

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

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Qaddafi, Soviets plotting assassination spree  
Food irradiation expert tells how it was developed  
Create a true strategic balance in Europe at last!

## The deepening worldwide food production crisis



# What do the leaders of Ibero-America know that David Rockefeller doesn't? **EIR's *Debt Watch* tells you!**

The *Ibero-American Debt Watch Service* is your status report on the "debt bomb," the political battle around it, the causes of the crisis, and the solutions which could restore healthy flows of trade and investment between the industrialized countries and their Ibero-American partners.

Why is the *Debt Watch* better situated to provide you with this intelligence than any other service for investors and political leaders? The answer can be found in a ground-breaking study titled *Operation Juárez*, issued in August 1982 by *EIR*'s founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. That document has been passed from hand to hand in the ministries of every government in Ibero-America. It outlined, step by step, the measures that could solve the debt crisis, up to and including the formation of a debtors' cartel if necessary to avert the destruction of the economies—and therefore the nations—of Ibero-America.

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Former Venezuelan Finance Minister Arturo Sosa, with a biography of LaRouche, at an OAS conference on the debt in Caracas, September 1983.

The *Debt Watch* costs \$2,500 for one year, which includes a free copy of *Operation Juárez*. A single issue of *Debt Watch* or *Operation Juárez* costs \$250. For more information, call Dennis Small, (212) 247-8820, or write:

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## From the Managing Editor

In mid-November, as news of the terrible famine ravaging Ethiopia reached the West, a British newspaper forecast that 10 million African children will die of starvation and related causes in 1985. Because all the means are at hand to save them, such a “forecast” amounts to consciously endorsing the genocide now under way on that continent.

In this week’s *Special Report*, Contributing Editor Christopher White accuses those wittingly responsible for bringing approximately two-thirds of the world’s population, 2 billion persons, to the edge of starvation. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the international grain cartel and financial oligarchy, their Malthusian political spokesmen—are now pushing those 2 billion persons over the edge, beginning in Africa. “Why don’t we apply the technology that has put men on the moon to solve this problem of hunger?” White asks. “We have to decide to do something very simple, to enable people to eat at the level we here in the United States take for granted. Together with our allies in especially Western Europe and Ibero-America, we can do this. And if we mobilize our populations, as if for war, to do it, we can begin to turn the potential disaster around very quickly. But we do not have very long to bring about the necessary changes.”

Among the technologies at our disposal for such a great purpose is food irradiation, in which giant strides have been made in the last few decades. This week’s *Economics* section features an interview with Dr. Eugen Wierbicki, one of the pioneers in food irradiation.

Such a great purpose is also among the topics and policy papers under discussion at a Schiller Institute conference in Arlington, Virginia, attended by 2,000 people from 30 countries, with proceedings under way as we go to press. Next week, we promise the beginning of our coverage of this historic event, and the more than 100 policy-papers presented there for constructive change in America’s global leadership role.

*Vin Berg*

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UN Photo 164600/John Isaac

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## Paul Volcker readies the big banks for cartelization

by Kathy Burdman

U.S. bank regulators under the policy guidance of Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker tightened capital regulations on major money-center banks beginning Nov. 16, in an apparent regulatory crackdown on the banking giants of the United States. The banks are being asked to sharply raise their existing ratio of capital to assets (mostly loans), from their current average of 4.5-5%, to 6% or above.

The regulatory moves come at the evident behest of foreign depositors who have demanded an improvement in the condition of the U.S. banking system if they are to maintain their deposits and stock ownership. In effect, the U.S. banking system is now being regulated as a colonial branch of foreign banking systems; in this respect, the move is only the latest in a series of actions by Volcker, Comptroller of Currency C. Todd Conover, and his boss, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, who aim at the thorough cartelization of American banking in the immediate future.

Immediately hit with adverse publicity as a result of the Nov. 16 announcement were Bank of America, which announced Nov. 16 that the Comptroller of the Currency had forced it to immediately raise capital to increase its capital-to-asset ratio to 6%, and First Chicago, which was put under similar pressure.

Bank of America announced that it may be forced to sell its \$500 million corporate headquarters building in San Francisco and related real-estate holdings to raise part of the cash for capital reserves.

The measures may cause a weakening of bank stocks in the market, and could also reduce new bank credit available to the U.S. and world economy. In order to raise the capital-to-asset ratio, banks will have to both raise capital and possibly reduce their rate of lending (asset creation). To raise capital, the banks will have to attempt to sell more bank stock

in an already weak market for such paper.

Asked which banks are next, an official at Comptroller of the Currency C. Todd Conover's office said on Nov. 19 that "all the top 17 banks in the United States are about to be hit with similar demands by the Comptroller." Especially "sharp," he admitted, is the Comptroller's sudden new demand that banks, which had been trying to comply with regulations to raise capital for their bank holding companies, must now raise the capital/asset ratio for their banking subsidiaries instead. Bank of America's holding company was already up to regulatory par when the Comptroller suddenly criticized the bank subsidiary *per se*.

The official said he "certainly" expected this to have an adverse effect on the market for bank stocks—even as it compels the banks to market more stocks.

Other ways for banks to bolster capital include transferring some of their profits into their own reserves in case of loan losses, a kind of capital account. Because this reduces profits, and may force some banks to even cut dividends, it can also have a negative effect on bank stock prices.

The Comptroller official also stated that his office may in addition be soon demanding that banks also bolster reserves by cutting their dividends to investors. "The people here seem to want to take this all the way," he stated. "It may not be nice to the bank stocks."

Bank stocks have been weak to begin with. The New York banks' composite Standard and Poor's index is down 0.8% for the trading week which commenced Nov. 12. Bank of America fell -5.3% in that trading week, and -4.6% in the last 52 weeks. Citicorp has been off by -1.7% in the trading week and by -3.4% for a four-week period. Manufacturers Hanover has been flat during recent weeks, but fell by -17.5% during the last 52 weeks.

Why would the regulators flirt with a possible bank crisis in this way?

Look at who's behind the move. It was the *foreign depositors* in major U.S. banks, starting with the run on Continental Illinois in May, who first signaled their "dissatisfaction" with U.S. banks' capital to asset ratios. Then, House Banking Committee Chairman Fernand St Germain (D-R.I.), who has repeatedly agreed with the criticisms of U.S. banks issued by the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements, held major hearings in June to roast the regulators for failing to crack down on Continental Illinois.

Volcker and Comptroller of the Currency C. Todd Conover began writing the new regulations shortly thereafter, and have repeatedly stated recently that European and congressional complaints about Continental Illinois have prompted their current crackdown.

Clearly, part of the problem has been that in order to keep foreign investors in the U.S. banking system, both as depositors and as shareholders, the regulators have had to clean up the banks.

Meanwhile, the same European investors who pulled the plug on Conti may be having a field day buying up the U.S. bank stocks now, while they are cheap and while the banks are desperate to sell more new stock.

Since January 1982, the 20 largest U.S. banks have increased their capital, mostly through stock sales, by over \$20 billion—much of it purchased by foreign investors, either as equity or as convertible debentures, which are bank bonds sold on the Eurodollar market in London, convertible to stock later.

More generally, there is in progress a rather large dilution of U.S. banks' stock, as banks desperately market stock, which may be increasing foreign investors' overall leverage.

Also being sold for a song are many of the U.S. banks' big headquarter buildings. In addition to the proposed Bank of American sale, Crocker Bank of San Francisco sold its headquarters in October for \$358 million; InterFirst of Texas sold its headquarters, and Security Pacific of Los Angeles sold its headquarters for \$310 million in September. Bank of America had previously been forced to sell off the Seattle headquarters of Sea-first Bank when Bank of American took that bank over months ago.

### **Shakeout of the banking system**

Interestingly, however, the regulators have not touched the real problem—the banks' bad assets in \$250 billion of Latin American debt, some \$100 billion of which is owed to U.S. banks. They continue to sidestep this issue, while forcing asset write-downs by lenders to the U.S. domestic economy such as First Chicago.

In fact, the idea is to reorganize and attempt to strengthen the largest banks, so that they become the "survivors" of the coming shakeout in the U.S. banking system. As "survivors," however, they will be in fact colonial branch offices

of the foreign banking powers for which the Bank for International Settlements speaks.

In this connection, Conover's announcement Oct. 15 that federal regulators will now permit nationwide expansion of "non-bank banks"—those who do everything but make "commercial loans," which the regulators refuse to give any precise definition—is highly significant. The hundreds of failing farm-belt, oil-related, and other domestic institutions on Conover's list of 797 "problem banks" will be easy prey to takeover by the large New York banks—as Volcker's regulators have forced these domestic-oriented institutions to take major losses on domestic loans. Addressing the ABA convention on Oct. 24, Conover emphasized that his fearless examiners are "getting even tougher" on domestic "energy, agriculture, and real-estate loans."

These domestic banks are being forced to take big losses on U.S. portfolios, smaller banks at the same convention worriedly told the press. The case of First Chicago, forced by the Comptroller into accepting \$279 million in write-offs of problem loans, shows that "bank examiners are definitely being tougher," one Texas banker told *EIR*.

Particularly targeted are banks' farm and energy loans. Federal Reserve statistics show that there are more banks in the major farm states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska whose bad loans now exceed their total capital than in other states. As they go, so go America's farmers. Of the 27 U.S. bank failures from June 1 to Sept. 27, 16 were farm lenders.

The Comptroller's office has also issued tougher guidelines reducing the value banks can assign to the collateral on their energy loans—oil in the ground and oil equipment. One Texas banker said he'd been told that oil rigs his bank had previously valued at 25¢ on the dollar were now valued at only 10¢ or 15¢.

Obviously, the plan pursued by Volcker, Conover, and their Swiss masters is to soften up the domestic banks first, making them prey to takeovers by the New York giants. Then, when the Ibero-American bomb blows up early next year, Volcker will try to bail out the megabanks and their huge debt. The mega-banks are to abandon international lending, reducing America to a second-rate economic power, but maintaining their viability and profits by turning toward the U.S. consumer and other domestic markets—the new victims of usurious loans at 20%, as Ibero-America was the victim in the 1970s. To get those domestic markets, they will buy out the rest of the banks, now being forced into a sell-out-or-die position by the selective action of Volcker's regulators.

So, as part of this planned cartelization of the U.S. banking system, the recent actions by U.S. banking regulators under the policy guidance of Paul Volcker, forcing the giants to improve their capital-to-asset ratio, are part of preparing these large money-center institutions for the next blow-up of the Latin American debt bomb.

# Weimar-style inflation comes to Israel: What can be done?

by Muriel Mirak

Lining up at the cash register of a crowded Jerusalem supermarket, frazzled housewives reach into their purses, and shaking their heads, pull out bunches of crumpled shekel bills, shoving them towards the equally frazzled cashier.

"How am I supposed to pay my electricity this month?" asks one, gazing in disbelief at the total her weekly grocery bill amounts to. "There is no way," responds another, "electricity, rent, clothing for the children, and food! We just can not manage to make ends meet. I don't know where it's all going to end." "What I don't understand," chips in a third, "is, why doesn't the government do something about it? If they don't know what to do, then who does?"

That is the big question circulating these days in Israel, and given the current dollar-shekel rate, it's a costly question. The problem, stated bluntly, is that Israel's fragile national economy has entered a terminal phase of disintegration, and the experts intervening on an emergency basis allegedly to save it are actually hastening its demise.

First, the facts. The inflation rate has reached such record heights that the new coalition government was forced on Nov. 2 to declare a general price freeze. Had this step not been taken, there is no telling how high consumer goods would have zoomed. According to official statistics, a family living in an Israeli city would require 319,000 Israeli shekels (IS) to purchase the shopping basket of goods which, in 1980, cost only IS3,680.

Throughout 1984, prices rose, increasing 339.4% by October, but in the last three months, that rate itself has been increasing, such that October's figures went off the boards entirely. Food, home maintenance, transportation and communications, education, entertainment, health, furniture and appliances all increased more than 20% in that month alone, while fruit and vegetable costs rose 30.5% and clothing and shoes rose 47.6%.

The price freeze instituted by the government was a stop-gap measure, intended at least to tourniquet the hemorrhage until longer-term solutions could be worked out.

## The social effects

But even the price freeze has not yielded the desired results. And what it may have achieved in terms of halting some rises is dramatically undermined by the negative social effects it has unleashed. Stories fill the pages of the national press about shopkeepers who, not respecting the government order to display prices in shekels for all goods, are subjected to fines from \$10 to \$150. The action carried out by the so-called "rapid justice" tribunals instituted to police violations of the price freeze has done little to calm popular frustration.

In a more dramatic development, the losses which importers of vital medical supplies incur due to the price freeze has led to a drop in supply stocks of about half the 150 types of imported drugs; since many of these are substances used in chemotherapy for cancer treatment, the effect of short supplies may create intolerable crises for needy patients.

The other arm wielded by the government in its alleged fight against inflation is unemployment. Led by Finance Minister Moda'i, a man whose sympathies for drastic austerity economics have never been hidden, the idea dominant in Jerusalem is that the economy can begin to recover only when it has settled accounts with itself, i.e., when it has succeeded in balancing the budget. Therefore, Moda'i's solution to the balance of payments crisis and to inflation, is budget slashing.

What he has requested of the coalition is a \$550 million cut, which he is trying to implement through the good graces of a specially formed, cabinet-appointed committee, including himself, Economic Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi, and Ministers without Portfolio Arens and Weizman. The sector to be hit by cuts is the social sector, and 14,000 public sector



workers are thus slated to lose their jobs.

This proposal set off a minor explosion, not only through the affected sector, but within the shaky government coalition, as Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, Moshe Katsav, complained that he could not sanction the \$70 million cuts against the needy welfare recipients.

Employed workers are not much better off. Although formally they are protected against rising cost of living by a COL escalator, they are due to receive only 80% compensation for inflation above 12%. However, through a special agreement dictated by the emergency situation, workers have agreed to forego one-third of these COL payments for the last two months of 1984, cutting down significantly their ability to keep up with rising prices.

### **Doomed to failure**

As Minister Katsav in an interview with *EIR* makes clear, such approaches to the skyrocketing inflation are doomed to failure. As he points out, trying to manipulate unemployment, and throw people off the payrolls as a way of penny pinching to balance the budget, is not only inefficient but dangerous, especially for Israel's particular security problem. A government can not keep people unemployed for months, and then expect them to go to the front and risk their lives for a state which cannot feed them. By virtue of the same sensitivity to security considerations, the government is hesitant to cut any of the military budget, although that is a glaring source of inflation. Out of a total \$21 billion budget, defense costs account for \$5 billion, a figure which increases in relative terms, when one considers that only \$11 billion of the remainder goes to actual outlays, since \$10 billion is eaten up by debt financing requirements.

Yet, Minister Katsav's proposed solutions to the problem, although motivated by concern to maintain employment levels, also fall short of the mark. It is not by handing over a few thousand jobs, now held by illegal laborers, to Israeli licensed workers, or by forcing those seeking jobs to travel hours from their homes for whatever employment is available, that the situation will be corrected. On the contrary, such measures may inadvertently fuel the explosive social tensions between Israeli Jews and Arabs, which demagogues like Meir Kahane are seeking to exploit.

What must be faced in drafting viable solutions for Israel's economic mess is the debt, first of all, and the structure of the economy more generally. The debt takes up half the total budget. Unless it is reorganized, in the form of an orderly moratorium agreed upon by creditors, there is no way that additional funds, like the \$5 billion Israel is seeking in U.S. foreign aid, can be channeled into productive areas of the economy.

If the debt burden is temporarily lifted, massive funds should then be directed into those areas of the Israeli economy which can most rapidly contribute to expanding the entire productive base: large-scale infrastructural projects like the

Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal project, the national and regional railway grid, and the nuclear energy-vectored development of Sinai agricultural production. These sectors, together with Israel's advanced laser industry and advanced agricultural-technology sectors, are those arteries of the economic body whose strengthening will immediately provide fresh flows of lifeblood to the entire organism.

The question thus posed is not only a conceptual one, regarding differing schools of economic theory, so to speak. There is a difference, to be sure, and it is fundamental, between the American system policies of development of the power of labor through intensive technology-vectored projects, and the Milton Friedman school of lifeboat economics, intent on triaging sectors of the real economy to save the fictitious values of pieces of paper, called debt.

Readers of *EIR* will recall that in January of this year, after this writer's first visit to Israel, the question of which

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*"If the debt burden is temporarily lifted, massive funds should then be directed into those areas of the Israeli economy which can most rapidly contribute to expanding the entire productive base: large-scale infrastructural projects like the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal project, the national and regional railway grid, and the nuclear energy-vectored development of Sinai agricultural production."*

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economic approach Israel should follow was outlined, and predictions were made regarding what disastrous effects the then-hegemonic view would have.

Those predictions have been borne out, with excruciating exactness. The policy-makers responsible for those choices, whether sitting in Washington or in Jerusalem, have continued to insist, against the advice of the better-informed and against the hard facts of economic realities, that the only way to save an ailing patient is to amputate one limb after the other until there is nothing left.

If the view of people like Milton Friedman, George Schultz, Shultz's race-science economist W. Allen Wallis at the U.S. State Department, and the ubiquitous Henry Kissinger, continues to determine U.S. foreign economic policy towards Israel, then that nation risks being transformed into a Spartan economy, rigged out for war and nothing else.

## 'Our main problem is unemployment'

*The following interview with Moshe Katsav, Israeli minister of labor and social affairs, was conducted in Jerusalem on Nov. 17 by Muriel Mirak.*

**EIR:** How are you concretely approaching the immense problems that the economic crisis has put at your doorstep?

**Katsav:** Our number-one problem is unemployment, which is the first agenda item at every cabinet meeting. Since we are not the finance or the industry ministry, it is not our task to attack the unemployment problem, but rather to try to help the workers. The comprehensive program we have, related to other ministries, includes increasing job opportunities in Israel. For example, we have 6,000 unlicensed foreign workers; these are not the 80,000 Arabs working in Samaria and Judea, who constitute no problem, but rather workers who have no permits. We want the jobs they now have to be available for Israelis.

