body), craniometry (the same, by the study of the skull), eugenics (of which the Harriman family was the leading 20th-century sponsor, and Adolf Hitler the chief practitioner), hematological distribution (racial-geographical distribution of blood-types), and physical anthropology.

Parallel to this, a whole new array of so-called social

sciences appeared: sociology, a science which the author likes to call the Entomology of Man, being the study which compares human behavior to that of insects; psychology; psychology of religions; and mass psychology (*Volkerpsychologie*), all of which deal with the manufacturing of synthetic religions and myths.

For the race scientists and cult-controllers, the key was combating modern civilization with animism, primitivism, the fabrication of full-blown synthetic mythologies. Don José Miguel describes a book by P. de Broglie, a French descendant of Venetian princes, entitled *Problems and Conclusions of the History of Religions* (Paris, 1904), as the work which most molded his world outlook and prepared him for the teachings of Professor Wundt. De Broglie's thesis is that there is an internal coherence between primitivism and the Catholic faith, as both include belief in a Higher Being, and therefore, in a deeper sense, do not exclude one another.

Immediately on his return from Leipzig, Don José Miguel began to seek out the archetypal mythical and magical forms native to the Basque region, to shape them into a racialist cult. In this he was aided, from 1917 on, by Henri Breuil, world-famous paleontologist, priest, and intimate friend of Jesuit cult theoretician Teilhard de Chardin and of Paul Rivet, the mentor of contemporary anthropologist and cult-controller Jacques Soustelle. Don José Miguel's other most intimate companion was Telesforo de Aranzadi, a paleontologist and biologist then teaching at the University of Barcelona, one of the most evil and unashamed anti-Semites of the century.

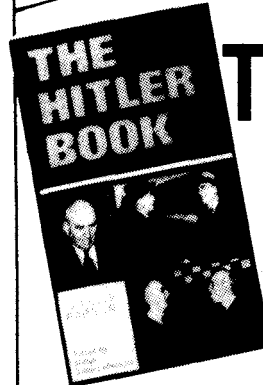
Don José Miguel began to advance the thesis that the true religion of the Basque people was to be known as the *Gentile* religion, because the original population of the Basque provinces, according to him and a handful of other race scientists, was a tribe called the Gentiles, with a very characteristic belief structure.

They were, he believed, an *evil* force—this is a critical point—of almost super-human strength and courage, composed of various tribes resembling more hairy beasts in their appearance than men. After the advent of Christianity, many of them hid out in the caves (where the ETA terrorists often hide out today) of the Pyrennee Mountains, committing all sorts of crimes of which they were unashamedly proud, and being the object of great admiration and superstition by the ordinary people. They were attended by all manner of wood and water spirits, most of them malevolent. In this figure of the all-powerful, admired *evil* force, one recognizes the fascist dictator, though clad in a hairy animal skin and speaking Basque.

To spread this belief structure, Don José Miguel founded in 1921, *within the Catholic seminary of Vitoria*, a club called Eusko-Folklore, and then in 1924, with a group of seminary students, one of the first radio stations to spread these ideas among the Basque people. With these moves, the "ETA project" was fully launched.

*To be continued*

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## Step-up in Stalin's rehabilitation

*Will his portrait be back at the side of Lenin's by next year's celebrations of the victory in World War II?*

**O**n the eve of the 67th anniversary celebrations of the Bolshevik Revolution in Moscow, an article in a leading Russian publication rehabilitated Josef Stalin to the pantheon of the Soviet Union's "great revolutionary heroes."

On Nov. 6, the newspaper of the Russian Republic of the U.S.S.R., *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, gave credit to Stalin for the support he gave to Lenin in the days of the Bolshevik takeover. "They [Stalin and Lenin] were united by an all-embracing devotion to the cause of the Revolution, and they embodied the vital qualities of the professional revolutionary." Stalin was named as a colleague of Lenin's whose "revolutionary fervor daily nourished Lenin's ideas and acts."

The campaign to rehabilitate Stalin has unsettled some heretofore complacent imperial circles in the West. Martin Walker, the London *Guardian's* Moscow correspondent, calls the campaign of "considerable internal significance." It is the first time in two decades that Stalin has been given direct credit for the revolution.

Stalin's rehabilitation is accompanied by that of his daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, who has been given back her Soviet citizenship 17 years after she defected and was denounced as a traitor. The Soviet press also prominently announced the extension of citizenship to her American-born daughter, Olga Peters, who by every indication was whisked off to the U.S.S.R. against her will.

Then there was the release of a new movie about Marshal Zhukov, "which focuses at length on Stalin as

the great war leader." Finally, the famous Russian opera singer Chaliapine's ashes were returned to Moscow from Paris and reinterred in the Novodevichy Monastery cemetery in front of Soviet culture officials and large crowds. "All our history is coming home in time for the 40th anniversary of the 1945 victory. . . . It is inconceivable that the victory could be celebrated without honoring Stalin's memory, too, no matter what other things he did," said a source quoted by Walker.

Indeed, on July 3, Vsyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's right-hand hatchet man from 1939 to 1949 reemerged "out of the blue" at the age of 94, and was reinstated with full honor in the party. Molotov negotiated the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact and the Yalta and Potsdam agreements of 1945. He was rehabilitated during the largest Soviet military maneuvers since the end of World War II, accompanied by violent Soviet attacks on West Germany charging "violations of the 1945 Potsdam and Yalta agreements."

In mid-September, the Soviet Union internationally distributed a wire written by TASS Deputy Director Krasikov. Simultaneously, a major article appeared in *Sovietskaya Rossiya*. Both praised the August 23, 1939 signing of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Stalin and Molotov were "compelled to sign" a non-aggression pact to "gain time," said TASS, a "lesson applicable today."

Given Soviet characterizations of Ronald Reagan as a new Hitler, the Soviets are saying that any talks with the U.S. administration now are mere

pre-war actions to "gain time," like the pact with Hitler by the Stalin they are now rehabilitating.

It is of singular importance that this approach was initiated by former chief-of-staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, who now heads the Western Theater of War, and was responsible for the intensification of war preparations as outlined in his 1983 reorganization of the Soviet Order of Battle. The May 9, 1983 *Izvestiya* ran an article by Ogarkov saying that "especially fruitful during the war years was the role played by the 'Stavka' of the Supreme General Council headed by J. V. Stalin." This praise of Stalin was repeated by Ogarkov in May of this year in *Izvestiya*.

While Ogarkov was still chief of staff, the armed forces' Radio Volga broadcast a recording of Stalin's voice for the first time in decades. The speech, delivered Nov. 7, 1941, included: "The war in which you are fighting is a war of liberation, a just war. . . . May you be inspired . . . by the gallantry of our great ancestors." His list began with Alexander Nevsky, who defeated the Teutons in the 13th century.

According to the Munich-based Radio Liberty, Marshal Ogarkov has just written another major article entitled "The Unfading Glory of Soviet Arms," for the latest issue of *Kommunist* (No. 21), the armed forces journal, in which he once again stresses the "key role" of Stalin in the victory over Germany.

While there were no portraits of Stalin at last week's 67th anniversary commemoration of the revolution, some Western observers fear that by next year, in time for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, Stalin's picture will be prominently displayed side by side with Lenin's in Red Square.



## The Social Democrats vs. Reagan

*Will Central America explode? Watch the moves of Willy Brandt and the Socialist International.*

**T**he beginning of November marked a drastic shift in the approach of the German Social Democrats to the United States: It was a shift from anti-American sentiment to open, Soviet-like hostility.

The process was begun by the party's chairman, Willy Brandt himself, who toured eight countries in Spanish-speaking America in October with the intention of sparking ferment against Reagan. Brandt's trip was crowned by visits to Havana and Managua.

After Brandt's return, the Social Democratic leadership in Bonn started to work on a platform for the new confrontation strategy against Reagan, whose re-election had been taken into account. The party's official weekly magazine, *Vorwärts*, set the tone with articles predicting a collapse in the value of the dollar by no later than spring 1985, and with features supporting the Cubans and Nicaraguans.

The incredible high point of this propaganda campaign was a review of a new play, *Judith*, whose plot deals with preparation of an assassination attempt against "the U.S. President" to prevent nuclear holocaust.

The Social Democrats may defend themselves: We are no assassins, nor is Willy Brandt. But they are energetically creating an environment in which the murder of the President, or any attempt on his life, would be handily explained as a "mere reaction to his fatal policies."

The main interest of the Social Democrats is that of Moscow, to exploit all opportunities for confronta-

tion with Reagan in such a way that the political and strategic decoupling of Europe from the United States is facilitated. Like the Soviets, the Social Democrats want an explosion in Central America, which they hope will force U.S. troop withdrawal from Western Europe.

On Nov. 2, the presidium of the Social Democrats passed a policy memorandum which denounced Reagan for planning "to bring Nicaragua down politically, militarily, and economically by means of pressure, threats, and aggression." The memorandum said that the Reagan administration's policy was to fund, train, and equip the *contras* against Managua.

But siding with the Jesuit command in Managua was not the real point: "The continuation of the previous Central American policy of the U.S.A. would consequently lead to a severe aggravation of the moral and political foundations of the Western Alliance." In other words: The Central American crisis will accelerate the decoupling of Europe from the United States.

On Nov. 3, a demonstration of about 20,000 peaceniks, pro-Nicaraguan solidarity groups, and other radicals in Bonn was honored by Willy Brandt's presence, and the speech he gave to this mob was again revealing: "Whoever expressed outrage over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan yesterday, must not remain silent if the U.S.A. is funding enemies of the government of Nicaragua, mining ports,

and encouraging acts of sabotage in Central America."

Neither Brandt nor the SPD have ever "expressed outrage over the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan," which makes the point clear.