There are two problems in the economy: the inflation rate and the gap between exports and imports. I don't believe one can use the same tools to attack both at once. For example, bridging the gap between exports and imports will increase inflation, if we increase exports and cut imports. Trying to cut inflation at the same time is like trying to dodge rain drops. We want to increase investments in export-oriented sectors and try to absorb more workers. By Israeli law, a worker receiving unemployment compensation can be forced to take a job 40 kilometers away from his home, something we are trying to raise to 60 kilometers. We also want to raise the minimum age for unemployment compensation, thus urging youngsters to take whatever employment is available.

**EIR:** What is the current rate of unemployment?

**Katsav:** Out of a workforce of 1.4 million, there are 40,000 who seek work and 10,000 who are receiving unemployment benefits. Our government's policy is that unemployment cannot be used as a tool against inflation, because we have a security problem here which the U.S. and Western Europe don't have. Clearly, we cannot allow a man to sit at home idle for six months and then call him up for active military duty and expect him to go to the front to fight in a war.

Unemployment has a negative impact on his motivation. One of the problems we are trying to solve is related to the poorer layers of unemployed, who are immigrants from eastern Muslim countries, and who have not yet been fully integrated into Israeli society. We want to correct this, so as to guarantee that there be no "discrimination" against this layer.

**EIR:** Our magazine and Mr. LaRouche, a contributing editor, have promoted the policy of technologically advanced, large-scale infrastructural development projects as a means of overcoming the current world depression. We are therefore supporting the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal project, as well as nuclear energy-vectored agricultural development of the desert regions. What is your view of this approach?

**Katsav:** The way we are currently trying to solve the crisis is by budget-cutting. I have just signed a letter to the Prime Minister protesting attempts to cut my budget; the government must accept my position or [Finance Minister] Moda'i's. But I must admit, the tendency is to cut, cut, cut. This thinking comes from the fact that of our national budget, 30% goes for security expenditures, 30% for repayment of debts, and the rest is all that's left for education, welfare, and other social needs. As for great projects, yes; large-scale projects utilizing advanced technologies, although they may appear to increase unemployment in the short run (because of the more efficient technologies used) will actually pay off in the long run, by expanding the real economy.

**EIR:** Given that such a large chunk of the national budget goes to debt repayment, have you given any thought to orderly debt moratoria?

**Katsav:** In principle, this is a good idea, but a small country alone cannot take that kind of step. We want to keep our reputation for being reliable and responsible towards our debt obligations. A global reorganization of debt of the sort you are talking about would solve the world economic crisis, to be sure, and in that context, I would agree. But nothing could be done on a purely national level.

**EIR:** If you could tell President Reagan how you think U.S. foreign policy could be improved, what would you say?

**Katsav:** Our approach to foreign policy, including relations with the U.S., is the following: Although we are independent, we must consult with our friends in the world, especially with America, and ask for their opinion. We want to sit down with them and adjust our positions, but the ultimate decision must be ours. We are a democratic country, there is no junta here, and we want to pursue policies which will respond to the real needs of the population. What makes our situation absolutely different from that of the Western European partners of the U.S. is that we are in a state of war still with most Arab nations, except Egypt. That is a determining factor in policy-making.

# The pivotal role of Thailand in the economic development of Southeast Asia

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*The paper which we excerpt here was prepared for an Oct. 31-Nov. 1 conference in Bangkok on the strategic significance and technical feasibility of building a canal through the Isthmus of Kra in Thailand. The conference was jointly sponsored by EIR, the Fusion Energy Foundation, and the Thai Communications Ministry. The following remarks constitute about one-third of Mr. LaRouche's document.*

... The prospect of establishing a sea-level waterway through the Isthmus of Thailand, ought to be seen not only as an important development of basic economic infrastructure both for Thailand and the cooperating nations of the region; this proposed canal should also be seen as a keystone, around which might be constructed a healthy and balanced development of needed basic infrastructure in a more general way.

I present now my approach to assessing the objective merits of the proposed canal. I stress some extremely important, but usually overlooked facts. The significance of the differences in cultural heritage and institutions between the nations of Asia and those of western Europe and the Americas, must be examined closely if we are to master the problems of economic development in general today.

From the middle of the fifteenth century, in Italy, in the France of King Louis XI, in the Netherlands, and in Tudor England, there emerged one of the most remarkable developments in human history. Many branches of human culture have, at various times, supplied leadership in scientific and cultural progress for all the nations of the world. However, from the middle of the fifteenth century into the middle of the nineteenth, the rate of advancement of science and the related rate of increase of the average productive powers of labor was more rapid than in any other period of known history.

Over the past 200 years, leading patriots of non-European peoples have demanded the right to participate in continuing

this progress and enjoying the benefits of this progress for their own peoples. The powerful factions in Europe and the Americas which promoted colonialism used the by-products of European scientific progress for subjugation of colonized regions, but those European colonialist factions, more or less to the present day, have continued to deny participation in that progress to peoples which are not of European ethnic origins.

## The situation in Asia

Despite the emergence of a well-educated stratum of scientists and related professionals within parts of the populations of colonized Asia, and despite the development of modern industries within some parts of these nations, up to the present, among the non-European populations of Asia and Africa, only Japan has succeeded fully in achieving parity with the leading industrialized nations of Europe and the Americas.

Those among us who work to correct this inequity are confronted today with two distinct but interrelated classes of scientific problems:

1) From five centuries of the emergence of the modern form of sovereign industrial state in western Europe and the Americas, we must abstract those principles of economy which have universal validity for use among the nations of Africa and Asia, as well as Europe and the Americas.

2) However, despite the universal validity of those principles of economic development, the more deeply we examine the intimate connection between certain key features of western European culture and European scientific and industrial progress, the greater importance we must see in the fact that the cultural heritages and related social and political institutions of Africa and Asia are not the same as the relevant aspects of western European culture.

On the one side, science and technology are governed by the laws of the universe, which are the same everywhere for all peoples. Unfortunately, even some among the most accomplished contemporary physicists today know almost nothing of the internal history of European scientific development over the period from the fifteenth through the middle of the nineteenth centuries. Although some aspects of the work of such figures as Gottfried Leibniz, Karl Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann are recognized by all competent professionals as indispensable to modern physics, the approach to scientific discovery employed by these leading figures of earlier periods has been made almost unknown to all but a tiny minority of specialists living in Europe and the Americas today. In other words, twentieth-century European scientists and other policy influencers lack, with rare exceptions, any understanding of those principles which made possible the scientific and technological progress of the preceding centuries. Yet, it is precisely those forgotten principles of fundamental scientific progress which are more or less indispensable for the success of economic development today.

I shall not go into the details of this important subject today, but it is important to indicate that this area of study must be included in the formulating of development policies today.

Today, I stress the point that there are distinctions between western European and Asian cultures to the effect that it may not be practicable or desirable that African and Asian nations simply attempt to imitate the experience of western Europe and the Americas among the peoples of Africa and Asia. I had my first glimpse of the importance of this asymmetry of science and culture during my military service in India and Burma during the last World War, and, especially during the recent 10 years, as I have been engaged increasingly in promoting the cause of development in Africa and Asia, the practical importance of this historical asymmetry in the history of various cultures has become increasingly obvious to me.

### **Blindness in the United States**

Among the most important faults I recognize among some influential and well-meaning circles in the United States, for example, is that most of them are blindly insensitive to the reality of African and Asian cultures. Part of the problem here is that my country has been the victim of an acquired habit of insularity in its way of looking at the larger world around the United States. My countrymen tend to view other nations through the eyes of tourists, rather than attempting to understand that the peoples of somewhat different cultural histories view their nation's vital interests not quite as the average American might do. Among the important benefits which I hope might be gained from international conferences such as this present one, is the beginning of a new quality of dialogue, through which policy-shapers in my own country would come to appreciate the cultural environment confront-

ing the leading forces of the nations of Africa and Asia. My remarks here today are intended to help representatives from Asian nations discover a fresh view of the inside of western European and American achievements of the past. I also hope that what I say here on the subject of the relationship between science and culture in development will be overheard in Washington, D.C.

It is not unfair to report that most university graduates today admire very much the personal professional status which they have acquired through their studies; they admire this so much, that they see very little else. Not only are most of the professionals educated after World War I uninformed of the scientific method by which most of Europe's own technological progress was made possible; partly for this reason, most among them overlook the most important of the facts about scientific and technological progress. For example: They overlook the significance of the fact that the laws of the universe were already fully in existence and operated quite efficiently long before any man discovered those laws:

They overlook the first question of scientific progress: "What preconditions must exist before an individual can actually discover a law of the universe?"

They overlook the second question of scientific progress: "Once some individuals have discovered a law of the universe, what preconditions must exist before society generally will be able to assimilate those discoveries as improved technology, and what preconditions must exist before a population generally will develop the desire to assimilate such improved technology?"

These two questions are the first to confront us whenever we attempt to introduce technological changes in methods of production and distribution to a rural population which has adopted a deep and powerful cultural commitment to what we may describe as "a traditional mode of production." The study of these two questions is indispensable for understanding the reasons the fifteenth-century Golden Renaissance in Europe unleashed the spectacular advances in both science and productive powers of labor to which we referred earlier.

### **The scientific renaissance**

Modern European scientific progress was set into motion by the elaboration of the principles of scientific hypothesis provided by Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa during the middle of the fifteenth century. The explosion of scientific progress unleashed by Cusa's definitions of scientific method would not have been possible but for a major shift within European culture by Cusa and his leading predecessors of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Although Cusa laid down the principles of scientific hypothesis which made possible the work of such figures as Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and Gottfried Leibniz, Cusa's discoveries would not have led to such results, if the culture of Europe had not been given increasing cultural fertility for such kinds of development.

The development of this cultural fertility has a long his-

tory, but the revolution in European culture which was unleashed by the Golden Renaissance was prepared most immediately by the influence of such figures as Dante Alighieri. Central to the importance of Dante's influence, was his success in contributing to establishment of literate forms of popular language. The chief purpose and benefit of this reform in policy toward development of language was to make the development of the creative mental powers of the individual the center of the policies of the nation-builders of the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries.

This development of a literate popular culture in Europe during the late fourteenth through the eighteenth centuries, became an effort to draw the majority of the population into this cultural process. Great literature, such as the influence of Dante's writings, was the foundation for this; but, the Golden Renaissance of the fifteenth century was made possible by the development of new kinds of popular educational programs, such as Groote's Brothers of the Common Life, beginning the closing decades of the fourteenth century. Cusa himself, Erasmus of Rotterdam, and numerous other leading figures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were products of the Brothers of the Common Life, or of institutions similarly modelled on Plato's Academy at Athens.

This cultural shift produced within the society of western Europe and the Americas, increasing numbers of individual persons who believed that their identity as members of society depended upon their ability to make, or to use the kinds of discoveries which had the effect of increasing the average individual's power to command nature. In other words, such individuals adopted the kind of sense of personal identity which motivated them to develop their mental powers for making and assimilating such discoveries.

This shift in the sense of personal identity of the individual within society was the key to the unprecedented rate of scientific, economic, and social progress unleashed in western Europe by the Golden Renaissance. Although this emphasis on the value of the development of the powers of the individual mind is among the finest contributions of European Judeo-Christian culture, it was not until the Golden Renaissance that a successful program was set into motion for drawing the majority of the population of nations into participation in the quality of education and culture previously available only to a relatively small educated elite.

The European empiricists and neo-positivists wrongly insist that the hedonistic appetites of the individual are the center of the self-interest of the individual in society. It is true, to a certain degree, that the new-born human infant is dominated by its appetites. However, if the child and adolescent, or adult are dominated by such appetites in the same degree as a new-born child, we describe such youth or adults as exhibiting an infantile personality. The primary individual self-interest of the morally developed child, youth or adult, includes the satisfaction of essential physical needs, but the individual's true self-interest is located not in his or her ma-

terial needs, as much as in a sense of individual personal identity within the family and society.

The patriotic soldier, in warfare, does not risk his life for sake of personal greed, but for sake of his nation, his culture, his family. The strongest of those motives which distinguish men and women from lower beasts, is the motive to be a worthy individual person by the standards of the family and society. Therefore, if a member of society is cultured to believe that a traditional mode of production is the practice of an honorable person, technological progress becomes almost impossible. Whereas, if the member of society believes that technological revolutions are the work of honorable members in society, the individual will devote much of his effort to developing his mental powers sufficiently to become an honorable person in society in this way.

For this reason, the problem of economic development takes a somewhat different form in Mexico and South America than is usually the case in nations of Africa or Asia. The Spanish-speaking populations of Mexico and South America, for example, represent the embedded cultural heritage of the European Golden Renaissance. In these countries, the only persistent obstacle to development which is of any general and major importance is the stubborn conviction of some powerful circles in Europe and North America, that we ought to keep those nations of the Americas relatively backward economically, that those Ibero-American nations should be kept in a condition of reservoirs of cheap labor, producing cheap raw materials for export. Among the population of Ibero-American nations generally, there is a powerful desire for a European type of technological progress.

In Africa and Asia, it is frequently the case that large segments of the population, especially certain rural segments, are what the ethnologists and anthropologists describe as "traditionalist" cultures, a "traditionalism" reinforced in numerous cases by the fact that those segments of the population have no experience of the benefits of technological changes in their modes of production. This point of difference with western European cultures must be taken prominently into account in approaching the work of economic development. . . .

The governments of the presently industrialized nations must recognize the fact, that unless the international climate is reshaped in such a way that governments of these nations have access to adequate practical means for delivering the benefits of technological progress to their rural populations, the unavoidable growth of population and growth of material desires within that population creates the objective preconditions for destabilizing social ferment, and frustrates most of the efforts of governments committed to development. Either such governments are committed to those kinds of changes in the present international monetary order, or those governments should not delude themselves that they are promoting economic development of developing nations generally. . . .



## Food irradiation expert tells how breakthrough was achieved

*Dr. Eugen Wierbicki is one of the pioneers in food irradiation. A meat scientist, he worked at the U.S. Army program at the Natick, Massachusetts laboratory from 1962 until it was disbanded in 1980. Since then, he has continued his work at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Eastern Regional Research Center in Philadelphia as research leader for the Food Irradiation Research Group in the Food Safety Laboratory.*

*He was interviewed by Marjorie Mazel Hecht, managing editor of Fusion magazine, in February 1984.*

**Hecht:** You have been in the food irradiation research area for 22 years, starting with the U.S. Army program in Natick, Massachusetts. Were you there when the Army program was established?

**Wierbicki:** No, the Army program was officially established in 1953 at the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute in Chicago. This institute conducted high-dose and low-dose irradiation research until 1962. In that year, the Army set up special food-irradiation facilities on a pilot-project basis, using cobalt-60 and an electron beam accelerator. They asked me to join this outfit, particularly to take care of the product development division, manufacturing processes, packaging, and food acceptance, utilizing my chemistry and industrial knowledge to get better quality irradiated foods. I joined the Natick staff in August 1962.

**Hecht:** What was the aim of the Natick laboratory, and what was the full scope of its work?

**Wierbicki:** The U.S. Army Natick Laboratories provided research and development mainly on food and clothing—in reality, support to military personnel on everything except guns. The Quartermaster program was moved to Natick because they had unique laboratories, excellent microbiology and chemistry laboratories, which we needed to establish radiation sterilizing doses and to establish the effects of the radiation in killing micro-organisms and identification of ra-

diolysis products, if any. They also had an excellent packaging group—packaging is essential in high-dose radiation of foods. In addition, Natick also had a consumer-testing group, about 800 volunteers recruited from the employees to test foods in the program.

While I was there, the number of people at the lab ranged from 1,100 to 1,200 civilians and about 100 to 300 military. About 40 people were employed directly in the food irradiation work, and, in addition, we used 16 people in the chemistry, microbiology, and nutrition labs at Natick.

**Hecht:** What were your accomplishments—how would you summarize your work between 1962 and 1980?

**Wierbicki:** In 1962, there was a big problem in regard to the acceptability of radiation-sterilized meat, particularly in terms of its eating quality—mainly flavor. Some foods, like cured meat, bacon, and ham resulted in a relatively acceptable product, but beef, in particular, had an unpleasant odor, and beef is a very big item.

My specialty is meat. I went from a doctoral program to the meat industry, and became a manager of a meat research company. I also had a good background in chemistry. Therefore, I really took a very thorough approach to developing high-quality irradiated foods, starting with control of the raw material: I used only federally inspected meat and I knew its age.

Then I worked on the preparation of the meat for irradiation; for example, determining what was the best method of blanching the meat to inactivate enzymes. I investigated the electric oven to do this, dry cooking, water cooking, and other conditions. Then I worked on packaging. In packaging the product, we had to take into account the degree of vacuum during the sealing of the container. If you leave a little oxygen, it will be converted to ozone by irradiation, and ozone causes rancidity or oxidation of lipids.

Next came the question of indirect additives to irradiated foods; for example, from the enamel on the can. Also we

worked on developing special flexible packaging, a plastic aluminum-foil laminated system so that we could use this packaging for individual ready-to-eat precooked meals or irradiation of packaged foods by electrons. We had to find out what irradiation does to the packaging and the foods, what changes irradiation causes in the composition of food, what food components are produced and their amounts, whether these components were desirable or undesirable, and how we could eliminate or reduce them drastically.

Our achievement was really a great one: We developed a technology for producing high-quality radiation-sterilized meats, ranging from cured meat like ham, corned beef, and bacon to uncured meat like beef steak, roast beef, pork roast, chicken, etc.

**Hecht:** Did you solve the problem of the beef flavor?

**Wierbicki:** Yes. There were real breakthroughs in our work. One, of course, was vacuum packaging—eliminating the oxygen by the highest possible vacuum before the can collapses and then removing the residual oxygen or air using nitrogen gas before sealing, which is now common practice. Also, we developed six plastics approved as food containers for irradiated foods. Because of our work, the Food and Drug Administration has no packaging problem with packaging irradiated foods.

**Hecht:** Has the FDA already approved the type of packaging you developed?

**Wierbicki:** Right. Now, in regard to the flavor, our work was very important. First of all, the previous work in food irradiation in Chicago was conducted using commercial irradiators of small capacity, no temperature control during irradiation, and a low dose rate; sometimes foods were irradiated for days, and the high-temperature would scald the food or make the food rancid. At the Natick lab, we could irradiate using an electron beam in a matter of a few seconds, and we could process a product in only 20 minutes.

With the cobalt-60 source at Natick, about 3 million curies, we could irradiate with a sterilizing dose of 3.0 to 5.0 megarads in about 45 to 70 minutes. We could also control the time after closing the cans and irradiation, which is important. However, the main breakthrough in regard to flavor and quality of irradiation-sterilized products was irradiation in the frozen state.

The chemistry data accumulated at that time showed that the production of radiolytic products, particularly in fat of meats, is intensified by the presence of oxygen. This is eliminated by vacuum-closing of the cans or flexible packaging. The other problematic factor was the radiolysis products of water—hydroxyl radicals, hydrogen radicals, electrons, and hydrogen peroxides. They were short-lived, but they attacked proteins, lipids, and sulphur containing amino acids like methionine, creating sulphur and rancid odors in the irradiated foods.

However, if we froze the freshly prepared meat (for example, frozen steaks) after vacuum packaging and then irradiated it, there were many fewer free radicals produced. In addition, these free radicals stay immobilized in the ice crystals of frozen water. Then, when food is defrosted, they react with each other to form water back again. Thus, we eliminated the problem of odor; for instance, such foods as cured meats taste the same as non-irradiated cured meats. With beef, we were able to get a much better quality than thermally preserved items have; the texture, odor, and flavor are at acceptable levels. This was a big breakthrough.

**Hecht:** So the process you developed for sterilization is to package the beef, quick-freeze it, then irradiate it. What is its shelf life then?

**Wierbicki:** After irradiation at a sterilizing dose, the meat can be kept for years without refrigeration.

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*“We had to find out what irradiation does to the packaging and the foods, what changes irradiation causes in the composition of food, what food components are produced and their amounts, whether these components were desirable or undesirable, and how we could eliminate or reduce them drastically.”*

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**Hecht:** For years?

**Wierbicki:** Oh yes. The stability just depends on the durability of the packaging materials—how long it is before they corrode or break. We have some items that are 10 years old.

**Hecht:** Were these tested for taste and so forth.

**Wierbicki:** Yes, by military consumers and consumer volunteers at the Natick laboratory. Now, of course, with irradiation-sterilized foods, the main prerequisite is microbiological safety, so that there are no bacteria remaining in foods that can cause problems when the food is stored at room temperature. The microbiologists established that anaerobic spores of *clostridium botulinum*, which cause botulism poisoning if they survive, are the most radiation-resistant. Therefore, we had to study the effect of irradiation on these spores.

We found that irradiating in a frozen state requires only a slightly higher dose of irradiation to get rid of the botulism

spores than irradiating in the nonfrozen state. This is because the spores of *C. botulinum* are relatively dry in themselves and therefore are not affected indirectly by the free radicals of water, but by the direct effect of absorbing the ionizing energy. Of course, this means that by irradiating foods in a frozen state, there is a great improvement in quality, and this study was really a big breakthrough.

**Hecht:** When did this happen?

**Wierbicki:** I was already thinking about this problem when I was working under a research contract with the Army in 1960. At that time, I was reading about the radiolysis of water, which was one of the first experiments done by the Argonne Laboratory. I thought that if we could immobilize these radiolytic products in water crystals we might overcome the problem with beef. So I took beef steak, froze it, and irradiated it frozen. I was surprised at how terrific an improvement in quality it was, both in smell and taste. Then, in 1963, others at Swift and Company working under a research contract with me made the same observations, as well as researchers in England. So really, this improvement was slowly coming from several different sources. I just applied the best processing parameters to get good products.

**Hecht:** When you came into the Natick program, then, you had already been working on some of the problems of food irradiation?

**Wierbicki:** Yes. Of course, by then, there was much published on food irradiation. It was not entirely new to me.

The next step in our research was to have the determination of quality—which we obtained by testing the product with consumers for odor, flavor, color, texture, and general acceptance. We did this using the food acceptance group at Natick and the military consumer testing group at Fort Lee, Virginia, where they used different irradiated foods as components of regular meals in mess halls, having the participants rate the food on a 9-point scale. On this scale, a rating of 9 means “like extremely” while a rating of 1 is “dislike extremely”; 5 is borderline, “neither like nor dislike.” Foods rated 5 or above were considered in the acceptable range.

**Hecht:** How did your irradiated food rate?

**Wierbicki:** On meats and poultry that were served without any condiments—steaks and roasts, for example—we saw a range of 6 to 8. With casseroles, it ranged from 5 to 6. So in any case, there was either no difference in acceptance of irradiated and nonirradiated food or there was just a ½-point to at most a 1-point difference.

Next, we tested for wholesomeness, the nutritional quality. It is interesting here that the irradiation processing of the frozen meat decreased drastically the destruction of vitamins. For example when we irradiated meat at  $-40^{\circ}$ , we got only a 30% destruction of thiamine, as opposed to 80% or 90% destruction for thermally processed food. Now, if irradiation-

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*“After irradiation at a sterilizing dose, the meat can be kept for years without refrigeration. . . . The stability just depends on the durability of the packaging materials—how long it is before they corrode or break. We have some items that are 10 years old.”*

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sterilized foods were your *only* food source, you would need a vitamin supplement for thiamine; but, of course, a diet of only irradiated food will never be the case.

Wholesomeness was a big problem. Any testing had to show that irradiation did not create any decomposition products that might be harmful. The usual testing process with animals is to take a normal dose, multiply it by 100 times or more, and study what happens with animals. But you can't do that with food, because animals physiologically can't take more than 35% of meat in their diet. You can poison them by nitrogen and ammonia from metabolized proteins.

**Hecht:** How did you set up your study with animals?

**Wierbicki:** We had to study what happened with animals when they were fed a maximum of 35% of their diet as irradiated meat. We used mice, dogs, and rats in the study. In addition, when we started in 1976, there were other basic methodologies developed to test for wholesomeness; for example, the effect of a 25% irradiated meat diet on the embryos, mutagenicity, etc. This became a tremendous project.

First we started with beef in 1971. This went well, and in 1975, the secretary of the Army gave us the green light to go with other foods: pork, ham, and chicken. We also used contractors in private industry for this work, to prepare for the industrial development of the technology. The contractor for beef, pork, and ham was Industrial Biotest Labs in Northbrook, Illinois. Unfortunately, they became disqualified in 1977, and then the study continued with only chicken remaining. The chicken study was contracted to Raltech Scientific Services, a division of the Ralston Purina Company in St. Louis, Missouri. They did an excellent job. They completed all studies in 1982, and a final report was submitted to us in 1983.

**Hecht:** When was the final report submitted to the Food and Drug Administration?

**Wierbicki:** It still has not been submitted. The report has been evaluated by an independent contractor, Tracor Fitco,



Incorporated in Rockville, Maryland, which completed its evaluation in June 1983 and submitted a recommendation to us. At this point, USDA is still evaluating their recommendations.

**Hecht:** Are these animal tests the only ones you can use to test for wholesomeness and long-term effects?

**Wierbicki:** After the abortion of the beef, pork, and ham studies, we were rather desperate, thinking that high-dose radiation would probably collapse. However, by 1977, the idea developed in the minds of the scientists that testing of foods with animals is not the only approach to wholesomeness. Another approach is through chemical studies.

Therefore, we developed extensive studies at the Natick labs, using computers to determine qualitatively and quantitatively the kinds and amounts of radiolytic products that might be produced by the irradiation. Now, based on this, we developed the so-called chemi-clearance principle—FDA calls this *generic clearance*. This means that if we have one food approved, like chicken, with completed wholesomeness studies with animals and supplemented by chemical data, then we can use these data for the clearances of beef, pork, ham, and bacon, based on the chemical data only if they are identical with the chemistry data for chicken—and they are.

Therefore, I believe that after some short-duration animal studies that might be required by FDA, it may be possible to clear other foods by extrapolation. With the present technique of gas chromatography and computers, we can really determine what components are present and we can predict to a high correlation—a prediction value around 0.99. A report on chemistry studies on irradiated chicken, beef, pork, ham, and bacon by Dr. Charles Merritt from Natick is available for use by industry.

**Hecht:** Has the FDA accepted this chemi-clearance principle?

**Wierbicki:** The FDA speaks of the chemi-clearance principle in their July 1980 report, "Recommendations for Evaluating the Safety of Irradiated Foods," calling it "generic clearance."

**Hecht:** What are you working on now that this meat study is completed?

**Wierbicki:** My main activity is now low-dose radiation to extend the shelf life of fresh meats and poultry and to destroy spoilage-causing microorganisms and certain pathogens. Certain pathogens are sensitive to radiation: *Salmonella* in poultry and *Yersinia* or *Campylobacter* in meats and poultry. *Campylobacter* is a new pathogen, recently discovered, that causes more food-borne discomforts in humans than *Salmonella*.

In Canada, they are undertaking a thorough testing of low-dose radiation of poultry and fresh fish to test for *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* as well as shelf-life extension. Canada accepted the November 1980 recommendation of the

joint committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, and World Health Organization regarding the wholesomeness of irradiated foods, which states that all foods irradiated up to 1,000 kilorads (or 1 megarad) are wholesome and therefore do not require any more toxicological testing.

In this country, the FDA is more conservative about doses, so they intend to permit only one-tenth this dose, 100 kilorads. Of course, the FDA permitted the irradiation of spices in July 1983 by up to 1 megarad.

However, in the 100-kilorad dose range that is expected to be approved by the FDA, all kinds of insects can be destroyed, including insect eggs, which is a big opportunity for the grain industry. Chemical fumigation, you know, cannot destroy the insect eggs; these can hatch and turn up as worms in the flour you buy. Grain can be irradiated when it is loaded on boats, or on delivery, for instance. Fresh fruits can be disinfested by radiation, instead of using chemical fumigants.

Of course, radiation has to be very carefully used. Radiation is energy. If you give too much, you will have side effects, such as softening of skin in fruits and other cytotoxic effects. But studies show that if you irradiate at between 20 and 60 kilorads and if you use properly matured fruits and avoid unnecessary bruises by radiating in crates, it can be done without any problems. It is estimated that you do not need more than 20 kilorads for many fruits, at a cost of about 6¢ per shipping carton, which is in the same cost range as fumigation. And this is only the beginning. With the development of experience, I'm sure the cost will be brought down.

**Hecht:** The new FDA regulation apparently applies only to grains, fruits, and vegetables. What is stopping the FDA from approving low-dose irradiation for meats and fish?

**Wierbicki:** Here it is a question of microbiological sensitivity in low-dose irradiation. You see, the low dose kills only some bacteria, not others. In the low-dose irradiation of fresh meat, poultry, and fish, there is a delicate balance between how high a dose we can use before off-odors and off-flavors develop.

By all available information, this is somewhere between 200 and 500 kilorads, depending on the food. Of course, one could shift 100 kilorads upwards if one applied proper technological parameters like good temperature, refrigerating properly while irradiating, and maybe vacuum packaging. This is the subject of the technology and research I am conducting.

Now, by applying, for example, the low dose of 200 to 300 kilorads, what will happen? You eliminate completely spoilage micro-organisms of a sacrophilic nature, *Pseudomonas* that cause a sliminess and putrid odor in foods, but you decrease *Salmonella* by only about 4 to 6 logarithmic cycles; some *Salmonella* survives. The question is, could some *Salmonella* recover from the energy of radiation ab-

sorbed and develop without the food appearing spoiled because the spoilage bacteria have been destroyed? If this were so, the consumer might therefore be in danger.

Here, microbiological safety is of primary importance. In the case of fish, I believe this problem has been solved. The studies conducted under the International Project on Food Irradiation recommend that the maximum dose of 220 kilorads for fish should be used. With 220 kilorads, some spoilage bacteria remain that make the fish smelly and spoiled before the botulism type E, which is present particularly in fish, can grow and develop toxins.

We found that when 300 kilorads were used with chickens, some bacteria remain, so that in three to four weeks, irradiated chickens develop spoilage (without radiation, spoilage develops in seven days). But this spoilage occurs before *Clostridium botulinum* type E, which can grow above 3° Celsius, can develop toxins. More of this kind of research has to be conducted, extending the dose to 500 kilorads, before we can safely recommend or petition FDA for low-dose irradiation of fresh meat and poultry. However, the microbiology experts of the Codex Alimentarius Commission consider that the doses up to 1,000 kilorads cause no microbiological safety problems as long as the fresh irradiated meats, poultry, and fish are stored at ice temperature (0° to 5° Celsius).

I want to stress that this problem does not exist in frozen foods, those which are kept frozen until consumption, going from frozen to cooked, and which are generally highly contaminated with *Salmonella*—like frog legs, shrimp, and frozen beef. You know, we have a problem of *Salmonella* contamination with defrosted beef, particularly imported ones. Here radiation can be used, and there will be no problem with flavor and no problem with some bacteria remaining and developing spoilage and toxins, because these foods are distributed frozen.

This is one thing that I really hope the FDA will regulate without any further petition; namely, irradiation of frozen foods for *Salmonella* control—frozen beef, frozen frog legs, frozen shrimp, and so on. To destroy *Salmonella* in frozen foods requires only 500 kilorads. With this dose in the frozen state, there are no effects on flavor at all, no effects on quality.

Also, as a meat scientist, I see big opportunities for controlling micro-organisms in low-salt meats. Low salt today is important, and if you reduce salt you increase bacteria spoilage; you can counteract this with low-dose irradiation. With processed meats, you can use higher doses than for fresh meats. We can go to about 300 to 500 kilorads before you can detect off-odor. Therefore, here is a big opportunity. I ran a few preliminary tests, but I do not yet have the final results. However, as a meat scientist I believe it would work.

Of course, we should not forget irradiation of pork for trichina control; we need only 30 kilorads for this purpose.

**Hecht:** From what you have said, it seems as though there

is no scientific reason for the FDA to exclude meat, poultry, and fish from its proposed regulations for food irradiation.

**Wierbicki:** I have just received the *Federal Register* for Feb. 14, 1984, with the new proposed rule by the FDA for “Irradiation in the Production, Processing, and Handling of Food”—for which we all have been waiting since March 1981. I am surprised that FDA apparently limits the 100-kilorad applications to fruits, vegetables, and grains only. There is no scientific justification not to use this low dose on fresh meats, poultry, and fish.

Whereas there might be some concern for the microbiological safety of meats and poultry irradiated with a dose higher than 100 kilorad (200 to 500 kilorad), there is *no* microbiological safety problem for 100-kilorad-irradiated fresh meats and poultry. This low dose will leave a sufficient number of lactic acid bacteria, yeasts, and molds that spoil the meats during extended storage before pathogenic bacteria may develop toxins.

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*“I am surprised that FDA apparently limits the 100-kilorad applications to fruits, vegetables, and grains only. There is no scientific justification not to use this low dose on fresh meats, poultry, and fish.”*

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The 100-kilorad dose can do much good for fresh meats, poultry, and fish: a) It extends the shelf-life under refrigeration by 4 to 8 days; b) it eradicates *Campylobacter*, *Yersinia*, and other pathogenic bacteria; c) it reduces the *Salmonella* by two log cycles (that is, by 99.9%); d) it destroys trichina in pork; e) it allows elimination of chlorine from poultry water chilling tanks, the wholesomeness of which is questionable; and f) it has no significant or measurable effect on nutritional quality (vitamins) or radiolysis products in the irradiated items. I hope that FDA clears the 100-kilorad dose as safe across-the-board in their final regulations.

**Hecht:** I’d like to go back to some history. Why did the Army disband the Natick laboratory, just as it seemed as though you had made major breakthroughs?

**Wierbicki:** The Department of the Army, of course, was very much interested in high-dose irradiated food—shelf-stable meat, poultry, fish that can be stored for a long time without refrigeration and be of good quality. The Army program developed the packaging, developed the technology, and solved the problem of wholesomeness. It came to the point where the program was ready for consumer education, and the military thought, “This is not our job,” and I think

they were right.

The program was initially the U.S. Army Food Irradiation Program. In 1975, it was changed to the National Food Irradiation Program, and then it became the International Food Irradiation Program, with visiting scientists from all over the world coming to the Natick lab for education. There were no secrets involved. We published everything we did.

But in 1978, the Army suggested that some other agency should take over. In June 1980, the program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and I was the only one of 56 people who were at the Natick lab who transferred to continue the work. My children were grown up, and I was very dedicated; I had worked over 20 years, and I wanted to see it through. Nobody is indispensable, but I thought that if no one from Natick moved to USDA, food-irradiation research progress in the United States would die, and it would be a shame.

**Hecht:** It really surprised me that they would break up such a successful laboratory and not move the USDA to Natick. When you have a team of people who work together for 20 years it seems very destructive to break them up.

**Wierbicki:** Oh, yes. . . .

**Hecht:** When did you come to this country?

**Wierbicki:** I was born in Byelorussia, White Russia, in the western part. It was eastern Poland until 1939. In 1939, I was "liberated from the Polish yoke," as the Communists called it. As a result of this liberation, my father was sent to Siberia and our property destroyed.

In 1941, in June, Nazi Germany liberated me from the Russian yoke. As a result of this liberation, I was arrested in September 1943 because I was suspected of dealing with partisans. I moved to Germany as a forced laborer, working in Potsdam near Berlin. Then, in February 1945, the Russians came too close for my liking. Even though I was sent to Germany by force, I didn't want to go back to the Soviet Union, where my mother was murdered and our property confiscated. So, I moved farther west to Austria and then to Bavaria. There I was liberated for the third time by French Moroccan troops.

So now I say to my children, I'm a very free man because I was liberated three times. Then in 1946, in Munich, an American occupation zone of Germany, I went to a university for refugee students, UNRA University, and later transferred to the Technical University of Munich. There I got a degree in agriculture, then a doctor's degree in agricultural chemistry. I married there, and came to the United States in 1949. Because I didn't know the language, I couldn't find a job. I worked in a factory first, then Ohio State offered me a fellowship. The university acknowledged my doctor's degree from Germany, and I got another doctor's degree in agricultural biochemistry in 1953. Then I worked for the meat industry for seven years before moving to the Natick project in 1962.