But more was yet to come: On Nov. 6, a sizeable battalion of Social Democrats in West Berlin marched together with several thousand Communists, radicalized churchniks, and other radicals in a "day of action against Reagan." The anti-Reagan manifesto which formed the political platform of the protesters read: "Not another four years of arms race and threats!" "Not another four years of U.S.A. interventionism in Central America!" "Not another four years of exploitation, unemployment, and impoverishment!"

Part of the ferment whipped up by Brandt and his like will go beyond mere slogans: It has been leaked that the radical metal-workers union, several radical-socialist sections of labor youth organizations, and young socialists of the Social Democratic Party will soon form "international solidarity brigades" which are to be shipped to Nicaragua this winter.

The last time the drums were beaten for the formation of such "international brigades" was between 1936 and 1939, when the Socialist International sent thousands of young men into battle against the armies of Generalissimo Franco in the bloody Spanish Civil War. Willy Brandt was a prominent coordinator of the "brigades" operation then.

It came as no surprise, therefore, when news leaks made the rounds in Bonn that the American administration has given orders to all its embassies abroad to watch "the moves of Willy Brandt and the Socialist International," especially in connection with the Central American region.

### Mitterrand's anti-American tilt

*The Elysée's campaign against "space weapons" is placing France in Europe's "Neville Chamberlain" camp.*

**R**ecent pronouncements on foreign policy and defense by top French government spokesmen are an alarming indication of how far France is being pushed toward alignment with the "independent Europe" faction of Britain's Lord Carrington, the advocates of appeasement of the Soviet Union.

The government of President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has emerged as one of the most outspoken Western adversaries of the "militarization of space"—that is, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which is crucial to the defense of the Western alliance. While what Mitterrand and Fabius are doing is not necessarily the same thing as what they are saying (since, for example, France has its own intensive program for research in antiballistic-missile defense), their statements nevertheless give cause for concern.

Bernard Vernier-Palliez, the outgoing French ambassador in Washington, expressed "reservations" about the SDI in an interview to the *Washington Post* published on Oct. 30. As concerns nuclear weapons and the U.S. deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, he said, "Up to now Paris and Washington have seen eye to eye." But the possibility of replacing the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (which relies on offensive nuclear forces) with Mutually Assured Survival—as the new U.S. doctrine, which emphasizes *defense*, would do—is another matter, he said. "It would be dangerous to end reliance

on offensive systems. This is something that would concern us." Heads of state, he said, will be much more cautious if there is a risk of escalation to nuclear conflict as a result of their actions. What Vernier-Palliez neglected to mention is that a defense shield protecting both superpowers would make nuclear weapons obsolete!

The ambassador's remarks come in the context of a growing French campaign against "space weapons." On Oct. 17, in a declaration made on the occasion of Hungarian leader Janos Kadar's visit to Paris, President Mitterrand raised "the problem of the arms race" and stated his wish to see "space weapons stay at the lowest possible level."

By opposing the United States on this most crucial issue of defense policy, Mitterrand effectively aligns himself with the "decoupling" faction of Lord Carrington, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, et al., who are seeking to build up an illusory "independent European defense" and reach a "New Yalta" accommodation with the Soviet Union. In the real world, this would deliver France, along with the rest of Europe, into the Soviet sphere of influence. Although Mitterrand sent a warm telegram of congratulations to President Reagan upon the latter's election victory, France's diplomatic moves are hardly bolstering U.S.-European ties.

At the end of October, Mitterrand went to London to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Entente Cordiale,

the 1904 colonial pact by which France and Britain divided up what is today called the Third World into spheres of imperial influence—a treaty that helped create the conditions for World War I. Reliable sources said that the meeting between the French President and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was rather stormy and tense because Mitterrand was trying to shift Thatcher's emphasis away from the Anglo-American connection and towards closer collaboration with Europe.

On various recent occasions, such as the Western European Union meeting in Rome on Oct. 26 and at a summit meeting between Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French officials have been pushing for a strong European defense, trying to standardize the Western European military hardware of the 1990s. This includes proposals for the joint construction of a jet fighter by West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and other European countries, as well as construction of a common main battle tank.

This standardization is certainly necessary, but the idea of decoupling Europe and the United States seems to be always lurking behind these schemes.

Mitterrand's efforts have won the enthusiastic support of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who declared in the first week of November: "The Soviet Union and France should cooperate in order to put international relations back on the road of détente." Gromyko stressed that there are "some convergences in the positions of the two countries, including on the question of preventing the militarization of space, chemical weapons, and nuclear non-proliferation." On these questions, Gromyko saw "the possibility of parallel action by Paris and Moscow."

## Communists caught 'red handed'

*It used to be that only the Christian Democrats were tainted by investigations into the mafia—but no longer.*

**'R**ed administration, yes, but red of shame," was the comment of a Christian Democratic councilman in Piacenza after the arrest of Giovanni Ambroggi. Ambroggi is a Communist, the town's planning chief, and the first Communist alderman ever arrested in the history of Communist and left-coalition regional administrations in Italy.

The Communist councillor for town planning was arrested for "private interests in official proceedings," in particular, issuing patents in an irregular fashion. Three former colleagues of his were arrested some days earlier in Modena, having done too many favors for a Communist real-estate company when they were administrators.

As a result, a political crisis has struck Piacenza, threatening all left administrations in the "red belt" of Emilia Romagna. Until now, all scandals relating to the mafia have posed a threat to the Christian Democratic Party, in the main, with the Communist Party cheering the investigations on from the sidelines in self-confident purity. Is the so-called "party of the clean hands" not so clean as it pretended to be all these years?

The Italian Communist Party is at the center of scandals concerning not only administrative irregularities, but also political connections to the Sicilian and Calabrian mafia. That it functions secretly, as if it were a "mafia," is to be expected. One only need consider the Communists' Bulgarian and Soviet connections which necessarily

have to be hidden. That the Bulgarians, under Soviet supervision, are involved in criminality in the West in connection with local mafias is well established. But that the Communists of Italy have been involved in plain mafia criminal activities has only now been established.

The president of the Italian parliament's Anti-Mafia Commission, the Communist parliamentarian Alinovi, has been accused by his colleagues inside the commission of having suppressed a list of 21 Calabrian administrators linked to the 'ndrangheta, the infamous Calabrian mafia. Some of the administrators he covered for were Communists.

The list was sent to the Anti-Mafia Commission on April 12, 1983 by the prefect of police in Reggio Calabria. The scandal exploded when news of its existence, and its possession by the head of the commission, reached the press. For the first time, the Anti-Mafia Commission met to inquire of its own president, whose resignation has been demanded by the Christian Democratic Party.

Alinovi now stands accused not only of having covered up for his Communist colleagues in the Calabrian mafia, but also of having used his position as president of the commission to attack the political enemies of the Communist Party.

Another Communist leader whose appearance before the Anti-Mafia Commission has been requested by the Christian Democrats is the mayor of Rome Vetere, accused of having done

many favors for a mafioso land-owner in Tor Vergata, including aid in preventing the University of Rome from acquiring any of his land.

The Communist mayor reacted to the accusation by calling a press conference and reading a release extending full support to him from his left administration coalition (Communists, Socialists, Social-Democrats, and Republicans). When the journalists tried to pose some questions about the Tor Vergata case, he simply refused to answer, in what the press called "an act of scornful authoritarianism."

The arrest of the Sicilian mafioso Vito Ciancimino, former Christian Democratic mayor of Palermo, did not help the Communist Party to divert anybody's attention from these "red scandals." Another Sicilian mafiosi by the name of Salvo is under investigation in connection with Ciancimino. In line with a something known as the Cencelli manual—which takes its name from the parliamentarian who proposed that the various Italian economic porkbarrels should be divided up according to electoral percentages among the parties—Salvo actually declared that he was accordingly financing all parties, including the Communist Party.

*Il Popolo*, the organ of the Christian Democratic Party, which was the main target of mafia scandals until now, reminded its readers that not only was the secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, Alessandro Natta, a Fascist boss during the 20 years Mussolini was in power (the Ventennio), but that the Sicilian Communist parliamentarian Macaluso "has relations with some barons suspected of being mafiosi."

Rumors are circulating that if Ciancimino speaks, he will name some names linking the Communist Party to the mafia.

## Look who's in the KGB's service!

*The Heritage Foundation and the Communist Party joined hands to wreck an Oslo conference on the defense of the Western alliance.*

There's probably no country in Europe where the population has stronger sympathies for the Western alliance than Norway, up here on the Northern Flank. The latest polls showed that well over 80% of Norwegians are convinced that their country's membership in the alliance is the correct policy.

The Russians are smart enough to figure out that if they want to get anywhere in a country like Norway, they have to find a foothold inside that overwhelming pro-Western, pro-American majority.

That was the game they played in a nasty little operation during the first week in November. Their ready tools were the Norwegian Communist Party and the networks of the KGB-linked "conservative" Heritage Foundation, based in Washington, D.C.

The Schiller Institute—the organization that Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded to strengthen the Western alliance against Henry Kissinger and his decouplers—had scheduled its first conference in the country for Nov. 3. A group of Norwegians—mainly military-connected people—had been down at the Institute's second international conference in Wiesbaden, West Germany, in September, liked what they heard, and proposed that a seminar be set up in Oslo to introduce these ideas into Norway. They invited speakers from the Institute, including Gen. (ret.) Wilhelm Kuntner, the former deputy commander of the Austrian armed forces; Lennart Hane, a prominent Swedish lawyer, who has been fighting against Olof Palme's

"1984"-like corporatist-fascist apparatus in Sweden, and a few of my colleagues from *EIR*. Preparations were well under way for a successful conference.

Then, the action began. Two days before the conference, the Schiller Institute's office received a call from the newspaper of the Moscow-controlled Communist Party of Norway. The message was straightforward: "If you people from the Schiller Institute intend to tell Norwegians to support Reagan's beam-weapons program, we're going to stop you—just like we did last year!"