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# Ariane V-11 flight brings European space exploration to a crossroads

by Laurent Rosenfeld in Wiesbaden

Shortly before the Space Shuttle Discovery carried out the spectacular retrieval of two satellites from orbit, another, less-publicized milestone was reached in space exploration: On Nov. 10, the European heavy launcher Ariane V-11 (an enhanced version of the Ariane 3 booster) successfully placed into orbit the Spacenet-2 American satellite and the Marecs b-2 European satellite. The two were launched into geostationary transfer orbit, and will be boosted into their final geostationary orbit on Dec. 20.

With 10 successful satellite launchings in a row and successive improvements of payload capability, the European Space Agency (ESA) is acquiring impressive capabilities. (While the Ariane 1 could launch a 1.5 metric ton payload into geostationary transfer orbit, the Ariane 3, with its larger fuel tank and solid fuel boosters, can launch up to 2.58 metric tons into a geostationary transfer orbit.)

The French press hailed the European success, describing the temporal coincidence of a European and an American flight as a "race in space"—an exaggeration, since the level of technological achievement of the two space systems can hardly be compared. The European rocket can launch payloads into orbit, but it cannot conduct repairs in space as the U.S. Space Shuttle did on a previous flight, and the Ariane cannot recover satellites from space. The Space Shuttle is truly an instrument of space industrialization, the precondition for construction of a permanent space station in the early 1990s.

Yet the success of the Ariane heavy launcher underscores the quickly improving capabilities of European space industry. In fact, although estimates vary greatly, and although both NASA and ESA accuse each other of deriving advantage from large state subsidies, economic studies show that, despite the greater performance of the Shuttle, the Ariane is cheaper per pound launched into geostationary orbit; this is simply due to the fact that in order to put a given payload into space, the Shuttle has to launch at the same time the heavier "deadweight" of the orbiter itself. For any other type of mission, such as satellite in-orbit repairing and satellite re-

trieval, as well as manned missions, which the European Space Agency is still far from being able to organize, the Space Shuttle is vastly superior.

Europe is now at the crossroad of deciding on its space activities for the next 10 years and more. Europe must basically decide before the end of the year on three interrelated projects: 1) its participation in the U.S. space station, scheduled for completion around 1992; 2) the construction of the Columbus project, a kind of autonomous space station that would become part of the U.S. space station; 3) the development of the new HM-60 heavy rocket engine, aimed at motoring the Ariane 5 launcher, a European booster that could launch into outer space the Hermes retrievable hypersonic glider, often described as a kind of "mini-shuttle."

Parallel to those decisions, there are some military developments at stake, the most important being the Franco-German military reconnaissance satellite presently stalled for budgetary reasons.

### Europe and the U.S. space station

Western Europe is considering financing 15-20% of the U.S. space-station project, which NASA estimates at a total cost of \$8 billion; in other words, European countries would invest \$1.2 to 1.6 billion (in 1984 prices) over a period of seven to eight years.

Europe has suffered some disappointment in the past in its joint projects with the United States: It invested large funds in the Spacelab project (about \$1 billion), part of an agreement governing the Shuttle project, and now complains that it has not received sufficient benefit from this investment, since NASA has not allowed Europe as much use of the Shuttle as it had expected, and the Spacelab has so far flown only once. Therefore, the European space coordinators want some guarantees from the American space authorities; at the same time, Europe does not want to rely exclusively on American good will, which is sometimes subject to other considerations, such as commercial competition and military priorities, as it was in the case of Spacelab.

The European Space Agency thus adopted two projects on Aug. 1, the Columbus Space Station and the Ariane 5 rocket, and has just requested the member states to make a firm financial commitment on the two before the end of the year; this would allow Europe to have a common position vis-à-vis the United States when the preliminary studies of the Space Station project start, in April 1985. While still relying on U.S. cooperation, these two projects would give some form of autonomy to Europe, in the form of free access to the space station, not depending on the exclusive use of the Space Shuttle.

The agreement has already been reached as far as the Columbus project is concerned: According to the French weekly space magazine *Air et Cosmos*, Germany would finance about 50% of the project, Italy 25%, France 20%, and the United Kingdom 6%. Germany is considering spending \$1.5 billion on the large European space projects until 1996, of which \$966 million would be on Columbus and \$533 on the French-led Ariane 5 and possibly Hermes projects. The main architect of the Columbus project would be a consortium led by the Munich-based Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) firm, and including ERNO and Aeritalia. The original project consisted of six elements, of which two are being realized: a large manned space laboratory module, which would be attached to the Space Station, and a semi-autonomous platform; the four other elements originally planned (a solar electric generator, a maintenance module, a machine-tool module, and a polar-orbit autonomous platform), which would be necessary to give Europe a fully autonomous space station, are likely to be postponed or even canceled, although the ESA would prefer not to cancel them.

In short, with this Columbus project, Europe has essentially committed itself to participation in the U.S. space project, although a lot of financial bargaining is still ahead. NASA is still unable to assess the operating cost of the Space Station, estimated to be anywhere between \$1 and 2 billion. Europe cannot make a full commitment before more detailed specifications for the Space Station are available, because it does not want to invest such large sums in projects that will define the next 10 to 15 years' activity without a more precise American commitment on the returns Europe would enjoy. Furthermore, the concerned European ministers must decide early next year on the global long-term objectives of Europe's space program, and these would depend to a large extent on the American response.

### **HM-60, Ariane, and Hermes**

The other large projects being considered and reportedly nearly decided are the development of the HM-60 cryogenic rocket engine and the Ariane 5 heavy launcher. Ariane 5 would be a largely modified version of the earlier Ariane 1 to 4 models. The main improvement in Ariane 5 would be the second stage, equipped with a new HM-60 cryogenic rocket engine. The HM-60 engine, using liquid oxygen and hydro-

gen, would deliver a thrust of 900 kilonewtons (to be compared with the Shuttle's SSME engine, whose thrust is 2090 kN). This engine and other improvements would allow Ariane 5 to lift a payload of 15 metric tons (33,000 pounds) on a low orbit (i.e., about half of the Shuttle capability), or 7 to 8 metric tons in a geostationary orbit. Other improvements would include: 1) the Ariane 5 would be partly recoverable, thus reducing the launching cost; 2) it would be made safer and more reliable, in order to allow manned flight on the Hermes spaceship.

The 15-ton low-orbit payload would permit launching the Hermes manned hypersonic glider, often described as a mini-shuttle. Hermes could carry up to five astronauts, or two astronauts and up to 1.5 metric ton of cargo. With its inferior capabilities, but also lower costs, compared to the American Space Shuttle, Hermes would offer some improved flexibility in servicing the Space Station. Among other things, it is believed to be an adequate "rescue vessel" for the Space Station (to service crews staying in the Space Station for long

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*"Europe must basically decide before the end of the year on three interrelated projects: 1) its participation in the U.S. space station; 2) the construction of the Columbus project; 3) the development of the new HM-60 heavy rocket engine. . . ."*

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periods). The Hermes is being designed to be able to land on any regular jet aircraft runway (although it would normally be operated from the Kourou space center in French Guyana); this is believed to increase dramatically the flexibility and versatility of this machine.

So far, the Ariane 5 project has been essentially accepted by the member states. The total cost of the Ariane 5 project (including the development of the HM-60 engine) is estimated at \$1.3 billion. The financing would be assured at about 50% by France, 25% by Germany, and the rest by Italy and the United Kingdom.

Although it is an essential part of the Ariane 5 project, the Hermes is more subject to budgetary disputes and far from being decided. The French Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) is pushing for it and wants to start development around 1988, in order to have it ready soon enough for use with the Space Station, while the ESA leadership views the project positively, but would have it started three to four years later. Developing Hermes would cost about \$700 to 900 million, and some European countries are reluc-

tant to engage such a project on top of the Columbus and Ariane 5 projects.

The budget of the CNES was increased in 1984, in spite of budgetary austerity, in order to plan the development of Hermes, and Hubert Curien, one of the staunchest advocates of Hermes, the former head of the CNES, was appointed French research minister in August 1984. Thus, it seems that France, at least, is willing to go ahead with this project, and has made it known that it was ready to finance a large share (up to 50%) of the project.

### Military reconnaissance

During a Franco-German summit meeting between French President François Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on May 28-29, 1984, President Mitterrand had proposed the construction of a military reconnaissance satellite, and Chancellor Kohl had warmly accepted the idea. Neither country has an independent capability in this area, and neither country has access to data collected by U.S. observation satellites. The necessity for these two countries to have such a reconnaissance satellite was underscored recently in Chad, where the U. S. government delivered to Chad and to the press space photographs showing that the Libyans had not withdrawn their troops from northern Chad as claimed.

However, at the latest Franco-German summit in Bad-Kreuznach on Oct. 29 and 30, Chancellor Kohl had a much cooler view on the project. Not that he personally was against the project, but the Security Council of the Federal Republic, which includes the defense, foreign, finance, and economic ministers, stated that it was opposed to the project, essentially for financial reasons. The project is estimated by the French to cost \$640 million, to be shared equally between the two countries, for building three satellites. But West German experts criticized these French estimates, claiming that it would cost two to five times more. The council further stressed that no defense funds have been allocated to such a project or to military satellite development until at least 1996! West German Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber also opposed the project, for fear that it would take too much from the space budget.

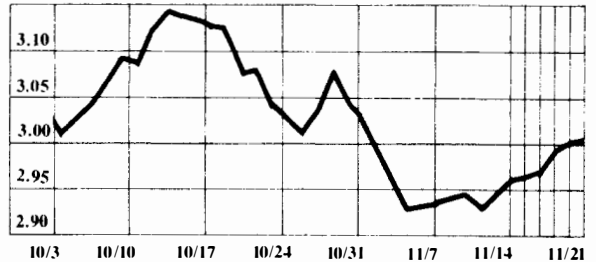
The Security Council also argued that the French project was not really the best possible solution. The French project consisted of a scouting satellite, which can only be used in the daytime and in clear weather; the German Security Council argued that a synthetic aperture radar satellite would be much more appropriate, because despite its lower resolution power, it allows pictures to be made in all weather conditions, night and day. Although the argument has some merit, it would be a poor reason to cancel the project altogether.

This does not mean that the project is canceled, and discussions are continuing; but the instability of the coalition in Bonn, with the Free Democratic Party being very reluctant to accept any increase of military spending and programs, makes a positive solution look quite distant.

## Currency Rates

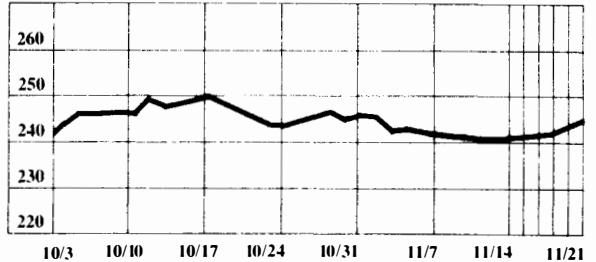
### The dollar in deutschemarks

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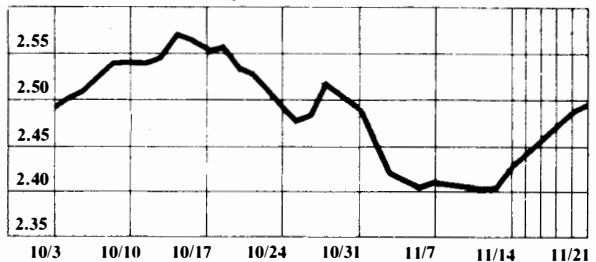
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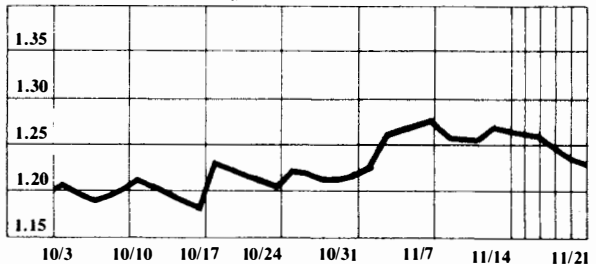
### The dollar in Swiss francs

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### The British pound in dollars

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# Letter to the editor from Crédit Suisse

Recently, *EIR* Editor-in-Chief Criton Zoakos received a communication from Mssrs. A.-L. Sugár and R. Von Reding of Credit Suisse, the large Swiss financial institution based in Zurich, dated Nov. 2, 1984:

Dear Mr. Zoakos,  
Recently we received a cutting of an article (*EIR* Dossier) which seems to have been published in one of your magazines "Executive Intelligence Review" (*EIR*).

Since we have no recollection whatsoever of any relevant involvement in the [Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar] Schacht apparatus during and after the war, we would be much obliged if you could explain yourself in this matter.

Yours faithfully,  
Crédit Suisse, etc.

The Editor replies:

We are not entirely sure of what Mssrs. Sugár and von Reding consider "relevant involvement" with the Nazis. *EIR* would be happy to present its heavy documentation of the close involvement of major Swiss financial institutions including your institution with the Nazis during and after the war in any forum provided to us for this purpose, and have done so in

several published locations (for example, *EIR*, July 5, 1983, "The Swiss banking empire: center of the Fourth Reich").

This letter, we observe, was received by us after a month-long period during which four known attacks on *EIR* and other organizations related to former presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche have been published in Swiss press, including press in François Genoud's Lausanne, home-base of the Nazi International. The communication also coincides with an intensive period of financial warfare against the LaRouche network, in which banks holding accounts of *EIR*, LaRouche campaign organizations, and others, have stolen more than \$200,000 from the campaign, closed or toyed with *EIR* and other LaRouche-related credit-card accounts, and otherwise attempted to drain enough funds to stamp out LaRouche's ability to exert his growing influence in world affairs.

Whether the threat implicit in your communication is part of this coordinated financial warfare remains to be determined. In the meantime, we have no record of selling said *EIR* Dossier on Swiss-Nazi connections to Crédit Suisse. Said dossier is copyrighted, and reproduction in any form—presumably the means by which Crédit Suisse obtained a copy—without our permission is illegal under copyright laws. Therefore, in the interests of recouping a small part of the funds lost to us over the recent period, we submit an invoice for said dossier, which sells at \$250.

Whatever your institution's past illegalities in connection with Hjalmar Schacht's friends may have been, permit us to bring Crédit Suisse into conformity with the law on this count.

Yours faithfully,  
Criton Zoakos

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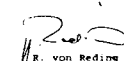
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Yours faithfully,  
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A.-L. Sugar
   
R. von Reding

cc: Photocopy of the corresponding article

# Business Briefs

## Budget

### European finance pressures Reagan

Influential financial sources consulted in Bern, Switzerland, London, Frankfurt, Geneva, and elsewhere on Nov. 22 unanimously demanded that Ronald Reagan cut his way out of financial trouble by cutting the defense budget and implementing the "unilateral disarmament" proposals of the Wall Street peaceniks of the Grace Commission.

"Savings are possible in the defense budget, and the Grace Commission has indicated where they can be found," a spokesman for Lazard Frères in London said. "Reagan's new openness to the Russians shows the way: If there are arms control negotiations, then cuts become possible in the defense budget," said an influential financial commentator in London. "Reagan is going to be in a lot of trouble with a more liberal Democratic Congress and Senate. Now the degree of waste in the Pentagon's spending is so huge that there is a lot of leeway there. The Grace Commission is a very important body, and one which will spring into action now," he added. "The line is now 'more bang for less bucks.'"

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank said that "Reagan is going to spend his second mandate coping with the economic consequences of his first, and that serves him right. Don't call it 'Schadenfreude' on our part [taking pleasure in someone else's misery], just a sense of justice. The recovery is slowing down; this leaves no leeway for tax hikes and makes spending cuts difficult. So, Reagan is both in a corner and compelled to move. The only realistic perspective is to cut the defense budget, which requires talks with the Russians. Then it all becomes possible—although frankly, the administration has no control at all over its defense spending!"

A professor at the University of Bern, a confidante of the Swiss National Bank, also said that "the pressure on Reagan to cut defense is going to be terrific. There is already

a lot of activity on saving, sparing, economizing, rationalizing—what the Grace Commission was calling for. . . ."

A London source concluded: "Reagan is going to be a lame duck President anyway."

## International Trade

### Moscow gold bank in major shakeup

A major purge of the Soviet's Zürich-based gold trading bank, Wozchod Handelsbank, is underway, according to John Edwards, a banking correspondent for the London *Financial Times*. According to Edwards, a Swiss national working for the Swiss gold bank branch of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank has been banned from representing the bank after rumored illegalities involving millions of dollars on its gold accounts. According to reports from Zürich, a "purge" involving several other Zürich banks is in process amid reported tightening by Swiss banking authorities over their banks' gold trading.

The Soviet Union is the world's second largest gold producer and, since the 1970s, has been involved in sophisticated gold-trading operations, primarily through Switzerland.

According to one London commodities analyst close to gold markets, the Wozchod affair could be the beginning of a financial scandal that may well implicate the Swiss Bancorp. In mid-November, Swiss Bancorp precipitated the collapse of the London platinum trading house, Argos, when they refused to extend emergency credit.

## Ibero-America

### De Hoz passes buck to Swiss and junta

Argentine monetarist Alfredo Martinez de Hoz was conditionally released from jail Nov. 17 after having spent 30 hours under interrogation. Martinez de Hoz, who served

as finance minister under the military junta, is being questioned by congressional investigators alarmed that in 1979, he paid Swiss interests 10 times what a nationalized electric company was worth. Buenos Aires rumor circuits claim de Hoz was sprung by a phone call direct from Henry Kissinger threatening further problems with Argentina's stalled debt renegotiations if his best friend in Argentina were not let loose.

In the papers presented to a judge to get out of jail, Martinez de Hoz testified that the Swiss banks pulled out of a \$1 billion jumbo loan to Argentina in 1977 after demanding Argentina settle rapidly on the nationalization. de Hoz told the judge that this proved he did not yield to the Swiss. Of course, there was no trouble once the generous payment was made.