The caller referred to a conference held in Oslo, not by the Schiller Institute, but by *EIR*. That time, the Communists went so far as to round up a bunch of peaceniks to demonstrate outside the conference hall, chaining themselves to the door to prevent anyone from entering. They didn't stop the conference, but they managed to disrupt it quite a bit.

This year, as it turned out, the whole "Communists chained to the door" routine was scrapped in favor of a more sophisticated approach. The day after the Communist threat, the leading *conservative* daily in Oslo, *Aftenposten*, ran an item warning people not to attend the Schiller Institute conference to "strengthen the Western alliance!"

Through what channels does a threat like this—originating from the left—so quickly get delivered from the right? The answer is the Heritage Foundation. This gang of scoundrels

and KGB moles pulled some strings inside a little local group in Norway called the "Friends of NATO," and got their chairman, a certain Bjorn Hallstrom, to give the *Aftenposten* a few of the Heritage Foundation's favorite lies about Lyndon LaRouche. Quoting a Heritage Foundation slander sheet, the article said: "LaRouche's organization has anti-Semitic tendencies; it incites violence, and consists of people from the political extremes."

Hallstrom then added what the Heritage Foundation considers its most damning charge against LaRouche: LaRouche says that Henry Kissinger and Lt. Gen. Danny Graham are Soviet agents of influence!

Given the fact that Kissinger is the person most associated with the proposal to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe and that Graham is a key saboteur of President Reagan's program for directed-energy ballistic missile defense systems, Hallstrom's defense of that duo did not exactly strengthen his arguments in the eyes of conservative Norwegians, who fiercely oppose the "decoupling" of the alliance and support the President's beam-weapons program. In short, both *Aftenposten* and the Friends of NATO "goofed," as they admitted afterward.

After reviewing the uproar stirred by its article, *Aftenposten* decided it would be wise to solicit a rebuttal from the Schiller Institute, and then printed that reply prominently on its editorial page. How the other fellow with egg on his face, Hallstrom, is going to explain to his members why a "Friend of NATO" has to publicly stand up in defense of a sellout artist like Henry Kissinger is a question I cannot answer at this point. In any event, some Norwegians did learn a lesson last week: A "conservative" stamp is no guarantee of protection from KGB monkey business.

## The 'Cyprus Dossier,' again.

*The manner of its reemergence is indicative of what the Soviets intend for the region.*

On Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1984, the first official meeting took place between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the new Soviet ambassador to Greece, Igor Andropov, the son of the late Yuri Andropov. The following day, Papandreou left for state visits to Syria and Jordan, the oldest and youngest military clients of the Soviet Union, respectively, in the Arab world. Among Papandreou's other tasks during those visits will be to strengthen the Soviet Union's position in orchestrating both sides of the war between Iran and Iraq.

He left behind him in Athens an unmitigated political disaster provoked by certain statements of a spokesman of the Greek Cypriot government—a statement which is highly indicative of how Igor Andropov intends to play Russia's new game in her Balkan-Levant satrapies.

The Cypriot spokesman, Mr. A. Christophides, announced on Sunday, Nov. 4 that "the United States is no longer interested in the solution of the Cyprus question." He further charged that, according to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, the current status quo in Cyprus, where 40% of the island's territory is occupied by Turkey, favors the interests of both the United States and NATO.

Mr. Christophides then asserted that the Soviet Union has displayed patience in the matter and has prudently avoided getting entangled in the Cyprus mess even though she is favorably inclined toward the Cypriot (and presumably, the Greek) cause.

Finally, Christophides "expressed his fear that the United States might 'destabilize' the Papandreou government, i.e., overthrow it by means of manipulating the Cyprus crisis."

He then proceeded to himself destabilize the Greek regime by stating that which is supposed to be unutterable in modern Greek politics:

"Back in 1977, Messrs. Constantine Caramanlis and Andreas Papandreou entered an agreement to keep the 'Cyprus Dossier' sealed because, among other reasons, in 1974 [after seven years of military dictatorship], Greece was militarily absolutely unprepared to confront Turkey. Moreover, Mr. Caramanlis back then had said that if Turkey knew the [military] situation in 1974, they would certainly know it in 1977."

Mr. Christophides concluded: "Let them know it. The opening of the Cyprus Dossier at this time will be useful."

The following day, Nov. 5, Papandreou's Socialists pushed through a legislative measure establishing a parliamentary commission to open the "Cyprus Dossier."

Few persons know what it contains. This column's best estimate is that the "Cyprus Dossier" contains all the sordid details of a special operation by Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Sulzberger of the *New York Times*, and Winston Lord of the New York Council on Foreign Relations back in the winter 1973-summer 1974 period, right after the Yom Kippur war. Henry Kissinger personally, and Cyrus Sulz-

berger through his Greek-born wife, organized a series of secret meetings in Paris between then-exiled Constantine Caramanlis, two Greek publishers (one of whom is now dead), Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios, and certain representatives of the Turkish military. According to this account, Archbishop Makarios agreed to a pre-arranged Turkish military invasion of Cyprus on the pretext of rescuing his pristine, so to speak, democracy from the accursed dictatorship of his Athenian cousins. Caramanlis is said to have nodded agreement to this scheme of Kissinger's on grounds that it would lead to the toppling of the colonels' junta, an event which would almost certainly catapult him to power in Greece. As it happened, events turned out exactly this way.

Caramanlis, the father figure of modern Greek moderate conservatism, came to power on Turkish bayonettes, half literally. This is presumably the deeper secret of the Cyprus Dossier. Today, Andreas Papandreou is preparing for a presidential election in May 1985, which will decide whether Caramanlis will serve another five years or not, and a general parliamentary election scheduled for October 1985, which might signal either the commencement of a new civil war or the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist "people's democracy" in Greece.

Under Igor Andropov's skillful coaching, Papandreou is systematically destroying Caramanlis with threats to "reveal all" hidden in the Cyprus Dossier. Caramanlis so far has responded with a pathetic "leaking" to the public of certain secret letters written by Andreas's father, the late George Papandreou, which paint Andreas more or less as a traitor to his father's political legacy. But nobody cares about that.

# International Intelligence

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## **RIIA chief: 'Better off without Reagan'**

David Watt, who heads the Royal Institute for International Affairs, writes in the *London Times* on Nov. 9 that Reagan's landslide is "now for the slips."

According to Watt, the election was "a combination of luck and superlative marketing," with no serious foreign policy crisis coming into play in 1984 which would have exposed the limitations of his leadership.

"These strokes of good fortune cleared the way for him to identify himself as the legitimate custodian of the American dream."

"That vision of constant progress and endless abundance has burst forth in the blaze of conservative optimism. After Vietnam, Watergate, recession and the permissive society, the old values have proved their worth, the good old times have been restored, and Old King Cole is on the throne again."

But that dream will soon be exposed as a "fantasy," Watt gloats. The supply-side philosophy of the administration will run the American economy into troubles within a couple of years.

"In foreign policy, it is inconceivable to me that some major upset will not bring Americans face to face with the fact that all the tough rhetoric and military expenditure of the last four years has brought them very limited influence and very few new friends. If and when either of these eventualities occurs, the political reaction will be sharp and the administrative capacity in Washington for coping will still be minimal. When Mr. Reagan shouts 'you ain't seen nothing yet,' he is speaking truer than he knows."

All Reagan has done is to add "psychological fuel to the boom," but on the negative side, "it is possible that without Reagan there would be less anti-Americanism in the world, a better climate of East-West relations, and a less hopeless situation in the Middle East."

Watt concludes that Reagan's attitude of

"oversimplification, muddle, and indirection" will soon be exposed, and "we had better prepare ourselves for some hard and dangerous times when the luck runs out."

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## **Former British minister blasts beam defense**

Speaking at the Council for Arms Control in London, former British foreign secretary Francis Pym criticized President Reagan for the "utopianism" of his "Star Wars" plans, the *London Times* said on Nov 9.

According to the *Times*, Pym acknowledged in his London speech that "Reagan's strategic defense initiative, the Star Wars plans, were based on the appealing idea that technology could provide an effective defense against nuclear attack, so that a nation's safety could rest on physically assured invulnerability, instead of the unattractive principle of mutually assured destruction."

However, Pym claimed that "there was only the smallest prospect of attaining such invulnerability. Scientists considered such near-perfect defense not remotely in sight, and the Soviet Union could see that Western defense did not achieve impermeability."

He called for the earliest possible start of negotiations on control of space weapons.

"The cost [of space weapons] would be colossal; the attempt would probably start a new arms race in offensive weapons and would certainly cause much East-West political friction."

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## **Social Democrats demand ban on space weapons**

The German federal parliament on Nov. 8 discussed a bill for banning space weapons which the opposition Social Democrats introduced. This initiative was decided at a recent congress against beam weapons held at Göttingen, where Soviet scientists also participated.

According to the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*

of Nov. 9, Social Democrats, Greens, and Free Democrats came out opposing the development of space weapons. Free Democratic parliamentarian Uwe Ronneburger said on behalf of his faction that space weapons are "destabilizing."

Reflecting the half-hearted attitude of the government, Willy Wimmer of the ruling Christian Democratic Union endorsed American research in this field, but opposed any arms race in space, i.e., their actual deployment.

The only party which endorsed the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative was the Christian Social Union of Franz-Josef Strauss. Their spokesman in Bonn, Hans Count Huyn, is reported by *Die Welt* to have said that the SDI "does not mean increased insecurity or even increased war danger, but instead increased security and in no case a 'decoupling' of the U.S.A. from Europe, as the SPD is arguing. . . ."

Huyn also said that Washington should officially challenge the Federal Republic to participate in the research program. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger did so unofficially in a recent article under his byline in the West Germany daily *Die Welt*.