The parliamentary commission investigating Martinez de Hoz was angry, and announced it will escalate by charging him with "fraud against the administration in conspiracy with others" and by charging Gen. Jorge Videla's junta with "fraud against the state" for having approved Martinez de Hoz's give-away.

Argentina's foreign debt was tripled under Martinez de Hoz, making the debt an even better weapon for blackmail. Washington is using the debt problem to blackmail Argentina into not leading a continental rebellion against a potential U.S. invasion of Central America, Argentine papers report.

## Technology

### U.S. defense industry can develop SDI

America's defense industry is capable of developing the advanced technology needed for an effective ballistic missile-defense system, according to Walter R. Edgington, an executive with GTE Government Systems Corporation.

In an address to a recent seminar on the Strategic Defense Initiative sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Department of Defense, Edgington



## Briefly

said flatly that "United States technology is sophisticated enough to devise adequate safeguards against nuclear attack," in accordance with President Reagan's SDI proposal, and that the development of such technologies will spur the Soviets into arms-control negotiations.

Edgington said that the SDI program represents a commitment to seeking a world "safe from nuclear destruction," and represents "a challenge to American industry and the Defense Department to focus their R&D activities on technologies that will reduce or eliminate the possibility of nuclear war."

Industry "can offer our leaders the scientific and engineering talent and the technological support they require to pursue negotiations that will relieve world fears of nuclear war," Edgington asserted. "It behooves our industry leaders to assign their best talent and resources to developing systems that will convince our adversaries that nuclear weapons are not a viable option. . . . The effort to eliminate threats posed by strategic nuclear missiles will demand long-term and arduous research and development, but it constitutes a quest for reconciliation, compromise and, ultimately, peace."

In an unmistakable slap at Walter Mondale, Edgington also blasted politicians "for ill-advised media advertisements" in the recent election campaign which "characterized SDI in a negative and pejorative manner. . . . It would be a crime on humanity if spurious arguments or characterizations of strategic defense initiatives should deter us from a goal that is both noble and achievable."

### **International Credit**

## **London banks feel Mideast losses**

Shares of Lloyds Bank stock dropped markedly on Friday, Nov. 16, and again Monday, Nov. 19, following rumors of large loan losses linked with their substantial

Middle East business. At the same time, two Middle East banks in Dubai, one tied to a recently failed London commodity-trading house, have undergone top management shake-ups in anticipation of major loan losses.

According to one London brokerage house, there has been growing nervousness throughout City of London financial circles in recent weeks over growing loan problems from the Middle East, whose enormous construction projects had been considered a relatively secure and growing market for credit. British banks have traditionally been closely tied to the Middle East.

The latest rumors of loan defaults are reportedly tied principally to various major construction projects which have either been terminated or not been expanded at the rates of the 1970s. The reasons, according to one Middle East source, are the levelling off and actual decline of major infrastructure projects and the dramatic decline of OPEC oil revenues to finance investment in construction. In October, the Saudi minister of finance and national economy felt compelled to issue a public denial that his government had been delinquent in payments to major construction firms.

Despite official Saudi denials, banking sources in Bahrain confirm that such liquidity problems exist. The continuing softness in the official oil prices and the dramatic cuts in Saudi oil revenues in the aftermath of the latest round of oil price cuts in October are fueling the latest nervousness in London.

In the case of the Dubai Middle East Bank, owned by the Futtaim family, the reported large loan losses are linked with the collapse two weeks ago of the London commodity trading firm, Esal. This failure was linked with Nigerian economic troubles and indirectly to the sudden failure this fall of the London gold-linked Johnson Matthey Bank, which was put under Bank of England receivership on Oct. 1 when massive loan losses tied to the mysterious Pakistani financier and shipping tycoon, Mahmud Sipra, were discovered. In the wake of the Johnson Matthey shock, London banking houses are reportedly very nervous over the possibility of other failures.

● **FRENCH PRESIDENT** François Mitterrand received a cold reception on his recent visit to Alsace. Mayors of Colmar and Strasbourg both refused to give any official reception for the President, and street demonstrations were organized against him. The opposition stems from Mitterrand's failure to keep his promise to locate a synchrotron project in Alsace which would have created new jobs in the depressed region.

● **CHINA** has failed to make commitments to make up for shortfalls in purchases of U.S. grain under an agreement which expires this year, according to Agriculture Department officials on Nov. 23. According to Richard Smith, administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, "The Chinese gave no assurance that they would satisfy the terms of the agreement." The Chinese slowed purchases of U.S. grain during a dispute in 1983 over textiles, and have hinted that textiles have also played a role in their actions this year.

● **ALAN BEAN**, one of the U.S. astronauts who walked on the Moon, held an extremely successful showing of his paintings of the Moon in Houston on Nov. 22. "I think my work will fill a need in art history. . . . I like Remington and Russell because they did the job for the Western frontier that I'm trying to do for the high frontier."

● **INTERNATIONAL** Harvester Company is negotiating the sale of its money-losing farm equipment division to Tenneco, Inc., a Texas oil and gas company. Tenneco will reportedly merge the acquired operation with its J.I. Case Company unit, a farm and construction equipment company based in Racine, Wisconsin. If the deal goes through, it will end Harvester's original and world-famous line of farm equipment business.

## The deepening crisis in world food production

by Christopher White

At this moment about two-thirds of the world's population, rather more than 2 billion people, are living on a desperate border-line between life and death. They suffer from chronic under-nourishment in energy-dense, protein-rich forms of food, such as meats and dairy products. They are forced to depend for subsistence, from day to day, on hand-out levels of grains, including rice, and on root and tuber crops.

At the same time, we have been told for the last three years, if not longer, that the only problem facing the world's farmers is chronic over-production of basic foodstuffs, which depresses markets and prices. Those who retail this murderous nonsense include spokesmen for the leading grain companies, like Cargill, Continental, and André, which control the major part of the world's woefully inadequate food supplies. They have demanded that production of vital foodstuffs be decreased in the advanced-sector countries. And their demands have been heard by officials in U.S. government departments—such as the Department of Agriculture under Daniel Amstutz—who have acted to reduce production of grains, meats, dairy products, and fruits, to the point that advanced-sector nations, including the United States, are on the verge of food shortages.

These same interests ally with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the "small is beautiful" crowd around the United Nations and its agencies, to insist that so-called developing sector nations eliminate modern technology-based approaches to food production, in favor of labor-intensive subsistence agriculture.

These people argue that the problem is not under-production of food, but over-production of people. They retread the old nonsense of Parson Malthus, that world population growth outruns the world's capacity to produce food, and that the human population must therefore be reduced.

The combination of destruction of advanced-sector productive capabilities, in agriculture and the industries which support agriculture, with an imperial-style veto on the development of food production capabilities outside the advanced sector, means that people do not eat. If people do not eat, they die. This is what



*The Malthusians have ordained that "Third World" countries be kept backward, relying on subsistence agriculture instead of gaining access to the most advanced agricultural technologies. Here, Indian women transplant rice, stalk by stalk.*

the neo-Malthusians ordained when they issued the commandment, "Thou shalt not eat."

We have reached the point where this policy, on the global level, must be changed, or else we face disaster on a scale unparalleled in human history. We have to decide to do something very simple, to enable people to eat at the level we here in the United States take for granted. Together with our allies in especially Western Europe and Ibero-America, we can do this. And if we mobilize our populations, as if for war, to do it, we can begin to turn the potential disaster around very quickly. But we do not have very long to bring about the necessary changes.

### Who is allowed to eat?

Figure 1 shows the average daily food consumption per capita, of individuals in different regions of the world, measured in ounces. This will perhaps make more sensuous than protein or calorie intake counts could, how much and what the world's population are eating.

First, contrast the crude totals consumed. The advanced-sector nations consume approximately 50 ounces per diem of the different elements of the commodity basket, on average. The populations of the developing nations consume amounts ranging from Asia's 28 ounces of the foodstuffs counted here, on a daily basis, to Africa's 34 ounces, and Ibero-America's 37 ounces.

The composition of these daily diet sheets shows that we have basically two kinds of people in the world: those who are able to eat meat and dairy products, and those who are not (see Figure 2). Forty-five percent of the daily consump-

tion of a North American is made up of meat and milk products. For the Ibero-American, this ratio is 25%. For the inhabitant of Africa and Asia, it is about 11%. Averages are misleading, of course, but here we see that most of the world's population does not see a piece of meat, or even milk, but is instead dependent on cereals and roots for 40% of its daily diet in the case of Ibero-America, and 60% in the case of Africa and Asia.

At these levels, Africa is already dying. And at these levels of crude approximation, we see that Asia is condemned, and the continent of Ibero-America is third in line.

FIGURE 1  
**Daily food consumption**  
(in ounces per capita)

	meat*	milk	cereals	fruits and vegetables	roots and tubers
North America	10.7	14.3	6.6	18.2	5.4
Western Europe	7.6	10.7	7.1	17.8	6.8
Eastern Europe	5.7	12.4	13.1	14.7	9.3
Ibero-America	3.7	5.6	10.7	12.0	5.1
Africa	1.6	2.3	12.0	8.3	10.0
Southwest Asia	2.8	5.5	16.5	21.3	2.7
Asia**	0.7	2.6	14.6	8.3	2.4
Oceania	9.0	13.6	7.5	13.4	5.3

\*Meat refers to meat of all kinds. Milk refers to cow milk and derived products such as butter and cheese. Cereals include rice. Roots and tubers include potatoes for North America, yams and sweet potatoes for Ibero-America, and cassava and manioc for Africa.

\*\*China is not included in these or any of the following figures.

FIGURE 2

**Daily food consumption**

(percent of diet)

	meat*	milk	cereals	fruit and vegetables	roots and tubers
North America	19.3	25.9	11.9	32.9	9.8
Western Europe	15.2	21.4	14.2	35.6	13.6
Eastern Europe	10.3	22.5	23.7	26.6	16.8
Ibero-America	9.9	15.0	28.8	32.3	13.7
Africa	4.6	6.7	35.0	24.2	29.2
Southwest Asia	5.7	11.2	33.8	43.6	5.5
Asia**	2.4	9.0	51.0	29.0	8.3
Oceania	18.4	27.8	15.3	27.4	10.8

\*Meat refers to meat of all kinds. Milk refers to cow milk and derived products such as butter and cheese. Cereals include rice. Roots and tubers include potatoes for North America, yams and sweet potatoes for Ibero-America, and cassava and manioc for Africa.

\*\*China is not included in these or any of the following figures.

Millions, we are told, will be dead in Ethiopia by the end of the year, unless we do something now. We are also told, by NBC and the BBC, that other parts of Africa and the world will follow into the holocaust that is now unfolding in the Horn of Africa. But what are we to do? The liberals say, "send relief," "send food aid," and then attempt to turn us into a television-age equivalent of the audience in a Roman imperial arena, as we watch the "poor people" die. What about the rest of Africa? What about the rest of the world? Are we to watch two-thirds of the world population waste away through mal- and under-nutrition?

If the continent-wide consumption picture is broken down into smaller regions, three levels of crisis in world food consumption can be determined.

*First, those of the world population, for whom the question of life and death is now posed, because they cannot eat.*

This list includes the whole of the African continent, except for the population of the Mediterranean littoral, and, perhaps, the white minority of the southern part of the continent. The number of human beings directly affected amounts to 450 million.

*Second, those of the world's population who are on the verge of the descent into the kind of horror that now exists in Africa.*

This list includes populations in the following regions: Southeast Asia and Indonesia, countries of the Andean region, such as Peru and Bolivia, Central America and the Caribbean, and perhaps Brazil. Populations in this threatened category total 650 million.

*Third, those regions of the developing sector which will descend into category two sooner rather than later, if present policies are not changed.*

This list includes the nations of the Indian Subcontinent, Mediterranean Africa, and Mexico. The total number of people thus threatened amounts to over 1 billion (see Figure 3).

The listing, not accidentally, corresponds to a division of the world into a "Third" and "Fourth" world, made by Robert McNamara during his tenure at the World Bank about 10 years ago. The "Fourth World" was to be left to die. And so it has been. Meanwhile, what McNamara and his friends called the "Third World" has been pushed down.

Within Africa, NBC shows us the plight of the largely nomadic, cattle-raising population, which inhabits the belt of land just south of the Sahara across to the Atlantic coast. This population includes that of the Sahel. NBC does not report on the emerging catastrophe among the populations dwelling at below subsistence levels on the rest of the continent, where per capita production of the staple cereals and roots has declined by between 20% and 30% in the period since 1968.

Nor does NBC report that major parts of Asia subsist with levels of meat and milk consumption that are lower than in Africa, although they have twice as much grain. Nor that parts of Ibero-America, within Brazil and the Andean region, are as dependent as Africa on consumption of roots, and that per capita consumption has been collapsing at African rates. Nor that cereal production in per capita terms in parts of the Andean region and Central America can only be compared with the worst of Africa. Nor that, as in the case of India, it is primarily the availability of buffalo milk and fruit which has kept such populations just above the survival line.

**The food weapon**

During the recently concluded U.S. electoral campaign, Lyndon LaRouche and Billy Davis warned that Walter Mondale's campaign, insofar as food policy was concerned, was a front for institutions and individuals who had put together a master plan for global starvation, directed primarily against peoples of black, brown, and yellow skin. LaRouche and

FIGURE 3

**The danger lists**

**LEVEL 1**

Northeast Africa, East Africa, Sahel, West Africa, Nigeria, Central Africa, Southwest Africa, Southern Africa. **Population affected:** 450 million; 12.5% of world population, excluding China.

**LEVEL 2**

Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Andes, Brazil, Central America, Caribbean. **Population threatened:** 656 million; 18.25% of world population, excluding China.

**LEVEL 3**

Mediterranean Africa, India, Indian Subcontinent except India, Mexico. **Population threatened:** 1,074.3 million; 30% of world population, excluding China.



USDA

*Of the world's 200 million cows, it would only take 90 million to produce all the world needs, if the cows were as productive as American herds.*

Davis also charged that those institutions and individuals, among them Orville Freeman (agriculture secretary under the Kennedy administration), were running the food and agricultural policy of the first Reagan administration for the same purpose. Freeman, who is connected to the major grain companies, had prepared the policy which guided, in particular, the foreign economic policy of the State Department, the Agency for International Development, and the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture, from his position as Chairman of Business International, and his years' long relationship with the major grain-trading companies.

The policy is known as the use of "food as a weapon." Countries and whole continents are simply told, "if you do not do what Freeman and his friends among the grain companies insist, then you get no food from the United States." Major U.S. allies in the so-called developing sector are kept on a string with supplies of grains limited to what is necessary for several days' consumption—and no more. For such countries, which are not allowed to produce for themselves, or produce enough, food from the United States is the margin needed for survival.

Now Freeman has been appointed chairman of the Joint Agricultural Commission, a body representing private inter-

ests—that is, the grain companies—which advises government agencies on food policy. The man who represents the interests which have planned the death through starvation of hundreds of millions of people has been, in effect, appointed chief of U.S. food policy.

This has got to be changed. We need a policy for food as part of a republican foreign policy. Instead of starving, or merely blackmailing, continents, countries, and peoples, let's simply do what we have the capability to do, and what far too many people need. Let's provide the food.

### **The food the world needs**

Why should meat and dairy products be the privilege of a relative handful of the world population? It has been proven in scientific studies, for example those of the Fusion Energy Foundation, that there is a correlation between the absence of meat sources of protein in the diet and malfunctions of metabolism, including of the immune system. We have been told for years that eating meat and dairy products causes heart attacks and obesity, but actually the reverse is the case. Meat and dairy products are a necessary part of a healthy diet, and therefore of the capacity to lead a productive life. In Western civilization, this has been recognized since the time of the

Golden Florentine Renaissance, when Lorenzo de Medici developed a fine herd of livestock in the hills of Tuscany, and the circle of republicans around Leonardo da Vinci produced a cut of steak known now as the T-bone.

Why don't we attack this problem directly? It is obvious from the pattern of world consumption shortfalls that what we really lack are meat and dairy products. If we determined to close those gaps, by bringing the world level up to the U.S. level, for example, it should be obvious that the increased grain production required to accomplish the objective would cover whatever grain shortfalls there may presently be.

Why don't we apply the technology that has put men on the moon to solve this problem of hunger? Between Ibero-America, Western Europe, and the United States, we could resolve to produce the protein the world requires. We should produce poultry, rabbits, fish, pork, and beef to fill the gap. The produce could be prepared NASA-style according to specifications for those whose digestive capabilities have been impaired by malnutrition. Prepared foods, high in protein content, could be irradiated to solve problems associated with decay, and shipped where needed in boilable bags, like a Stouffers frozen dinner, but not frozen. This would ease problems with transportation, help solve problems with stor-

age, and simplify, on an emergency basis, the problems associated with the preparation of food, in areas which lack the technological capabilities taken for granted in the advanced sector.

Something like this approach has to be undertaken for two reasons. First, the infrastructure capabilities do not exist outside the advanced-sector countries to permit the scale of improvements necessary to close the gap that already exists. Chicken, hog, and fish production could be increased rapidly, but to do so requires the basic stuff of a functioning industrial economy already in place, in terms of transportation and storage, energy requirements, availability of feed, and so forth. Second, this kind of crash effort from outside the Third World countries would free up resources within those countries to do the other things that have to be done, if one is thinking of what the world will be like in 25 to 50 years' time. And unless we begin to solve this problem now, there will not be a world worth thinking about at all, within that time frame.

Figures 4 and 5 show the amount of meat and milk that is required to bring world levels, with the exception of China, up to the 10.7 ounces of meat and 14 ounces of milk per capita that is consumed daily in the United States. The continental regions are ordered in terms of priority requirements. On the basis of such a standard, the world requires about 370 million metric tons of meat per annum, or almost 500 million metric tons, if China is included. Present annual consumption of meat worldwide is at one-fifth of that amount.