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## **Italian reds admit links to Fascism**

The Italian Communist Party (PCI) daily paper, *L'Unita*, confirmed Nov. 9 charges that the party's general secretary, Alessandro Natta, was a leading member of a Fascist youth organization during the time of Mussolini.

In an article attempting to defend Natta by praising his role as that of a Communist agent planted in the Fascist organization, the Communist daily says: "Of course, all this intense activity, his and that of his anti-fascist comrades and friends, could only be possible in the ways offered by circumstances, under the formal cover of the organizations of the fascist regime, that is the

GUF (the fascist youth organization) and the students' journal *Il Campano*."

The scandal was originally raised in the Christian Democracy Party's official newspaper, *Il Popolo*.

Communist Party central committee member Giorgio Napolitano described the story as "old facts," adding:

"You have also to keep in mind that at that time there was a PCI order to members to join the fascist youth organizations in order to engage in political activity."

Remigio Cavedon, author of the original exposé in *Il Popolo*, has revealed to *EIR* that he has more information on the Fascist origins of other Communist leaders, in particular those in the pro-Soviet faction around former Communist Party leader Secchia.

## **TFP cultists ejected from Venezuela**

As rumors of their immanent expulsion from Venezuela spread, the two chiefs of Tradition, Family and Property fled the country to Brazil on Nov. 7.

*EIR* has published several exposés over recent weeks of the pseudo-Christian Gnostic cult's involvement in the past and present plots to kill the Pope.

The Venezuelan daily *2001* reported the news under the headline, "Heads of Devil's Sect Escape to Sao Paulo," and characterized TFP Caracas "bureau chiefs" Fernando Telles and Paulo Campos as "apostles of the new anti-Christ," TFP founder Plinio de Oliveira.

Venezuelan Justice Minister José Manzo González reported that the Religious Group section of his ministry has rejected TFP's petition for "religious group" status. He reiterated that "we will not permit it to stay in the country."

He also refuted TFP allegations in the Venezuelan Congress that its difficulties were caused by the "suspicious U. S. politician Lyndon LaRouche" and venal journalists. Manzo declared categorically that "the

functioning of this group which . . . attacks the fundamental institution of our society, the family, was discovered and put into evidence by investigations made by the office of which I am in charge."

TFP, he said, "is a serious threat, both because of the fanaticism of its members and because of the large amount of money they get."

## **Soviet official: 'Bring back Kissinger'**

In an article in the Swedish daily *Dagens Nyheter* Nov. 8, an anonymous "head of the department for U.S. foreign policy" in Moscow proposes that President Reagan bring Henry Kissinger back into government to strike a U.S.-Soviet deal.

The "curly-gray-haired" Soviet politician wanted to remain anonymous because he "upset the Western World some years ago, when he described the Soviet intervention in Afganistan as a logical consequence of U.S. encirclement of the Soviet Union." He may work in Boris Ponomarev and Vadim Zagladin's International Department of the Soviet party Central Committee.

"The Middle East is presently ripe for joint superpower negotiations . . . preferably quiet ones," the Soviet official writes. "Helping the local actors to reach agreement there was, of course, one of Kissinger's keys to success. Today it might, at the same time, be a first step in a rapprochement between East and West. . . ."

"Then we could have initial discussions on chemical weapons and even more peripheral issues. We could start to discuss space weapons systems . . . The Stockholm Conference could be the place to start discussions.

"Only after that," says the Soviet official, "would it make sense to discuss the big nuclear weapons systems. . . . This could, of course, take time. But those American bastards cannot ignore us Russians, just like we cannot ignore them!"

## **Briefly**

● **HELMUT SCHMIDT**, former West German Chancellor, interviewed on West German television, said he could "almost fully agree 100% with my good friend Henry" Kissinger that European security interests were different from the Strategic Defense Initiative of President Reagan. "We Europeans are more interested in reducing troops and missiles on our continent, while the superpowers tend to put that aside."

● **INDIRA GANDHI'S** grandchildren were involved in a car accident the day before she was assassinated, and authorities now believe it was no accident. *Le Figaro* of Paris says that a car came as if from nowhere and ran into the car containing the daughter and son of Rajiv Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi, two grandsons, and Rajiv's wife Sonya had breakfast the next morning to discuss it. Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated as she left this breakfast meeting.

● **THE AUTHORS** of the best-selling book *Hostage to Khomeini* have announced they will publish a new book, tentatively entitled *Derivative Assassination*—on the murder of Indira Gandhi. It will document the international Anglo-Swiss-Soviet secret intelligence channels responsible for the assassination of the Indian Prime Minister.

● **SIR NIGEL** Bagnall, commander of the British Army on the Rhine (BAOR) and NATO's North Group in Germany, has warned of Soviet plans for a surprise attack against West Germany. In an interview to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* published on Nov. 1, Sir Nigel stated: "The Soviet armed forces are ready for attack." Should the Soviets set up a "partial war mobilization" and couple it with "the appropriate political preparations," he added, "the warning signals would then not be clear ones, and the war mobilization would be disguised as maneuvers."

## Reagan's second term: Beam defense is the key battle!

by Kathleen Klenetsky

On April 24, 1984, Walter Mondale gave a campaign address in Cleveland, Ohio, in which he stated that the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) would be the number one issue in the U.S. presidential elections. "If Reagan is re-elected, the arms race on Earth will be extended to the skies," he warned. "If you help me get nominated, I can make the 1984 election a choice between Star Wars and a space freeze. . ."

"Star Wars" did indeed become the key underlying issue of the presidential campaign, but the results weren't quite what Mondale and his backers expected. Rejecting the streams of anti-SDI claptrap which had been steadily pouring forth from the national media, the Mondale apparatus, and Moscow, the American population *has* chosen between "Star Wars and a space freeze." And their choice, registered at the polls Nov. 6, is overwhelmingly and enthusiastically in favor of the President's proposal to develop a technological defense against nuclear annihilation.

That is the real significance of Reagan's humiliating defeat of his Democratic opponent. By handing Reagan a 59% share of the popular vote, and a record-breaking 525 electoral votes, the American people have roundly repudiated not only Mondale himself, but the whole nuclear freeze crowd and the "Let's make a deal with Moscow at any cost" mentality that goes with it. They also delivered a well-deserved kick in the pants to the Establishment news media, whose pro-Mondale, anti-"Star Wars" bias was so obvious it almost made *Pravda* look like a sterling example of objective reporting.

### The LaRouche factor

The presidential campaign of Democrat Lyndon LaRouche played a critical role in shaping events leading to the Reagan landslide. Since January, LaRouche had purchased an unprecedented 14 separate half-hour national television

spots in order to educate the American electorate about the serious strategic crisis facing the United States—first as a candidate in the Democratic primaries; then, after Democratic National Committee chairman Charles Manatt declared the Democratic Party a "private club" and illegally excluded LaRouche from nomination at the San Francisco convention, by running as an Independent Democrat with running mate Billy Davis, listed on the November presidential ballot in 19 states.

Starting with his initial Jan. 21 broadcast, "Our National Defense Emergency," LaRouche repeatedly campaigned to mobilize Americans behind a beam-weapons-centered emergency defense mobilization to deter the Kremlin from pursuing its visions of world domination. He also stressed other themes: the worldwide demand from countries and peoples to overhaul the international monetary system and reorganize the world economy on the principles for fostering technological development embodied in the "American System"; and the urgency of driving the oligarchical "families" running Mondale and other "KGB Democrats," as well as "anything that smells of Henry A. Kissinger's policies" from their dominant role in American policymaking, if the continued survival of the United States is to be assured. Above all, LaRouche stressed, we are at a crisis-point in which 2,500 years of Western civilization could be lost, if Americans do not feel compelled now to act with the sense of responsibility and citizenship that established the U.S.A. as a republic.

LaRouche's broadcasts identified Mondale and Kissinger in the minds of millions of Americans as Soviet agents of influence.

His two Nov. 5 election eve shows were particularly devastating: Comparing Kissinger's mentality to that of a Bulgarian pederast, LaRouche documented that the former secretary of state not only opposes the President's defensive



beam weapon policy, but is also steering the United States into suicidal economic and political policies toward Ibero-America in order to line his own pocket and those of his partners at Kissinger Associates!

On his final broadcasts, LaRouche warned that the Soviets "sense that we have no longer the material strength or the moral will to defend ourselves. They are circling for the kill, the bloodlust of anticipated early victory steaming in their eyes and nostrils." If the United States delays developing a beam defense system beyond 1987 or 1988, LaRouche continued, "the Soviets will have such weapons, and we will not. Then, they would be sufficiently invulnerable to be able to rule the world almost without firing a shot."

In addition to this imminent strategic threat, the candidate also pointed to another looming crisis: the bursting of the "recovery" bubble leading to an economic blowout worse than 1929-33.

The key to meeting both the defense and economic crisis, he said, is to rally the American people on a bipartisan basis behind a national emergency defense mobilization modeled after Franklin Roosevelt's 1939-43 policies, with the SDI as its centerpiece.

Toward the end of the campaign, Reagan started to break out of the election-year box in which James Baker III and the rest of the White House Palace Guard had managed to put him, by advising him not to talk about the SDI or any other "controversial" ideas for fear of losing the election. After following that advice for months—and watching his poll ratings decline—Reagan, in the second presidential debate Oct. 21, changed course. He zealously defended his strategic defense program, reiterated his offer to share this technology with the Soviets, denounced Malthusian complaints about overpopulation and economic growth, and stressed his obligation to act in the interest of future generations—all policy attitudes associated with LaRouche.