To bring world milk consumption up to U.S. daily levels would require about 440 million metric tons, against present annual consumption of 60 million metric tons. However, milk is produced at levels far in excess of what is consumed by human beings. The production level worldwide is at about 410 million metric tons. This is only a 15% shortfall from the level required to have everyone drinking milk in the way we in the United States are accustomed to. The milk is just in the wrong places and in the wrong form.

Most urgently, Africa needs about 50 million metric tons of meat per annum, about half of present total consumption. Asia, with its huge concentration of population, requires about 155 million tons beyond the 10 million it presently consumes. Similarly, Africa would require 75 million metric tons of milk, against present consumption of 6.7 million metric tons, while Asia needs about 220 million tons, against present consumption levels of 8.9 million tons. Increased meat consumption would improve the health and productive capabilities of the adult population. Increased consumption of milk would simultaneously have a major beneficial impact on the health and life expectancy of the world's children.

If these numbers seem daunting, let's break them down further. As we saw above, we were at 85% of the necessary production level for milk in the world—that is before Amstutz and Agriculture Secretary John Block decided to cut back the U.S. dairy industry, and the European Community

FIGURE 4  
**Meat requirements to reach U.S. levels of daily consumption**  
(in millions of metric tons)

	population	meat requirement	actual	deficit
North America	259.1			
Africa	507.7	56.2	8.3	47.8
Asia	1,479.9	165.7	10.7	155.0
Ibero-America	388.6	43.0	14.3	28.7
Southwest Asia	148.2	16.4	4.1	12.3
Eastern Europe	436.7	48.3	26.7	22.7
Western Europe	338.1	37.4	26.5	11.0
TOTALS (without China)	3,835.4	367.0	90.6	277.5

FIGURE 5  
**Milk requirements to reach U.S. levels**

	required million metric tons	actual million metric tons	deficit	dairy cows*
Africa	75.1	6.7	68.3	20.8
Asia	221.5	8.9	212.7	35.3
Ibero-America	57.5	14.8	42.8	35.6
Southwest Asia	21.8	2.5	19.2	10.5
Eastern Europe	64.5	27.2	37.4	57.5
TOTALS	440.4	60.1	380.2	159.7

\*millions of head

FIGURE 6

**How to fill the meat gap**

Beef, pork, and poultry requirements at U.S. proportions of consumption—45%, 26%, and 21%, respectively—to fill the deficit of meat in the world.

	beef	pork	poultry
	— millions of metric tons —		
Africa	21.5	12.4	10.0
Asia	38.75	0.0	116.0
Ibero-America	12.9	7.4	6.0
Southwest Asia	5.5	0.0	6.7
Eastern Europe	10.2	5.9	4.7
Western Europe	4.9	2.8	2.3
TOTALS	93.75	28.5	140.0

began to cut back on production there.

Apart from this kind of political restraint, the limitations on milk production are principally two-fold: How well we are prepared to feed our cows, and how much we are prepared to invest in their health. We have just over 200 million milk-producing cows in the world. In the United States, each of our approximately 12 million cows produces an average of 5.6 metric tons a year. Africa has almost twice as many such cows, but they produce less than one tenth of the amount of milk each in a year. Of the world's more than 200 million dairy herd, it would only take 90 million—that is less than half—to produce all the milk required for everyone to have as much as an average American does today, if those cows could be brought up to the levels of the U.S. dairy herd.

All that's required to do that is to feed the cows and vaccinate them against the diseases to which they are subject. But that requires the development of a modern infrastructure. Therefore, we have to unchain production in North America and Western Europe in particular. We will return to the question of feed requirements to accomplish this, after we have looked at the meat question in more detail.

However, we can note that there is in principle no reason why the world's children should lack the milk that is essential for their physical and mental development.

**Requirements for meat**

Let us now break down the requirements for meat in the same way (see **Figure 6**). We do not consider here what can be done with rabbits and with farming of fish, both of which have an important part to play in upgrading world meat and protein consumption rapidly. Instead we look at poultry, pig meat, and cattle. In the United States, our meat consumption breaks down into 45% for beef and veal, 26% for pork, and 21% for poultry.

Given the proper feed, in terms of grain and added nutrients, we can produce a broiler chicken of about 4 lbs. in seven weeks. We can take a piglet that weighs 4 lbs. at birth and turn it into a hog with a slaughter weight of 225 lbs. in

five months. For cattle, the feeding cycle is much longer, about 18 months to produce a 1,400 lb. steer. But poultry and hogs are both force-developed in facilities designed and built for the purpose.

If we break down the world meat deficit into the proportions in which we consume different meats here in the United States, and allow for religious or cultural objections to the consumption of pork and beef, we find that we need about 94 million tons of beef, 29 million tons of pork, and about 140 million tons of poultry worldwide (see **Figure 6**). The meat deficit in Africa could be filled with about 22 million metric tons of beef, 12 million metric tons of pork, and 10 million metric tons of poultry. Asia would require much more poultry.

How do these requirements measure up against what we presently produce? We presently slaughter about 220 million head of beef, including veal, to produce about 44 million metric tons of beef and veal globally. The amount of meat produced from each of these animals varies from a high of 0.268 metric tons in North America, to 0.199 metric tons in Ibero-America, or down to 0.141 metric tons for Africa. Worldwide we presently slaughter about 520 million hogs per annum, to produce about 39 million metric tons of pig meat. Again, yields of meat per hog slaughtered are higher in North America than anywhere in the world.

In these two categories of meats, if we again set U.S. levels as the standard for the world, we would have to be slaughtering another 350 million head of beef annually, and about another 400 million hogs. The amount of poultry meat necessary would require a six-fold expansion of production. The increase in hog slaughter would take us 75% above present levels. The beef requirement is a 160% increase.

All of this is within the realm of possibility. For the hogs alone, we could do it by doubling the output of North America and Western Europe. In North America we have a war going on between Canadian and U.S. producers, that's being incited by the grain companies who control feed stocks. They're fighting over a market that is being forcibly shrunk as people are starved. In Europe, advanced production capabilities in Denmark and Holland are being shut down. But

FIGURE 7

**Slaughter animals needed worldwide**

Million head required at U.S. kill weight—0.268 metric tons per head of beef; 0.07 metric tons per head of pork.

	beef	pork
Africa	80.2	177.0
Asia	144.5	
Ibero-America	48.0	106.0
Southwest Asia	20.5	
Eastern Europe	38.0	84.2
Western Europe	18.3	40.0
TOTALS	350.0	408.0

we need twice as much meat as we are presently producing (see **Figure 7**).

The magnitude of increase required for beef reflects the fact that, led by the United States, advanced-sector nations actually turned their backs on expanding beef production nearly 20 years ago, when Orville Freeman headed the USDA. We in the United States have been kept at zero growth, more or less, in the intervening period. But that doesn't say anything about our capacity to produce beef. It simply says that we have been operating under the constraints of a wrong-headed and murderous policy. As for the poultry production, we simply have to do it.

The constraints here are imposed by animal breeding cycles, health, and of course feed requirements. If we resolve to do something about the latter, we can solve the other problems in the process. **Figure 8** shows how much grain would be required, under present conditions of development of animal husbandry, to produce the increased yields. The total of 2.6 billion extra metric tons of grain includes half a billion tons required as feed for the world's dairy cows. This means more than doubling that portion of present world grain output that is not consumed by human beings.

However, of this total only 100 million tons of corn would be required to produce the full complement of pig meat, while another 300 million tons would be required for the full six-fold increase in poultry production. That is, only 25% of all the grain that is presently produced in the world would meet the requirements of those two categories alone. If the feed for dairy cows were added to this, we would still be at a level less than two-thirds of present total grain production.

In summary, there is a problem of both time and scale in the production of the amount of increased beef required, but everything else can be done, and could actually be done very

quickly if we determine to bring about the changes indicated. We can produce all the meat and all the milk that are required to eliminate malnutrition and starvation. If we can do it, then why don't we?

## The political obstacles

Particularly since the assassination of President Kennedy in November 1963, and increasingly since Henry Kissinger's 1972-73 grain deals with the Soviet Union, U.S. food policy has been subordinated to an overall set of agreements concluded between representatives of the Eastern Establishment and the Soviet Union.

Under the terms of those agreements, the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction in atomic warfare was used to shift the entire world in the direction of Malthusian policy. It was argued that nuclear weapons made warfare and technology obsolete, and that therefore progress could be stopped, and human freedom to develop frozen under the permanent threat of thermonuclear annihilation. U.S. food policy and U.S. food production capabilities became a bargaining chip to be used in securing such agreements with the Russians. We would not produce the technology that would permit others to produce food for themselves; instead, we became the biggest grain producer and exporter the world has ever seen. Under those agreements, now under negotiation with the Russians again, we would fill Russian grain deficits, for consumption or strategic stockpile, and dump our balance of production onto other markets at rock-bottom prices.

The existence of such agreements has been proven repeatedly in congressional investigations since 1973.

Not surprisingly, those who have argued most vociferously for what they call arms-control negotiations with the Russians, like Orville Freeman and Walter Mondale, are those whose political careers are often most closely associated with the grain companies and with the Venetian, Swiss, and British financial and insurance interests behind those companies, whose political power has been increased through the implementation of such policies.

As we dumped our surpluses of grain, we destroyed our own farmers, whose costs of production were not covered, and we prevented the people of the so-called developing sector from becoming food producers. We would not provide the technology for them to do so, and our dumping prices would always undercut fledgling efforts to build up such production. The world population's capacity to survive was undermined in exactly the way that the framers of the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), such as Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard, had intended. In the period since the great grain swindle of 1972-73, it is only countries such as India and Thailand which have been able to make significant strides forward as food producers. But at what cost they have violated the world policy of the cartels, and endeavored to feed themselves, is shown by recent developments in India.

As long as the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction

FIGURE 8

### World grain needs to raise livestock to U.S. slaughter standards

(million metric tons)

Beef	Dairy	Hogs	Poultry	Total
1,781.0	500.0	100.0	300.0	2,681.0

The world requires about 65% more grain than total present production, or approximately 125% of that portion of production not consumed by human beings. This assumes:

**Beef cattle:** 18 months from birth to slaughter weight of 1,400 lbs.; require 8 lbs. of grain for 1 lb. weight; for 350 million head, needs 1.781 billion metric tons of grain.

**Dairy cows:** A milk-producing cow requires 30 lbs. of grain per day. To produce 500 million tons of milk per annum at U.S. yields would require 90 million cows producing at 5.6 tons each. This requires to 500 million tons of grain annually.

**Hog meat:** 5 months from birth to slaughter weight of 225 lbs.; require 540 lbs. of corn; 500 million hogs require 100 million tons of corn.

**Poultry:** 2 lbs. of grain for 1 lb. of poultry meat; turn over 7 weeks; require approximately 300 million tons of grain.



FIGURE 9

**World grain production**

(million metric tons)

	production	consumption	balance	production/ consumption ratio
North America	384.6	17.3	367.4	22.0
Western Europe	138.3	24.7	113.6	5.5
Eastern Europe	259.5	58.1	201.4	4.4
Ibero-America	104.5	40.9	63.5	2.5
Africa	77.6	59.5	18.0	1.3
Southwest Asia	42.1	23.8	18.3	1.7
Asia	318.3	217.8	100.4	1.4
Oceania	24.5	1.4	23.1	17.6
TOTALS	1,644.9	443.5	1,201.4	2.7

remained in effect in the advanced-sector nations, and particularly in the United States, prospects for changing this arrangement were slim indeed. But on March 23, 1983, with President Reagan's televised speech announcing the end of the age of MAD, the bargain which underwrote this genocidal madness was swept away.

Our science and technology can be unleashed to secure human survival against the threat of thermonuclear holocaust. But to do so is also to unleash the capabilities of the human race to free itself from the other horsemen of the apocalypse—famine, disease, and pestilence. And that requires breaking the political power of those interests typified by the grain companies and their financial backers, who used the age of thermonuclear madness to perpetrate crimes against humanity which are more than 100 times worse than the genocide committed by Adolf Hitler.

We can meet the world's requirements in protein and dairy product consumption only if we can expand grain production to the necessary levels. To do that it is necessary to curb the cartel, in the way that Presidents Truman and Kennedy trimmed the power of the U.S. Steel Corporation. We must dump people like Cargill's Daniel Amstutz, who have organized present drastic cutbacks in production, or those from Continental Grain who argue that a calory intake of 1,100 a day is sufficient. We must put policy back in the hands of those who will produce.

**Meeting world grain requirements**

There are those who argue, for one reason or another, that we should not put resources into the production of meat and dairy products, but should simply produce grain for direct human consumption. The average daily diet sheets we showed above also show that such people are wrong. **Figure 9** shows world grain production as it was between 1981 and 1983. If we allow for spoilage and waste at levels of 20% of production and above on a world scale, grain production is four times what is required to feed the human population. Losses

FIGURE 10

**World land use**

(millions of hectares)

	Total	Agricultural	Arable	Irrigated
North America	1,834.7	498.342	234.854	21.0
Western Europe	364.404	139.367	70.155	8.8
Eastern Europe	2,431.2	728.425	289.293	27.1
Ibero-America	2,018.9	723.875	144.926	14.5
Africa	2,957.0	963.313	162.666	8.1
Southwest Asia	615.567	226.647	52.953	9.5
Asia	950.735	327.663	263.931	75.7
Oceania	788.659	506.241	46.823	1.8
TOTALS (without China)	11,961.4	4,113.9	1,265.6	167.6

incurred through waste and spoilage would reduce the production/consumption ratio for Africa, Southwest Asia, and Asia, to below one ton produced to one ton consumed at levels of 20% of production and above. But we can still produce enough grain for people to have more than what they need, and we can reduce losses through spoilage or waste, by expanding the use of insecticides, fungicides, and pesticides, and introducing irradiation into this area.

How then, and where, shall we produce the increased quantities of grain that are required? We obviously need to increase both the scale and the intensity of production if we are to generate the magnitude of increase required. That we can accomplish, at least to start with, in the Western hemisphere.

**Figure 10** provides a preliminary approximation that is adequate for the purposes at hand. Worldwide we have available four times as much land area as we presently employ in agriculture, including both land used for pasturing animals and arable land used for the cultivation of permanent crops. But the arable land on which we grow our grains is itself only one-fourth of the total agricultural area. We are obviously not employing the land counted as pasture in that way in most parts of the world, because we have not made the technology available to do so. Therefore, worldwide we can increase the hectares under arable cultivation, while reducing the total pasturage available, but still increase the size and quality of the livestock we need to produce for food.

The Malthusians argue that the amount of prime land available for farming is finite—which it is—and that yields from that land are also finite. These are the people who argue that the world has reached or exceeded its capacity to carry people. They go further into absurdity by arguing that overpopulation in Africa is destroying the so-called natural environment. The very existence of the human species proves that such people are wrong. Unlike other species, we are not "hunters and gatherers," condemned to live like squirrels or predators in a fixed mode of existence.

The land available for farming is created as we create

FIGURE 11

**Population densities**

(hectares per person)

	Total	Agricultural	Arable
North America	7.08	1.9	0.9
Western Europe	1.07	0.4	0.2
Eastern Europe	5.56	1.6	0.6
Ibero-America	5.96	1.8	0.3
Africa	5.82	1.9	0.3
Southwest Asia	4.15	1.5	0.3
Asia	0.6	0.2	0.2
Oceania	43.3	27.8	2.6
TOTALS	3.3	1.1	0.4

other apparent natural resources, through technology. The land area of the globe is of course finite, but what we do with that finite area, and how much we are able to produce from it, is dependent on the level of technology available to us.

In North America and Western Europe, we are maintaining one hectare of arable land for approximately every two hectares of pasture. In Ibero-America and Africa, the equivalent ratios are one to five and one to six, respectively. The difference is a reflection of the productive powers of labor, as measured by technological capabilities in the different continents.

To discuss upgrading the technological content of agricultural production, which is to increase production in both intensity and extent, is thus to raise the question of the necessary increase in the productive powers of the world labor force. Here we will only take up one aspect of this question. **Figure 11** compares the total agricultural and arable hectares per person in the different continents of the world. Ibero-America and Africa are at a level of about six hectares of their total land area per person, North America seven. The three continents are also comparable in terms of agricultural hectares per person; in North America it is 1.9, in Ibero-America 1.8, and in Africa 1.9. But in North America, we maintain three times the arable hectares per person compared to Ibero-America and Africa: 0.9 hectares per person, against 0.3 and 0.3.

In other words, in terms of domestic populations, we here in North America are supporting three times as many people per arable hectare as Ibero-America and Africa are capable of doing. Despite the arguments of the Malthusians, that is not a natural state of affairs, nor should it doom Ibero-America and Africa for eternity.

If Ibero-America alone were cultivated as extensively as North America is, we could add another 120 million arable hectares to the world total. If Ibero-America were cultivated as intensively as is North America, the yields from the doubled hectareage would also be more than doubled. There would be no problem in finding the potentially arable land. We could start most rapidly, for example, in Mexico and

Argentina.

If Ibero-America were permitted to produce as effectively as the U.S. farmer, the increase in hectares to the south would rapidly provide almost one-third of the grain needed worldwide to increase meat and dairy production. That is, apart from what can be done in Western Europe and North America, Ibero-America alone could be producing more grain than is required for the total expansion of poultry and pork supplies worldwide, and still be feeding itself.

Could we not define, in this way, a common purpose for the nations of the Americas and Western Europe, in which we would engage ourselves to develop the productive capabilities to feed the world, and to do what would be required, within our own nations, and between the old and new world, to make that happen as rapidly as possible?

Let's make a start by reopening the closed-down agricultural equipment manufacturers of the U.S. Midwestern industrial belt, and putting the workers, who are now on the streets, back on the job. To increase the extent and intensity of the arable hectares under cultivation, we need to increase the productive capabilities of those employed in food production. We need machinery and we need energy to power that machinery.

**Figure 12** shows how many tractors and harvesters we have worldwide, and roughly where those tractors and harvesters are distributed. Between North America and Western Europe we have over half the total of over 21 million tractors, and we have just under half the total number of harvesters. Ibero-America has under one-twentieth of the total number of tractors in the world, and under one-thirtieth of the total number of harvesters. Where we in North America maintain 22 tractors and 3.5 harvesters for every 1,000 hectares of arable land, Ibero-America maintains 6 and 0.8. Africa stands in relation to Ibero-America as Ibero-America does to the North.

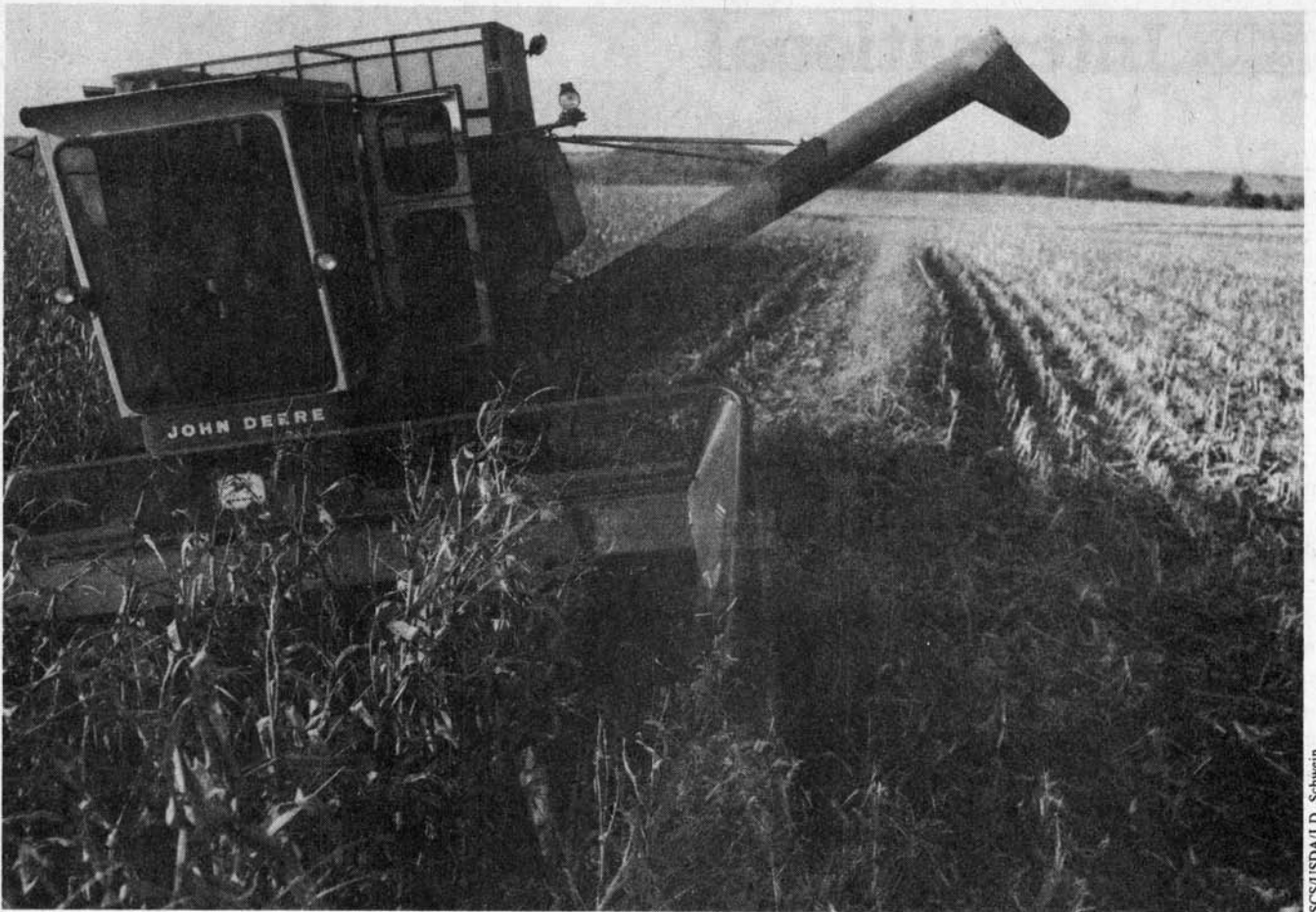
To bring Ibero-America up to North American levels in this respect would require a five-fold increase in the number

FIGURE 12

**Tractors and harvesters**

(Million of units and units per 1,000 hectares of arable land)

	Tractors		Harvesters	
	millions	units per	millions	units per
North America	5.257	22.0	0.836	3.5
Western Europe	6.768	90.0	0.610	8.6
Eastern Europe	4.595	15.0	0.930	3.2
Ibero-America	0.927	6.0	0.127	0.8
Africa	0.469	2.0	0.046	0.3
Southwest Asia	0.669	12.0	0.025	0.4
Asia	2.360	8.0	0.980	3.7
Oceania	0.425	9.0	0.061	1.3
TOTALS (without China)	21.474	16.0	3.617	2.8



SCS/USDA/J.D. Schwein

*North American agriculture is supporting three times as many people per arable hectare of land as Ibero-America and Africa are capable of doing under current levels of technology. Shown is a six-row combine in Illinois.*

of tractors, and an eight-fold increase in the number of harvesters. But it could be done.

Before Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker and his New York banker friends decided to close down production at International Harvester, Massey Ferguson, and John Deere, especially where those companies' international operations are concerned, we were producing worldwide about 1.5 million tractors per year. Seventy percent of that number were produced by the five largest agricultural equipment companies in the world, and of those companies four are in the North American continent, with between one-third and one-half of their work forces laid off. But we were also capable of producing 12 million automobiles in a similar year.

The more fundamental questions, that will not be dealt with here, are identified by the prevailing ratios of rural population and work force to urban population and work force. About 2% of the American population produces food for the domestic population and for export. In other parts of the world, such as Africa, 70% and more of the population is tied up in the relatively bestial routine of subsistence agriculture, doing what fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers did before them over countless generations.

We freed ourselves from that kind of subservience to nature by developing the technological capabilities to feed ourselves. We thereby see a mere foretaste of what man as a whole could accomplish if he were freed from the constant threat to individual life, and to organized society as a whole, that such defenseless dependence on nature, nurtured by the genocidal friends of Orville Freeman, portends.

We have the capability to feed the world—of that there can be no doubt, provided we organize ourselves to do it. But that is not why we have to do it. Freedom from want, and political freedom to accomplish the contributions demanded by that higher purpose for which we were all born, and for which we all have the God-given potential, go together. There cannot be the one without the other. So those who would reduce us to the level of beasts, by controlling our capacity to produce and consume the very means of our existence, thus to determine who shall live and who shall die, must be stripped of the arbitrary imitation of divine power they have so arrogated. Thus we can ensure that the age of Mutually Assured Survival will also be the age in which mankind comes of age and ensures its political freedom. Let us be free to do what we can do, and to feed the world.

## Qaddafi, Soviets plotting new assassination spree

by Vin Berg

There would usually be nothing extraordinary about meetings between Soviet officials and Libyan officials. Libya is a Soviet client state. But the spectacle of the entire Soviet military leadership embracing Colonel Qaddafi's deputy defense minister in Moscow beginning Nov. 19 is to be viewed as quite extraordinary—in particular, its timing.

It took only the August 1914 assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo, given the ripeness of the strategic situation, to touch off World War I. By their present meetings with a ranking Libyan, the Soviets are virtually broadcasting their involvement in what could have amounted—and may still—to a dozen such assassinations at once.

On Nov. 17, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak announced that in the course of a brilliant operation that foiled attempts by assassins in the hire of Qaddafi to kill a leading Libyan exile official, his intelligence services uncovered hard information of plans to kill leaders of seven nations in Europe, the Middle East, and the Indian Subcontinent. Mubarak also revealed evidence of direct Libyan involvement in the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

As he spoke, threats against President Reagan's life were heard from certain Soviet-linked liberal quarters in Europe, and Qaddafi himself issued a statement calling Mubarak a U.S. puppet, and declaring: "The President of the United States is mad, mad."

During his Nov. 17 press conference, Mubarak designated Qaddafi "an international terrorist" and revealed that he planned the murder of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Saudi Arabian King Fahd, French President François Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Pakistan's General Zia ul-Haq, and the chiefs of state of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. The Libyan dictator was "financing some organizations to commit all these crimes," said the Egyptian President.

Mubarak's secret services had infiltrated a Qaddafi op-

eration aimed at the assassination of Abdul Hamid el-Bakoush, who had been Prime Minister of Libya during the reign of King Idriss, overthrown by Qaddafi in 1969. El-Bakoush was granted political asylum in Egypt in 1977, and is now head of the anti-Qaddafi Organization for the Liberation of Libya.

Upon reports of Libyan plans to kill el-Bakoush, coordinated out of Qaddafi's Malta embassy, Egyptian security forces dispatched him to Aswan for safe-housing. They then arrested the assassination team—consisting of two British and two Maltese nationals—the moment they set foot on Egyptian soil. They did not immediately reveal the fact, however. Instead, they faked pictures of el-Bakoush's death, showing him lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and ensured that the photos made their way into the hands of Libyan authorities, including Qaddafi personally.

Within hours, Radio Tripoli was exalting over el-Bakoush's "death," and officially claiming their responsibility. With Qaddafi on record as a terrorist killer, Mubarak called a press conference and revealed the operation, that el-Bakoush was alive in Aswan, and that in the course of the operation, information on Qaddafi's broader assassination plans had been secured.

Egyptian intelligence sources have told *EIR* that their counter-terrorist coup was the beginning of a far broader war on the terrorist spree now in the offing, involving a number of Middle Eastern and Western intelligence services. Egypt's operation "should be seen in the context of President Reagan's speech after the elections, where he committed the United States to an all-out war against international terrorism. What's happening now is definitely an American plan," one source commented. Soviet and East bloc intelligence services, Qaddafi's owners, are the real target of the operations, he said.

Indeed, only two days after Mubarak's startling revela-

tions, Libya's Deputy Defense Minister and Commander in Chief of the Libyan Army, Gen. Abu Bakr Younes Jaber, arrived in Moscow and was received by the Commander of the Eastern Theater of War and Deputy Defense Minister, Marshal V. D. Sokolov, who proceeded to chair the Libyan general's meetings with Chief of Staff Sergei Akhromeyev, Chief of Air Defense Koldunov, Air Force Commander Kutakhov, Navy Commander Gorshkov; Deputy Vice-Admiral Grishin, Red Army Colonel-General Grinkevich, and Lieutenant-General Borisov. They have left little doubt who, behind Qaddafi, is really toying with a new, multiple Sarajevo.

### **Fruit of appeasement**

Britain's *Daily Telegraph* commented on Egypt's operation: "Western sources said there had been so many reports about Libyan 'hit teams' that the warnings were being ignored. The Egyptian incident would make these governments more security conscious."

The news struck Europe like a bombshell. For instance, news of the flopped assassination attempt reached Qaddafi himself while he was on the island of Crete for a suddenly not-very-secret meeting, not only with Greece's Prime Minister Papandreou, but with France's President François Mitterrand—himself on the target list! Mitterrand's government has not only been engaged in extensive diplomatic negotiations with Libya over the crisis in Chad, but broader accommodation to Libyan (Soviet) imperial ambitions in Africa. To further humiliate the French President, not only did American intelligence services provide aerial photos showing that Libyan troops remained in Chad, contrary to the agreement which led to French-troop withdrawal; one week after Mitterrand told the world he had a written agreement from Qaddafi to pullout, the Libyan foreign minister acknowledged that Qaddafi's troops were staying in Chad "for technical reasons."

There continues to be deafening silence on the whole affair from the Elysée Palace.

In Germany, whose Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has led Europe in efforts to appease the Kremlin, the nervousness at Mubarak's reports was evident. Herr Bönisch, the spokesman for the government of assassination-target Helmut Kohl, was quoted in the Nov. 20 *Wiesbadener Kurier* saying: "In such a situation, there is no reason to get alarmed [!] and in any case, we will not take part in an attempt to nail Libya to the wall."

"No one can take such revelations seriously," said a West German official privately—with much emphasis! Observers do note that security around both the French President and West German chancellor have been sharply stepped up.

More relevant statements have issued from Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who on Nov. 23 warned that what the Egyptians had exposed was only the tip of a massive outbreak of international terrorism, including as targets the Italian state and the Pope. Craxi emerged from three days of

consultations with Mubarak and with his own secret services to specifically warn against terrorist atrocities issuing from the European "peace movement"—known to be financed by Qaddafi, and by the Soviet Union through East bloc secret services.

"Recent events confirm the existence of attempts to relaunch terrorism," Craxi warned, in an unmistakable reference to Mubarak's exposure of Qaddafi's operations. Then, in an unmistakable reference to Soviet interests, Craxi declared: "The political design supporting these attempts is the exploitation of particularly delicate tensions . . . and exploitation of dissent against the security policy of our country and its international alliances," i.e., the United States.

During the three days in which he conferred with the Egyptian leader and the Italian secret services, nine members of the terrorist Red Brigades were arrested in Naples.

### **Soviet coordination**

Obviously, the Russians are planning something important in North Africa and the Mediterranean on the strategic and military plane (see article, page 36). As their military embrace of the Libyan general occurred, the Italian Communist Party launched a mobilization in Sardinia against the U.S. military base at Maddalena, even announcing an initiative for a referendum against cruise missiles in Sardinia. No one overlooks the fact that both the Italian "peace movement" backed by the Communists and the Sardinian and Sicilian separatist movement are publicly supported and financed by Qaddafi.

In addition, a Soviet delegation consisting of ranking members of the Supreme Soviet and of the Central Committee's advisory council arrived in Bonn on Nov. 19 for three days of meetings with leaders of the Green Party—whose numbers include the counterparts of Italy's Red Brigades, as well as top figures in the Nazi International, forming the core of the "peace movement" in Germany. Green and peace movement leaders have held meetings with Qaddafi, who makes no secret of the fact that he has funded them.

Prior to the arrival of the Soviet delegation, Green Party leaders were in East Berlin for talks with party officials there. According to the Greens, the talks were on "arms control, peace initiatives, and the issue of nuclear-free zones in Europe." The Greens' defense program asserts: "One has to respond to Soviet military might by posing the greatest political challenge to them which can be imagined—full withdrawal of all U.S. troops stationed in West Germany."

It is clear that the European "peace movement," in the wake of President Reagan's landslide re-election, will need a new strategy and tactics. And even as Soviet officials arrived in Bonn to talk with them, a Green Party delegation departed for other talks in Sofia, Bulgaria—the coordinating center for the KGB's dirtiest international operations, including drugs-for-guns traffic and the assassination attempts against the Pope.

# The Elounda Bay chronicle: the satrap diplomacy of Papandreou

by Phocion

Amid intrigues and counter-intrigues of at least a half-dozen intelligence services, the Nov. 15 meeting of French President François Mitterrand, Libyan Col. Muammar Qaddafi and Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou is emerging as a pivotal turning point in the Socialist International's drive to break up NATO and decouple Europe from the United States on behalf of Russian strategic interests. This is the conclusion to be drawn from the behavior of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson during his visit to Washington Nov. 19-21.

The Mitterrand-Qaddafi-Papandreou conference at Elounda Bay in the Greek island of Crete, once hatched as a top-secret confabulation, had the objective of putting the final touches of the operation to turn the Mediterranean into a "Russian lake" by year's end. Despite a major last-minute exposure of that conference and despite the Egyptian intelligence services' brilliant exposure of Qaddafi as a bloodthirsty assassin, neither Mitterrand, nor Papandreou, nor the Russian diplomacy behind them have slowed down the "Red Mediterranean" project, an integral part of Kissinger's "New Yalta" deal.

Certain secret agreements were made at the Elounda Bay, Crete meeting between France and Libya. Four days later, on Nov. 19, a further agreement was signed between Libya and Malta, a "Friendship Treaty" providing for extensive military cooperation and presence of Libyan troops in Malta. The occasion was celebrated with a thorough terror-bombing of the Italian Embassy at Valeta. Prior to the Malta-Libya treaty, the following additional "Friendship Treaties" were concluded in the Mediterranean during 1984, most of them secret and unannounced: Secret Libyan-Greek "Friendship Treaty" with a \$1 billion price tag in September; secret Greek-Syrian "Friendship Treaty" in early November, including clauses of possibly joint Greek-Syrian military action against Turkey; a series of secret and published treaties and agreements between Syria and Libya; a Libya-Morocco amalgamation treaty worked out by Kissinger's friends over this past summer; a secret Syria-Algeria-Malta "Friendship Treaty" is also rumored to be in force. All these treaties involve military and naval agreements, sharing of weapons and munitions, and special privileges and facilities for the Soviet Navy in the

Mediterranean. All military aspects of these treaties have been supervised by the Russian military at the highest level. Marshal Sokolov, Marshal Ogarkov, and Ogarkov's successor, Marshal Akhromeyev, deployed in the area more than once during 1984.

The Elounda Bay, Crete mini-summit appears to have been intended to bring France into the network of Russian-inspired treaties and thus provide them with an umbrella of legitimacy and "European" character. It should be noted that the meeting took place at a time when Henry Kissinger was in Paris, and after Kissinger had met with President Mitterrand. During that time other Kissinger operatives were present and active in both the Eastern Mediterranean and in France.

Additionally, in opposition to Kissinger's deployments and to the Elounda Bay caper, forces associated with numerous intelligence services led by a brilliant Egyptian national security entrapment of the Qaddafi terror organization, succeeded in exposing the Elounda Bay meeting at a time in which it was supposed to be secret. They misled Qaddafi into believing that he had succeeded in assassinating his arch-enemy, former Libyan Premier Bakoush, and caused Qaddafi to launch into a triumphant braggadocio within minutes of his parting with President Mitterrand. Two days later, while French Foreign Minister Cheysson was still in Washington, Mr. Bakoush, Qaddafi's presumed victim, gave a press conference in which he explained that the reason for which Qaddafi wants to kill him is that he, Bakoush, is in possession of extensive documentary evidence proving beyond doubt that Colonel Qaddafi's 1969 coup d'état was in fact a United States operation launched from the U.S. Air Base of Wheelus in Libya for the purpose of installing Qaddafi in power. In short, that Qaddafi was made Libya's tyrant because Henry Kissinger, the National Security Advisor of 1969, catapulted him to power.