LaRouche's Oct. 23 national television broadcast, documenting Walter Mondale's activity as a Soviet agent of influence, immediately followed the second televised debate between Reagan and Walter Mondale. It was after that one-two punch was delivered that opinion polls showed the gap between the President and Mondale rapidly widening again toward the 18% margin recorded at the voting booth on election day.

### Reagan and Weinberger: full steam ahead

President Reagan now has a firm mandate from the American people to proceed full steam ahead with the SDI. The President signaled his own intentions in an Election Day interview with the *Washington Post*. According to the obviously unhappy *Post*, "Reagan expressed an unrelenting commitment to the U.S. weapons idea most criticized by the Soviets, his Strategic Defense Initiative plan. . . . 'I think this could be the greatest inducement to arms reduction,' Reagan said. 'It [nuclear missiles] is the only weapons system that's ever been invented for which there has never been a

## Kissinger vows to break LaRouche-Reagan links

At a luncheon address to the American Stock Exchange in Washington, D.C. Nov. 7, Henry Kissinger was asked by an Italian journalist: "Dr. Kissinger, you have been quoted in *New Republic* saying that the Reagan administration's consultation with Lyndon LaRouche is 'almost unforgivable.' Are you taking any action to encourage the administration to break its ties with LaRouche?"

Kissinger grimaced at the question, and answered, "Frankly, I don't comment on Lyndon LaRouche. I was brought up with stormtroopers as a child and I don't want to deal with them as an adult."

"No, no, you misunderstood me, I am not attacking you," the journalist replied, but Kissinger turned to take another question before closing down his presentation.

Later, the journalist sought out Kissinger privately, after reassuring his security guards that she meant him no harm. "Please, Dr. Kissinger, I want an answer, I want to know what you will do about this LaRouche." Kissinger thawed, grinned, and grunted, "Okay. I will do everything in my power to break the links between LaRouche and the Reagan administration, and you can quote me."

"Thank you," the journalist replied. "Now, can you answer my second question? What do you think about the charge broadcast by LaRouche that you have brought to diplomacy the morality of a Bulgarian pederast?"

At this, Kissinger screamed, "I won't answer that. I won't answer that."

defense weapon created.' If such a weapons system can be devised, Reagan continued, it would be an incentive to the Soviets to reduce or eliminate missiles, 'since we've proven that it's possible to be invulnerable to such an attack.'

Simultaneously, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger intervened against the anti-"Star Wars" propaganda which the Soviets and their Western allies have been spreading throughout Europe, with the dual aim of "decoupling" Europe from NATO and using the threat of such decoupling to force Reagan into dropping the strategic defense program.

In West Germany's leading conservative daily, *Die Welt*, Weinberger explained why Germany and America's other European allies would benefit from the strategic defense program, and invited the Bonn government to participate actively in its development: "The Strategic Defense Initiative is a

prudent shield against the possibility that the Soviet Union could extend its research and implement an efficient system for defense against ballistic missiles unilaterally. This would destroy the stability of the nuclear balance and threaten the security of the West.”

Emphasizing that the SDI is not violating the ABM treaty, not implementing a U.S. first strike strategy, and not decoupling the United States from Europe, Weinberger wrote:

“An efficient defense against ballistic missiles could improve the security of the Federal Republic of Germany considerably by protecting her against the threat posed by Soviet missiles.

“Such a defense system would not only improve the capabilities of NATO to deter a nuclear attack, but would also strengthen the deterrence potential of the alliance as a whole against any aggression against Western Europe carried out by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet capability to threaten missile attacks against such facilities as are essential for the conventional defense of Europe—like air bases, ports, depots, and telecommunications facilities—could be reduced.

“An efficient defense against ballistic missiles would help to create big uncertainties in the mind of the aggressor, and thus help to decrease the probability of a successful conventional attack on Western Europe and even the probability that the Soviet Union may consider such an attack as its first option.

“After all, all of us have to face the fact again and again, that in a world of nuclear weapons, we share a common fate and that we are united in our vulnerability against an attack carried out with nuclear weapons. That is exactly why we have to bring together our best minds for the important task of utilizing the scientific options which can unite us in a world in which no nation must fear the sudden outbreak of nuclear war any longer.

“For the time being, we must not overlook the reality of today, however. I cannot fail to underline again how important the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany is to an efficient deterrent force of all the allies.

“The Strategic Defense Initiative can strengthen deterrence. We should always be aware that it is better to destroy weapons than human beings.”

Concluding his article, Weinberger attacked the policy associated with Kissinger and the decouplers:

“Our own obligations to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany and also of Western Europe as a whole remains strong and alive. Not least because of that, we have stationed 325,000 of our best troops in Europe, and we are committed to having them stay there.”

### **Kissinger: Negotiate it away**

But Kissinger and Kissinger’s bosses in the Eastern Establishment like McGeorge Bundy are preparing, as Bundy put it in an Oct. 30 speech, an “extraordinary effort” to stop the SDI.

The Soviets, with continuing repeated attacks on LaRouche and his associates by name, and Kissinger and his allies in the West see the mass movement coming into being around LaRouche’s ideas as the main obstacle to their success, since “LaRouche Democrats” could provide the crucial margin of bipartisan support for the President to proceed full tilt with a crash program for beam weapons.

So “stopping LaRouche” has become a public preoccupation of these forces. An 11,000-word cover story published in the Nov. 19 issue of *New Republic* documented the fear of LaRouche’s influence, arguing that LaRouche was instrumental in formulating the administration’s beam-weapons program, and quoting Henry A. Kissinger calling it “outrageous, stupid, and nearly unforgivable” that LaRouche should have any kind of input into the administration.

Kissinger himself popped up on ABC television on election night to announce, “I think I have the impression that the President has decided to negotiate.” He argued that the Soviets are prepared to crawl to the negotiating table because of “internal crises”—a shameless, witting lie which Kissinger has been spouting since August.

### **Arms-control ‘czar’**

The Soviets themselves made clear their real intentions the day Reagan was reelected. In a speech honoring the 67th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko blasted Reagan’s SDI as an “insane scheme” which aims “to achieve military superiority. . . . If the door to weapons in outer space is not closed now,” he declared, “tomorrow will be too late.”

A campaign is now afoot to get Reagan to appoint Kissinger as his arms-control “czar.” The idea of creating a special envoy, with total control over arms-control policy, was first proposed during the summer by Robert McFarlane, a former Kissinger protégé, and Baker. The proposal is being billed by senior administration officials as a means of vastly reducing Weinberger’s influence, thereby opening the door for negotiating away the SDI.

The chief contenders for such a post reportedly include, aside from Kissinger, Gen. Brent Scowcroft, William G. Hyland, former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, McFarlane, and Howard Baker, who has just retired from the Senate. All are closely identified with Kissinger, both personally and politically.

Reagan confirmed at a Nov. 7 press conference that the idea of a “czar” has been discussed with the Soviets, but that no decision has yet been taken on whether to set up what he termed these “informal channels.”

Meanwhile, Kissinger’s boys within the White House were trying to convince the President that, as James Baker III put it, while the elections were “a victory for his [Reagan’s] philosophy and a victory for him personally . . . I’m not sitting here claiming it’s a big mandate.” The White House Chief of Staff predicted that Reagan would have a lot of trouble getting his legislative package through Congress.

# The world responds to Reagan landslide

## ***Democratic presidential loser Walter Mondale:***

I think just as you have to know when to get into politics in terms of elective office, it takes strength to know when it's time to do something else. And I believe in my life that time has come.

I have no plans for seeking the Presidency or any other elective office again. I think the time has come to pursue certain economic necessities, among other things.

## ***Democratic Party chairman Charles Manatt:***

I'm not depressed, because I never get depressed. . . . We've gained in the Senate, kept our majority in the House and will never, ever have to face Ronald Reagan again.

## ***The Financial Times, London, Nov. 8:***

President Johnson in 1964 and President Nixon in 1972 both won by margins comparable to President Reagan's this year, only to see their authority blown to tatters in one instance within a couple of years and the other within a couple of months. . . . A second Reagan administration will not be able to rely on the ideas which they first brought to Washington four years ago, without risking the political fate of Herbert Hoover.

Two goals which we would like to see [him] pursue most urgently: The first is a measure of real progress towards better relations with the Soviet Union. . . . Mr. Reagan's new willingness to take arms control seriously is very welcome. . . . In particular, it would be reassuring if he were to reconsider some of the new strategic weapons programs and especially the so-called Star Wars initiative. . . . Reality, in the form of a slowing of economic growth and a weakening dollar, already shows signs of catching up with him. . . . Here is an area where the newly elected President can take tough decisions, or wait for tough decisions to be imposed upon him.

## ***The New York Times, Nov. 8, lead editorial titled, "The Mandate, the Mandate":***

Nothing much has changed. The voters' resoundingly approved the President's performance so far—and then elected a Congress unlikely to let him do much different. . . .

## ***Telegram signed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet,***

## ***which is headed by Communist Party leader Konstantin Chernenko:***

Esteemed Mr. President, please accept congratulations on your re-election as President of the United States. It is hoped that the coming years will be marked by a turn for the better in relations between our countries. This would be in the interests of both our peoples and the cause of world peace.

On its part, the Soviet Union is prepared for joint work to rectify Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality and respect for the legitimate interest of each other, remove the threat of war, and radically improve the international situation.

## ***Speaking to the Soviet Communist youth group on the eve of the election, however, Chernenko had the following to say:***

It is the U.S.A. and its allies who have set themselves the insane goal of achieving military superiority over socialist countries. . . . Naturally, we cannot allow this to happen. And we shall never allow it to happen. . . .

Life itself on Earth is in jeopardy. . . . If the world situation causes worry, responsibility for this is borne fully and entirely by the imperialist reactionary forces led by the U.S.A.

## ***CIK, official news agency of Czechoslovakia:***

There is a danger that after the elections, Reagan and his government will even intensify this strategy of talking about peace on the one hand and pursuing the arms race on the other because they will not have to pay attention to anybody.

## ***West German Chancellor Kohl:***

I am sure that with this victory he will very quickly take significant, decisive, and urgently necessary steps together with Europe and Germany in the field of disarmament and reduction of tensions.

## ***Egyptian Foreign Minister Abdel Meguid:***

Now that he has received a new mandate, it is to be hoped that the situation in the Middle East will get the President's attention.

## ***Philippines President Ferdinand E. Marcos:***

There is much to cheer about [in the Reagan victory]. [Outside the U.S. embassy in Manila, 100 demonstrators burned effigies of Reagan and Marcos and called for an end to U.S. economic aid to the Marcos government.]

## ***Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini:***

This is a good omen. Only strong popular support can allow the President of the United States to take the necessary steps for the resumption of the dialogue of the two superpowers.

## ***Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaragua junta leader:***

With Reagan's re-election, we are on the brink of a North American invasion.

## Who's covering theft of LaRouche's funds?

On Nov. 2, the First National State Bank of New Jersey sent a telegram to presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's campaign committee, Independent Democrats for LaRouche, to announce that it considered its credit-card clearing agreement with IDL "terminated." When IDL attempted to discover from bank officials what had been done with nearly \$300,000 of campaign funds in credit-card deposits, they were told that the bank was holding the bulk of the money against anticipated demands from campaign contributors for return of their funds!

By this extraordinary action, IDL was prevented from purchasing a previously agreed-upon half-hour of prime television time from CBS-TV on election eve, so that LaRouche's final remarks of the 1984 campaign could be carried on all three networks. LaRouche campaign representatives have filed criminal charges for theft against the First National State Bank of New Jersey, as well as civil court proceedings for damages. A court hearing is presently scheduled for Nov. 30.

The New Jersey bank's remarkable seizure during the final phase of a presidential election campaign, so reminiscent of a Watergate "dirty trick," appears to have been triggered by the U.S. Attorney in Massachusetts, William Weld. On Nov. 1, the press announced that Weld had authorized an "investigation" into LaRouche campaign fundraising to be conducted by the FBI, after allegations against the campaign of illegal practices involving credit cards were aired on the NBC-affiliate television station in Boston, WBZ. At that moment, the first round of LaRouche's libel suit against the parent NBC company was in the courtroom. The news of Weld's investigation immediately made headlines in the Boston media. "Rumors" of a subpoena were reported in New Jersey.

Who is U.S. Attorney William Weld? Scion of the Weld family associated with the Wall Street investment firm of White, Weld & Co., William Weld is a 38-year-old Harvard Law School graduate from the Elliot Richardson-Henry Cabot Lodge "Boston Brahmin" liberal wing of the Massachusetts Republican Party. Together with such "Brahmins" as McGeorge Bundy, these GOP figures constitute Henry A. Kissinger's principal allies in his efforts to shift the policies of the Reagan administration. Back in October 1981, Weld was selected for his present post by the White House Palace Guard captained by James A. Baker III, after he was trounced

in a race for state attorney general. Weld vowed to "clean out political corruption" in the state of Massachusetts, and began a year-and-a-half long investigation of the Democratic administration of Boston Mayor Kevin White.

According to the *National Law Journal* of June 13, 1983, William Weld's "... long investigation has been, depending on your perspective, either a case study in the 'hard ball' methodology for unraveling political corruption or a textbook example of a prosecutor misusing his power to bully witnesses and manipulate the political process."

### Portrait of a Harvard snot

Weld made his reputation by driving Boston's mayor of 16 years, Kevin White, out of office. Some 18 months after Weld's October 1981 appointment, Kevin White announced in 1983 that he would not seek re-election. The *National Law Journal* reported that "few doubted that U.S. Attorney Weld's multiple grand juries, legions of subpoena-serving FBI agents, and unrelenting pressure on the mayor's political organization had also taken its toll. . . ."

The *Journal* account added that White had lost the "ability to control events in a putative campaign."

In a description reminiscent of the FBI's Abscam "sting" operations, the *Journal* characterized Weld's activities: "The precise contours of Mr. Weld's investigation . . . remain largely subterranean, locked away in the secret grand-jury proceedings. . . . The forest is filled with smoke, but the investigation has turned up only a few brush fires."

Weld has been accused of leaking information to the press to further his own political designs. Although Weld was subpoenaed to answer questions on his role in the "extensive publicity surrounding the probe of White," the subpoena was quashed after Weld filed an affidavit that he "had not disclosed to any unauthorized person, including any person of the media, any matter occurring before the grand jury." But a *New York Times* article appeared citing "law-enforcement officials" and "law-enforcement sources" as the basis for information regarding the grand jury in this case. This triggered a "supplement" to Weld's original affidavit, in which Weld recalled having spoken to a *New York Times* reporter, but claimed "no memory" of making any disclosures.

### Moving up to the White House?

Well before appointment to his present post, William Weld served on the House Judiciary Committee as assistant minority counsel in 1973-74—preparing the impeachment proceedings against President Richard Nixon. He got that job with the help of the man who was then Attorney General of the United States, Boston Brahmin Elliot Richardson. Other such Kissinger allies, including those in the White House Palace Guard, are presently engaged in open political warfare against LaRouche, by Kissinger's own admission. It was reported in the *New York Daily News* on Oct. 31: "The savants at Reagan-Bush headquarters were more worried about Lyndon LaRouche than Walter Mondale."

# Georgetown Dems plan anti-democratic attack on Reagan administration

by Mark Burdman

Barely having begun to lick their wounds after leading the Democratic Party to the worst electoral defeat in its history, the KGB-linked party leadership of banker Charles Manatt and friends chose the site of the Jesuits' Georgetown University on Nov. 8-10 to map out plans for sabotaging President Reagan's mandate to mobilize the American nation behind his strategic defense policies over the period ahead.

Appropriately enough, the Manatt mafia's planning against Reagan and the electorate were worked out in the auditorium of Georgetown's Intercultural Affairs Center, the entrance to which is graced with the late Pierre Teilhard de Chardin's injunction: "The age of nations is past."

The occasion was a conference organized under the auspices of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, based in Santa Barbara, California. On its board of directors sits Manatt, two of Manatt's California law partners, Mickey Kantor and George David Kieffer, and Democratic Party national finance chairman Peter G. Kelly. The conference was entitled "Pacem in Terris V," in memoriam to the 1963 encyclical of that name authored by the late Pope John XXIII, under whose papacy the past two decades' of East-West "ecumenical dialogue" and Western churches' growing subservience to Russian Orthodox Church policy was begun.

Manatt cohort Kelly, a Jesuit-trained trustee of Georgetown, outlined the KGB Democrats' post-election strategy during his Nov. 8 luncheon keynote address: to make national policy behind President Reagan's back via "bipartisan commissions" of the kind recommended by Henry A. Kissinger in the months leading up to the Nov. 6 election.

Kelly cited key issues around which this sneakery would take shape. First, he and Republican Party national chairman Frank Fahrenkopf, who also sits on the CSDI board, would establish a "task force" on "campaign financing." Then, joint efforts would be sought to create a "special envoy" for arms-control negotiations with the Russians, and for foreign-policy flashpoints like Nicaragua, South Africa, and the Philip-

pinas. Special "bipartisan" efforts would be directed to determining the "limit and extent of 'Star Wars,' which has to undergo a far greater scrutiny than it has in the past 30 days or even over the past year, if the very proposal itself is not destabilized."

Kelly insisted that Reagan had to be directed to look at an "expanded and somewhat different base" than that which voted him back into office on Nov. 6, and warned Reagan "not to stretch victory into a blind ideological win."

He raised the spectre of a "forced-march compliance of a mandate to rule invoking memories of Washington"—i.e., that the main danger facing the United States was that Reagan would rise to the occasion and act like a republican leader in the spirit of the American Founding Fathers!

An official of the Center explained privately that Kissinger's "bipartisan" strategy would be carried out through discussions with "members of the White House staff like James Baker and Michael Deaver. . . . We are also thinking about the 'George Bush Republicans.'"

## So much for democracy

This hanky-panky is not only extraordinary in light of the fact that the Kissinger policy-orientation represented at the conference was resoundingly defeated by the American electorate on Nov. 6, but especially in light of the cooptation of the words "democracy" and "democratic" by these schemers.

The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions itself was originally created by one of the most evil individuals of the 20th century, Robert M. Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago and founder of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Hutchins, a protégé of Britain's Bertrand Lord Russell, sought to model all these institutions on Oxford and Cambridge Universities. His passion for democracy and freedom were revealed in his opposition to U.S. entry into the Second World War against Adolf Hitler, claiming that the anti-fascist policy of Roosevelt was a "materi-

alistic crusade.” His descendants today use the same arguments to justify U.S. desertion of Europe to the freedom-loving rulers of Moscow.

In recent months, the Center has been trying to shed its past years’ radical-liberal reputation and to become a nationally reputable institution harboring “neo-conservatives” and “moderates” as well. In March 1984, the CSDI was put under the direction of Allen Weinstein, who had until then headed the Washington, D.C.-based National Endowment for Democracy, the congressionally funded and mandated policy arm of the “Project Democracy” program.

Under “Project Democracy,” policies drawn up by the KGB-linked circles of Kissinger and Lane Kirkland’s AFL-CIO have been infiltrated into the Reagan administration, to redirect the President and his advisors away from the national defense mobilization implied in the President’s space-defense program and into foreign-policy disasters in Central America, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere.

The Center, in conjunction with the Democratic Party’s Institute for International Affairs, is planning a major expansion of activities into Asia and Ibero-America over the immediate months ahead.

### ‘A popular uprising’

If anything, the Manatt mafia’s concept of “democracy” is in policy content more akin to anarchism.

During the first day’s session on “arms control,” the tenor of the event was set by Jeremy Stone, head of the Federation of American Scientists (FAS), a front for “back-channel” U.S.-Soviet discussions of how to destroy the U.S. space-defense program. Jeremy Stone is the son of aged anarchist scribbler I.F. Stone, whose passion over the past years has been to praise the poisoning of Socrates and to attack the republican philosophy of Plato.

Like father, like son. . . .

In his presentation, FAS head Stone repeatedly insisted that a “popular uprising” was the unique means by which “arms-control” treaties would have to be achieved in the months to come. He claimed that it was only “popular uprisings” that caused the past SALT treaties and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, which he took personal credit for having brought about.

Apparently on some hallucinogen, Stone claimed that there is a “current uprising in favor of a nuclear freeze. Eighty percent of the population supports the freeze.”

This invocation of Jacobinism bothered some of his fellow “arms-control” exponents on the panel. Carter-Mondale era arms-control insider Leslie Gelb, currently back with the *New York Times*, was asked privately what Stone was talking about in view of the fact that the American population had massively repudiated the freeze on Nov. 6. “I haven’t the slightest idea what he’s talking about,” Gelb muttered.

Equally hallucinogenic was that neither Stone nor Gelb, nor any of the panel advocates of “arms control,” ever re-

ferred to the President’s actual perspective on this issue: attempting to make the era of nuclear weaponry “obsolete” by achieving a joint U.S.-Soviet commitment to the development of space-based anti-ballistic missile systems. Since the President strongly reiterated this policy in his second debate with Walter Mondale on Oct. 21, an observer might well conclude that the participants’ obsession with denying the President the right to exercise power on the basis of his stunning electoral victory could be easily extended to denying that the President himself exists!

### Anarchy, empire, and war

The extension of the anarchist world view into the realm of U.S.-Soviet relations was made by a number of speakers on the conference’s second day.

Georgetown University Political Science Professor Robert Lieber attacked Reagan’s strategic-military policies as “nostalgia for a world gone by. . . . In practice, there is little reason to believe either superpower has the ability to gain superiority. This is existential reality, the loser can destroy the winner. . . . We live in an anarchic or semi-anarchic environment. Rivalry is unavoidable.”

Lieber insisted that “Mutually Assured Destruction”—the policy that President Reagan has formally and adamantly repudiated—is the only policy fit for this “anarchic” environment. He warned also of the growing potential of a “nuclear Sarajevo,” triggering a conflagration much worse than that of World War I:

“Given the incredible instability of the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and Central America, the task of arms control is to lessen the dangers rising from regional conflicts. As McGeorge Bundy says, regional conflicts are like streetcars; if you wait long enough, one will come along.”

If other panelists shied away from such explicit formulations, the bias against the idea of a determining scientific morality and truth guiding creation of policy nonetheless ruled. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeanne Kirkpatrick argued that U.S. foreign economic policy toward the developing world would stay away from any kind of grand development design, but would be based on looking at various regional and national circumstances on a case-by-case basis. From this standpoint, she justified the current development-aid levels allotted by the Reagan administration during past years.

The historical standpoint from which the “Project Democracy” advocates are operating was enunciated by one British attendee, who referred to the statement of the cynical [recently deceased] French writer Raymond Aron:

“Empires have coexisted for centuries, like Byzantium and Rome. . . . The limited hazards of an armed peace are preferable to the measureless risks of war.”

It is from that oligarchical-imperial policy standpoint that the organizers of the conference would hope to undermine the republican potentials of the second Reagan administration.

## Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

### Kissinger and the 'Super S' scandal

"Living dangerously." This was the slogan of the Futurists, the fanatical cultural group that prepared the ground for fascism in Italy. According to well-informed sources in Rome, this must be the *Weltanschauung* of Henry Kissinger.

For the second time, on Oct. 26, he risked acquiring some direct knowledge of Italian justice from the standpoint of the accused. Kissinger arrived in Milan accompanied, according to the press agency Repubblica, by former State Department adviser Michael Ledeen, who has been declared *persona non grata* by Italian authorities.

The first time Kissinger encountered Italian justice was last year when he escaped from prosecution by Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, thanks to the illegal protection granted to him by the U.S. ambassador in Italy, Maxwell Raab, who hosted Kissinger in the embassy and used his prerogative of extraterritoriality.

Imposimato had wanted to interrogate Kissinger on the kidnapping and assassination of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. The magistracy had received a formal legal brief (*esposto*) documenting the involvement of Kissinger in that crime.

Most probably it was the secretiveness of Kissinger's arrival in Italy this time that saved him from any legal action by Imposimato, a courageous magistrate who paid for his fight against crime and destabilization with the murder of his brother, an "indirect vendetta" organized by the high-level controllers of the mafia.

Kissinger was seen on Oct. 26 at a

concert at the La Scala theater in Milan, accompanied by the president of the Montedison chemical group, Mario Schimberni. Kissinger was portrayed by the press as "special foreign-policy adviser to Reagan." Kissinger was characterized in the same way by the German and the Swedish press when he visited those countries after departing from Italy, to discuss "the problems of worldwide industrial strategy."

It was the press agency Repubblica which revealed that Kissinger had not arrived in Italy alone. "Among the people accompanying Kissinger, someone noted a character who is very prominent in the press these days." The "character" noted was Michael Ledeen, whom most Americans have never heard of but who has indeed been featured quite prominently in the Italian press over the recent period. His name hit the front pages after the arrest of the former director of the Italian military secret services (SISMI) Gen. Pietro Musumeci.

Musumeci was the key person in the so-called "Super S," a parallel and supersecret branch of SISMI that was proven to have been involved in major terrorist actions in Italy, including the 1980 Bologna train-station bombing that left 81 persons dead.

General Musumeci was a member of the Propaganda-2 Freemasonic lodge, broken up within a week of the first attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II after it was proved that the lodge had organized and funded both "left" and "right" terrorism, drug- and gun-running, and coup d'état plots. Musumeci was arrested and indicted for the Bologna bombing.

Michael Ledeen, former official adviser on terrorism to the U.S. State Department under Alexander Haig, was an operative of Super S, and was

declared *persona non grata* by the Italian authorities, who served notice that he was not to set foot in Italy again.

At the time of his operations for Super S, however, Ledeen was also an associate of Kissinger at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington. Moreover, many Italian newspapers have already underlined that not only Ledeen, but another member of the "parallel service," Francesco Pazienza, was closely linked to Kissinger.

Thus, it is cautiously believed that Kissinger's major concern in coming to Italy was not to attend the concert conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini at La Scala, but rather to try to block the spread of the scandal around Super S. That scandal is leading directly to Henry Kissinger!

Besides, Kissinger has every interest in freezing anything that concerns the massacre in Bologna. During the original investigation of that hideous crime of Aug. 2, 1980, Judge Aldo Gentile discovered that the action had been plotted at the Montecarlo Lodge, a secret lodge connected to the P-2 lodge whose membership includes, according to witnesses, Henry Kissinger.

After the arrest of P-2 member Musumeci, Judge Gentile, who was "watergated" and removed from his post immediately after he uncovered the Montecarlo lodge and Kissinger's membership, gave an interview to *La Stampa*, emphasizing that the investigation of Super S confirmed what he had discovered on Montecarlo and P-2 involvement.

Interestingly, Gentile mentioned in the course of the interview: "I have never understood why the PCI [Italy's Communist Party] did not want to support my investigation at that time."

# National News

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## CBS, *Post* boost groups threatening President

CBS's "60 Minutes" host Mike Wallace and the *Washington Post* both began building public support the first week in November for a strange operation being run by a group called "Committee for Creative Non-Violence" (CCNV), headed by Mitch Snyder. CCNV has been running a series of so-called protest actions at the White House using psychologically unstable and potentially highly dangerous individuals whom it dubs "vagrant bag people."

Counterintelligence specialists regard the CCNV "protest actions" as security-profiling deployments. *EIR* first became aware of the operation when its D.C. offices were threatened by an individual calling himself "Mr. X," who said that he had been involved in several assassinations, that he lives at a flop-house run by CCNV, and that he is in touch with the *Washington Post*.

Snyder's CCNV is being backed by the Jesuit Order's Washington-based Christic Institute (which otherwise runs the Greensboro Defense Fund for the terrorist Communist Workers' Party); the Covington and Burlington law firm (whose members include Dave McGiffert, an associate of the Soviet KGB-connected "est" cult); and William Wendt of the Washington Episcopal Cathedral (which works with the "Old Catholic Church.").

On Nov. 3, *The Washington Post* released stories boosting a forthcoming CBS "60 Minutes" special "designed to build middle-class audience support" for CCNV and Snyder's "bag-people protest actions" at the White House. Mike Wallace himself describes Snyder as a "fanatic," and Snyder told the *Washington Post* that "some of these people could kill you, but I'm concerned because of such suffering and hunger." One CCNV woman, who has been camped out at the White House under CCNV's auspices for three years, was recently moved out of Lafayette Park when the Parks Department changed rules because they consider her a "threat to the White House." The woman

has been represented in 18 arrests by Covington and Burlington.

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## NBC News head attacks the Constitution

NBC News president Lawrence Grossman recently attacked the Electoral College system, implying that it interferes with the television networks' ability to call election results.

This news was reported by *Chicago Tribune* columnist Raymond Coffey on Nov. 4, writing under the headline "Next, a made-for-TV Constitution?" Coffey reports on the controversy over whether the networks should start making projections about presidential election results before all the polls have closed. In the past, such reporting has convinced many West Coast voters that it wasn't worth voting, since by the time they were ready to cast their votes the networks had already projected a winner, based on early East Coast returns. Both the House and the Senate passed resolutions this year asking the three major networks to refrain voluntarily from "projecting" or "characterizing" results until the polls close.

"What is intriguing to me about the controversy this year," Coffey writes, "is the hint—from Lawrence K. Grossman, president of NBC News—that the real problem is the U.S. Constitution. At a Senate hearing on the issue . . . Grossman observed: 'The fault lies in the Electoral College system which provides for 51 separate presidential elections rather than one national election.' Grossman was referring, of course, to the constitutionally ordained process by which presidents are elected not on total popular vote but by Electoral College votes. . . . By implication at least he seemed to be suggesting that we could all make life more comfortable for the networks if we would just amend the Constitution to eliminate the Electoral College.

"We have already," comments Coffey, "gone too far in accommodating our political system to the demands and values of

television. . . . But it would really be going too far to even contemplate amending the Constitution to suit the inventors of exit polls."

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## LaRouche congratulates Reagan on victory

Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr., 1984 Independent Democratic presidential candidate, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Ronald Reagan following Reagan's record-breaking victory over Walter Mondale:

"As all sane men and women around the world suspect, I am secretly ecstatic about your landslide victory.

"During the recent days, my wife, Helga, and I have experienced recurring waves of personal grief at the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the like I have never experienced before. Your personal victory today has lessened the weight of that grief, for reasons I believe you understand.

Above all else, keep yourself safe to be able to do the work which you must do. In my own peculiar way, I shall be doing the utmost within my means to ensure that your second administration accomplishes that lasting good which I believe it is your most essential desire to accomplish.

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## General Gorman is at it again

General Paul Gorman, commander of the U.S. military in Central America, is vigorously lobbying the administration to stage a new set of massive military exercises in the region in the immediate future. Gorman wants "to scare the daylights out of Nicaragua," according to administration officials cited in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on Nov. 6, which disclosed that Gorman would like the United States to replay the "Big Pine" exercises that have taken place in Honduras for the past two years and to conduct small-



er-scale naval exercises in the Gulf of Fonseca which separates Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Together with Ambassador Vernon Walters and the "Project Democracy" crew around AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, Gorman has been one of the strongest pushers of the KGB disinformation line that the real security threat to the United States and the West lies not in Europe, but in Ibero-America, and that the United States must be prepared to escalate its military involvement in the area dramatically. According to one source quoted in the *Inquirer*: "Gorman wants to illustrate the U.S. commitment in the region. He wants to show that we are prepared to support our allies and friends—to show our friends in El Salvador as well as the Sandinistas in Nicaragua that we can move quickly if we have to."

Just how Gorman intends to treat U.S. allies in the area was made clear earlier this year, when the general publicly stated that the Mexican government is the most corrupt in the region, and that this presented a major security threat to the United States.

## The Republicans: 'Gay Old Party'?

An insider in Washington has warned that the next round of propaganda from the press in the capital is going to focus on an effort to legitimize homosexuality as a main-stream phenomena within the Republican Party. The source warned that the *Washington Times* would be leading the campaign, as a follow-up to its editorial support for drug use, and would feature "new-right" figures such as Terry Dolan of NCPAC as exemplars of this queer new politics.

*Washington Weekly* opened the closet door with a front-page article which asserts that not only are the homosexual Republican clubs growing faster than the homosexual Democratic clubs, but the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club stopped a voter registration drive it was conducting in Washington's homosexual bars when it realized that a large number of people they were register-

ing were registering as Republicans!

Homosexual journalist Perry Deane Young is quoted reporting the statements of one Richard Anderson who claims to have had sex with Terry Dolan and reports that a fairly hefty proportion of the younger Republican operatives are homosexual. "I've been to parties with these people and I've had sex with some of them. . . ."

William Rusher is mentioned as one who believes there is a place for homosexuals in the Republican Party: "As far as I know," Rusher said, "the Republican Party has never taken a stand hostile to homosexuals." And he adds that homosexuals are so in tune with Republicans on pocketbook issues [sic] that they will overlook the Moral Majority.

## Liberals gain in congressional races

Despite Reagan's impressive victory, congressional results are less than encouraging to the President. Although there were gains in both houses, these have been significantly offset by losses of conservative Democrats and the election of some super-liberal Democrats and Republicans, such as Jay Rockefeller and Tom Harkin.

If Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) decides not to become chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, then ultra-liberal arms-controller Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) will assume that position.

KGB Democrats won three Senate races and ended up with a net gain of two seats, leaving the GOP with a 53-47 edge. Albert Gore (D), whose father is a business partner of Armand Hammer, took Howard Baker's (R) vacated seat.

The House represents no real political gain for the White House. Despite some Republican gains—some merely replacing conservative Democrats who would have voted for the President's program anyway—the GOP has not received a working majority, and House Democratic leaders are warning Reagan that his legislative agenda will face even rougher going than it did during his last term.

## Briefly

● **RUMOR** has it that a civilian deputy defense secretary will soon be put in charge of the Strategic Defense Initiative—the program to develop beam-weapon defense systems—and that former Texas Governor Clements will be given the job. Clements was a deputy defense secretary under the Nixon administration.

● **EDITOR** William F. Buckley of the *National Review* revealed in his syndicated column Nov. 8 that his magazine had received a financial contribution of \$500 from Svetlana Stalin, the late Soviet dictator's daughter who was recently rehabilitated with full Russian citizenship. Buckley had long lunches with her and discussed her conversion to Russian Orthodoxy.

● **'REAGAN** faces a choice of historic proportions: to fight or embrace Thomas P. O'Neill," reads the nationally syndicated Evans and Novak column of Nov. 9, citing the failure of the Republicans to win many more seats in the House. The deal, they argue, will be made on the tax question and the budget deficit.

● **THE MX** missile will not pass the Senate again, said a Senate aide after reviewing the election results. He hastened to add: "Assuming that Reagan acts as he has in the past"—seeking to compromise the vital cold-start missile through the legislative body. That might change, the aide concurred, if Reagan responds to the mandate the voters gave him by appealing directly to the population to help him defeat the KGB-influenced Senate. The last vote on the missile was a 49-49 tie, broken in favor by Vice-President George Bush.

● **EVERY VOTER** probably had his own reasons for voting against Walter Mondale. One Arkansas voter told *EIR* that he was convinced by his experience squirrel-hunting. "I put a Mondale doll under the tree, and the squirrels immediately jumped down to the ground. They thought it was the biggest nut they ever saw."

## Editorial

### *Beware Kissinger's crisis traps!*

The Eastern Establishment press left it to no one's imagination. Right alongside the news of Reagan's landslide victory in the headlines was the news they wanted to create—the crisis in Central America.

At present, the alarm about the Soviets delivering parts of MiG-21s to Nicaragua appears to have been a hoax. But even if this particular issue of confrontation between the United States and Nicaragua is avoided, the commitment of forces within the United States and of the Soviet command to create problems for Reagan remains.

There is no question but that the Soviets would like to see the Reagan administration show its "warlike ambitions" by carrying out an invasion of Central America. For them, it is a total "win" situation, since they can rely on the Jesuits in the region and in Havana, combined with the Socialist International and right-wing drug-pusher cults, to do the legwork, and they need only reap the strategic and political benefits.

The late Soviet President Yuri Andropov signaled as much when he gave an interview to *Der Spiegel* magazine one year ago which defined Central America as the United States' sphere of influence.

But there is a faction in the U.S. administration equally committed to sending U.S. troops into the monkey trap of Central America, in the same manner that a monkey hunter waits for the monkey to stick his hand in the trap. If the Russians are not to succeed, this faction must be either educated, or removed.

Unfortunately, it is the group of most patriotic Americans around Judge William Clark and Caspar Weinberger which has fallen for the ploy, and is pushing the hardest to "teach the Communists a lesson" in Central America. These men have been badly misinformed—both on who is creating the crisis in the region and on the results which an invasion of Central America would have. Nicaragua is no Grenada—either morally or militarily. Sophisticated intelligence estimates to the contrary, the United States would be rushing into a new Vietnam, with all the foreseeable political consequences at home and abroad that such a phenomenon would trigger.

More importantly, these Reagan loyalists have been set up to go for a military solution by the forces of

Henry Kissinger, who are running overall U.S. foreign policy toward Ibero-America.

It is Henry Kissinger, as head of the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America, who has taken charge of the wrecking operation in that region. Kissinger's first objective there was to wreck the efforts of the Mexican, Colombian, Panamanian, and Venezuelan governments (the Contadora group) to bring about peace among the regional governments.

Kissinger's plan to wreck the Contadora group was devastatingly successful. Once Nicaragua had agreed to one draft of principles for discussion, the United States twisted arms to make sure it was ripped up. This success is what has laid the basis for escalated Soviet meddling in the area, and created the political preconditions for an inevitable blow-up.

The fact that the Kissinger proposal was explicitly adopted by the Reagan administration came to light in the *Washington Post* on Oct. 30. According to a "secret-sensitive" briefing paper published in part by the *Post*, the National Security Council had deliberately adopted the aim of destroying the Contadora Group.

"We have effectively blocked Contadora Group efforts to impose a second draft of the revised Contadora Act," the paper brags. "Following intensive U.S. consultations with El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, the Central American [sic] submitted a counterdraft of the Contadora states on Oct. 20, 1984 . . . [that] shifts concern within Contadora to a document broadly consistent with U.S. interests. . . . We will continue to exert strong pressure on Guatemala to support the basic Core Four position."

The NSC is, of course, aware of the fact that the changes the United States forced in the Contadora draft have virtually eliminated the chance of agreements with Nicaragua. As Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto put it in an interview to the Mexican daily *Excelsior* on Nov. 8, "[Contadora] may not have sufficient oxygen to resist the blow. Contadora is currently in the emergency room, under intensive care."

How can a strategic disaster such as the invasion of Central America—or Mexico—be stopped? Only by riding Kissinger and his agents out of Washington on a rail.

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