Hence, for the record, we present below the chronology of events:

## The Elounda Bay Chronicle

**Saturday, Nov. 10:** French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson announces on French TV that the Libyan troop

withdrawal from Chad was completed as of Nov. 7, 1984.

**Sunday, Nov. 11:** the first part of 700 of Qaddafi's security force arrives in Crete and takes up positions.

**Wednesday, Nov. 14:** State Department announces that Libyan troop withdrawal from Chad was not completed.

French Intelligence "leaks" to the press its own evaluation that Libyan troop withdrawal from Chad was far from complete.

Chad President Hissene Habre states in a press conference that the Libyan forces had remained in Northern Chad and that France was aware of the fact.

**Thursday, Nov. 15:** Qaddafi-Mitterrand-Papandreou meeting at Elounda Bay, Crete:

9:20 a.m. Papandreou arrives at Heraklion Airport and, to his complete shock, he finds it filled with journalists. With him are D. Drossoyannis, Defense Minister; A. Tsochatzopoulos, new intelligence "super-czar"; Deputy Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias; Angela Cocola; and Michael Ziangas.

12:25 p.m. Mitterrand arrives at Heraklion Airport. Proceeds to Elounda Bay by helicopter, arriving at 13:10.

12:55 p.m. Qaddafi arrives at same airport and from there drives to Elounda Bay.

17:20 p.m. The conference ends and Papandreou and Qaddafi speak to the press. Mitterrand is silent.

**Papandreou:** I would like to first express my thanks to President Mitterrand and to Colonel Qaddafi for the great honor they bestowed on our country and the great joy they gave to our people in allowing them to contribute to the great cause of peace and of independence and self-determination of the Mediterranean peoples.

President Mitterrand, as you know, is obliged to return to Paris and will make his statement to the French press, radio and television.

For my part, I am authorized to present, in a few words, the results of this historic meeting. The following principles have been agreed:

First, a new chapter, a new page begins in the relations between France and the Jamahiriya [Libya]. Not only will there be high-level visits by Col. Qaddafi and President Mitterrand, but there will also be regular consultations at the ministerial level, for the purpose of shaping a long-term cooperation for the benefit of the region and of mankind.

In the matter of Chad—which of course was the central subject of discussion—I wish to emphasize that it is a pity that this issue has taken up so much of our time, because there are very many possibilities for cooperation in the region and, we would like to hope, that in a future meeting between the two men, my presence will not be necessary. They shall have the opportunity to discuss positive subjects rather than such a painful problem.

The basic principle which was agreed was that not one French nor one Libyan soldier will remain in Chad.

The people of Chad themselves must solve their prob-

lems as they can and as they desire. And if in future there is an intervention from a third country, Libya will have the right—a right which France recognizes officially—to take defensive measures in the vicinity of her own borders—not that permission was required but this is simply a declaration that France will not support any intervention by any third country in Chad.

Moreover, I would like to stress that in my entire political and academic career I never before participated in any other discussion or dialogue at as high a level as this one. I must say that my veneration, my respect, both for President Mitterrand and for Col. Qaddafi, is greater now than ever before. Despite the difficulty of the subjects discussed, the opportunity was given to both of them primarily, to exchange views on a planetary horizon (!)—a discussion which Mr. Mitterrand proposed to Col. Qaddafi be continued in Paris in the near future.

Today is a truly historic day for our country, for France, for Libya and for the Mediterranean.

Perhaps I have said too much, but now let Col. Qaddafi, my friend Qaddafi, speak.

**Qaddafi:** I thank our great friend Andreas Papandreou, who summarized the results of this meeting and left nothing for me to add. If I wished to repeat a summary of what he said and what we agreed with President Mitterrand—with the help, and in the presence of our respected and great friend Andreas Papandreou, and regardless of political details—primarily in matters of principle and I believe that this is the cornerstone on which all mutual trust is based. I have no doubt that this trust was created with this meeting. I found in President Mitterrand all the understanding and predisposition for the solution of problems. And I assert that, as our friend Papandreou said, we are beginning a new page.

I am very happy that there are persons such as President Mitterrand and our friend Premier Andreas Papandreou in the Mediterranean region, because they are the guarantee of peace in our very sensitive region and I truly appreciate their efforts for the continuation of the North-South dialogue.

I truly value very much the efforts of dear Mr. Papandreou, and I thank the Greek government and the Greek people for their hospitality today. The friendship and trust which unites us with the people and government of Greece are no doubt the things which brought us here and made us participate in these talks. No doubt, the recent visit to Tripoli by our friend Andreas Papandreou influenced this present conference very much, and I hope that in future I too will visit Athens. Regarding France, there is an invitation for me to visit Paris and President Mitterrand will be visiting Tripoli. Thank you.

**Papandreou:** I would like to add that I have invited Colonel Qaddafi to visit Athens officially and he has accepted. What remains is to set a date for the visit.

# Soviet military threat grows against NATO's north and south flanks

by Konstantin George

The Soviet strategic posture following the U.S. presidential elections was announced by Col. Gen. Vladimir Vyshenkov, chief of staff of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces, in a speech on Nov. 16, three days before the celebration of Artillery and Strategic Rocket Troops Day. While the U.S. State Department is hailing the resumption of arms-control talks as an indication that the Russians are ready to "deal," Vyshenkov declared bluntly that the purpose of the Soviet missile forces is to launch a nuclear first strike to "destroy all enemy targets simultaneously at the beginning of a conflict, thus creating a free environment for other branches of the Soviet Army to move." Vyshenkov's statement was widely circulated through a TASS release quoted by Reuters.

Vyshenkov's statement exposes as total hypocrisy the Soviet "peace" propaganda campaign which purports to endorse the principle of "Non-First-Use" of nuclear weapons in any conflict. It also refutes the public-relations claim of Soviet political leaders that the U.S.S.R. does not have a strategic doctrine of nuclear war-fighting and war-winning.

The nuclear strike intimidation policy was echoed in the holiday celebrations by Col. Gen. Yu. Yashin, deputy to Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, the commander of the Soviet Missile Forces. Yashin also underscored the doctrine of a precision nuclear strike against all key NATO military targets: "Our ground- and sea-based ballistic missiles are designed to deliver powerful nuclear warheads on the military-strategic targets of the enemy. These missiles . . . unleash enormous destruction and can successfully overcome countermeasures of anti-missile defenses and deliver precision strikes against the aggressor." Yashin's mention of overcoming anti-missile defenses refers to the obsolete system of anti-missile missiles. This is the first time the Soviet military has publicly flaunted the fact that it has such an offensive capability; although no surprise, it tears down once and for all the claims of U.S. Lt. Gen. Danny Graham and his inane "High Frontier" program.

Days after these Soviet generals spoke, on Nov. 20, U.S. intelligence officials concluded that some of the European Theater Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missile bases were

being converted to house the new precision missile, the SS-X-25, a fully mobile intercontinental-range ballistic missile.

These developments are matched by a detectable and significant expansion of the Soviet campaign of expansion and intimidation, particularly on the weakened northern and southern flanks of NATO.

## The Balkans and the Mediterranean

At the center of a highly significant series of recent diplomatic and related moves is Marshal of the Soviet Union and First Deputy Defense Minister Sergei Sokolov. Sokolov, who appears to have taken over as acting defense minister with the onset of Dmitrii Ustinov's severe illness, delivered the military speech at the Nov. 7 holiday in Moscow.

As *EIR* reported on Nov. 13, Sokolov has assumed the role of commander in chief of the Eastern Theater of War, embracing minimally all wartime military operations in the Indian Subcontinent and Asian-Pacific regions. Sokolov was thus moved in to a companion position to former Chief of the General Staff Nikolai Ogarkov, now functioning as commander in chief of the Western Theater of War, responsible for all wartime operations against the United States and NATO. It is clear from the following chain of events that Sokolov is also playing a key coordinating role for Soviet operations in the Balkan-Mediterranean Theater.

On Nov. 19, the Libyan Deputy Defense Minister and Commander in Chief of the Libyan Army, Gen. Abu Bakr Younes Jaber, arrived in Moscow and was received by Marshal Sokolov. Sokolov also chaired the meetings of General Younes with Soviet military leaders, including, Chief of the General Staff Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, Chief of Air Defense and Marshal of Aviation Koldunov, Air Force Commander and Marshal of Aviation Kutakhov, Navy Commander Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, and Deputy Vice-Admiral Grishin. From the Army, the brass included Colonel General Grinkevich, serving under Marshal Petrov, commander of the land forces (Grinkevich was on an extended unpublicized visit to Finland during the summer), and Lieutenant-General Borisov (till last month the commander of the Central Group



of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and promoted to an as yet unannounced post in Moscow).

On Oct. 1, Sokolov chaired important military discussions with a senior Romanian delegation led by Lieutenant-General Ceaucescu, a relative of the Romanian head of state. According to *Jane's Defense Weekly* of Oct. 27, the issue discussed with the Romanians was "the conduct of military operations against Turkey in the context of a regional local war." This meeting signaled with finality that the days of "independent maneuvering room" for Moscow's satraps in the Balkans are gone. This verdict was finalized by the just concluded Romanian Party Congress, where President Ceaucescu announced that Romania would extend its Warsaw Pact membership—months before the May 1985 expiration date—and pledged "closer economic ties" with the Soviet Union and the Comecon. Vladimir Shcherbitskii, Soviet Politburo member and chief of the party in the Ukraine, the region of the U.S.S.R. bordering on Romania, led the Soviet delegation to the Party Congress, and hailed the "close ties" between the two countries and Romania's "growing economic integration" with the Soviet Union.

The process of increased Romanian military integration into the Warsaw Pact began in spring 1984 with the Warsaw Pact exercises "Soyuz '84," where Soviet and Bulgarian forces simulated the capture of the Turkish Straits in a blitzkrieg surgical strike. The Romanian General Staff participated in that exercise and in Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Czechoslovakia in September, and participated in the staff exercises in more than a token manner.

The Soviet consolidation in the Balkans and the plotting with Libya are occurring against the backdrop of a Soviet Fleet buildup in the Mediterranean, cited by Western defense sources. In addition to more ships being dispatched from the Black Sea Fleet, the Soviet carrier *Leningrad* moved early in November from the Red Sea through the Suez Canal back into the Mediterranean, where it had been in the summer. Then the island state of Malta, controlling the "narrows" of the Central Mediterranean, refused to renew its defense treaty with NATO member Italy. Timed with this move, Libyan madman Qaddafi visited the island.

Add to this the pro-Soviet axis of Libya, Syria, and Greece that is coming together now, and the gravity of the threatened strategic collapse in the Mediterranean sector becomes apparent.

The Soviet threat to the northern flank of NATO is no less grave.

### **Target: Scandinavia**

Top-level Norwegian defense sources are concerned that the Soviet Union could seize at any time that large mass of strategic, though undefended, Norwegian territory called Spitzbergen (Svalbard in Norwegian), located in the Arctic Ocean well to the north of North Cape. Spitzbergen, though sovereign Norwegian territory and thus part of NATO, is by a 1920s treaty a demilitarized region, and open to all signers

of the treaty for purposes of economic exploitation (at present, primarily coal mines). The Soviet Union and the United States were both among the signatories to that treaty.

The population of the territory consists of 2,000 Soviet coal miners plus hundreds of "service" and "research" personnel, as against only 1,000 Norwegian miners. The Soviet "settlers" maintain regular sea and air supply shuttle contact with the Kola Peninsula of the Soviet Union, without any Norwegian Customs inspection, while the various Russian settlements on the island are serviced by Soviet helicopters. With such men and infrastructure, the Soviets could seize the territory any day they chose to do so.

Such preparations are well advanced. As one top Norwegian defense source told this writer during a recent stay in Norway and Sweden, the Soviets recently moved into Spitzbergen seven Mi-24 "Hind" helicopter gunships, "painted in the Aeroflot colors, but with the rocket holders still mounted, so the rockets could be mounted on the copters instantly." What most worries the Norwegians is that the Spitzbergen surgical strike/territorial seizure option for the Soviets entails almost no risk in terms of NATO and U.S. military counter-moves. As one Norwegian source expressed it, "It is by far the least risky of any Soviet military moves against NATO territory."

The Soviet threat has become so acute that it was featured on Nov. 22 in the *Wall Street Journal*, with the warning that the Soviets "may grab Svalbard or Iceland" and that a Soviet attack on the northern flank is "more likely . . . than in the center region" of Europe. This is in one sense true, but it covers up the fact that the northern flank also includes the northernmost part of West Germany, Schleswig-Holstein, one of the most likely targets in Europe for a Soviet surgical-strike attack.

As one Norwegian defense researcher stressed to me: "The U.S.A., as a signatory to the International Treaty on Spitzbergen, has the right to send American citizens there to work and live under the economic exploitation clauses of the treaty. It makes a hell of a difference to the Soviets in terms of risk incurred whether Svalbard is populated only by 1,000 Norwegians, or by 1,000 Norwegians joined by 1,000 American citizens."

The Soviet blackmail against Norway is complemented by the threat to all of the Scandinavian peninsula. As a retired high-ranking officer of the Norwegian Army recently emphasized to *EIR*, it is confirmed intelligence (though no one will print it) that the Soviet Armed Forces of the Baltic and the Leningrad Military Districts, which face Finland, Sweden, and Norway, have all been equipped with the same modern precision short- and medium-range missiles supplied to the Soviet Armed Forces in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the other Soviet formations in Eastern Europe—the SS-21 (120 km), SS-23 (600 km), and SS-22 (1,000 km).

Thus every NATO and Swedish military and logistical target is covered by precision Soviet nuclear warheads, all within a few minutes' strike time of these targets.

# Create a strategic balance in Europe!

*A Western European expert contributes an analysis of Olof Palme's "nuclear-free zone" proposal.*

In spite of immense efforts of the Soviet leadership, in spite of fireworks from the department of the KGB responsible for disinformation, in spite of infiltration of church organizations and the real, idealistic peace movement, the violent propaganda battle against NATO arms modernization has been lost. Gradually, the Kremlin is adjusting to the fact that, after the re-election of President Reagan, there will be no reason to expect a capitulation of the West on the issue of the American medium-range missiles.

So, what is one to do with the pumped-up peace movement, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany? The peace movement will need new, powerful, and catchy targets, because there is a tendency in the peace movement to increasingly demand "disarmament in the East and West." But that is just what Moscow can not permit to occur. It is only the West that should disarm, because that is the only way—in Moscow's view of the situation—that a military-technological balance can be re-established.

The relatively good reception accorded the peace slogans of creating a "nuclear-free zone of cities and communities" encourages the propaganda-managers in the Kremlin to dig out an old, dusty and previously not that energizing project, to link it up with some new ideas, and coin it as the new grand design of the grand peace movement:

*Create a nuclear-free zone in Mitteleuropa.*

With the appropriate packaging, this sort of project can seduce a number of advocates, primarily because of the suggestive association of two ideas that can be made attractive to those who really want peace:

- the idea that a nuclear-free zone would be selectively spared the horrors of a holocaust if war occurred. I.e., the idea that if one has not nuclear weapons in the region where one lives, none will be shot into that region.
- the idea that a nuclear-free zone in Mitteleuropa is a just cause to fight for, because regions in East and West Europe would be included.

The West must be prepared for a propaganda campaign with this new argumentative packaging. We have heard it all before, but never with such intensity and concentration, because in the past the chief issue was to prevent the dislocation of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

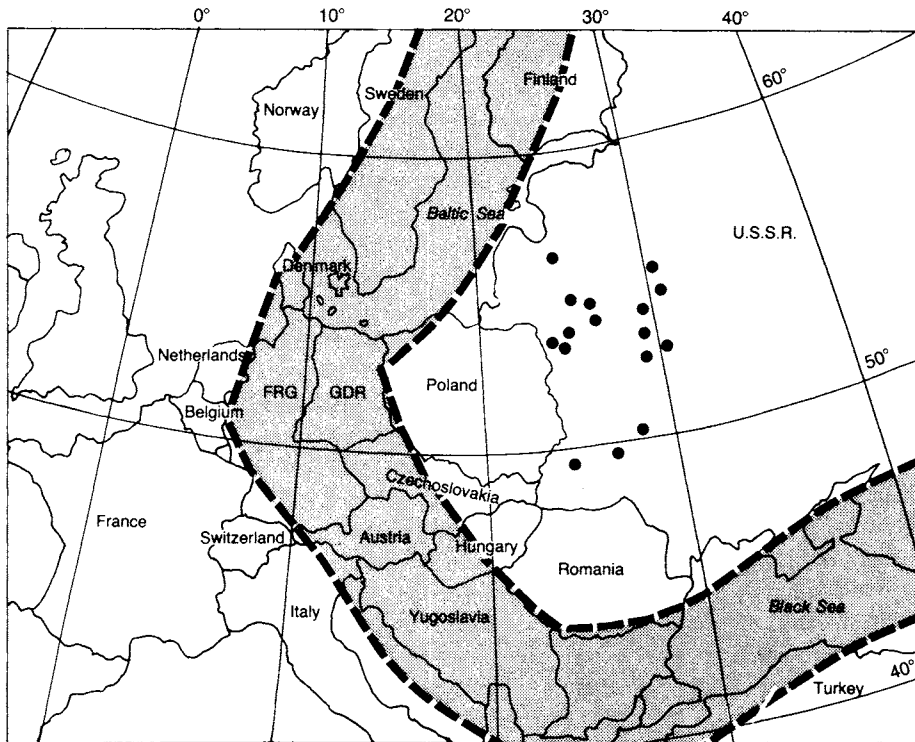
As always, Kremlin propaganda relies on the lack of information available to the simple "man on the street," and relies just as strongly on the nearly desperate willingness of the better-informed to believe anything with which the fear of the horror of nuclear war can be mitigated. In anticipation of this wave of influence peddling, it is appropriate to examine the proposals for a nuclear-free zone more closely.

## History of the 'nuclear-free zone'

The former Polish foreign minister Adam Rapacki was the first to propose such a plan, in 1957, in which Poland, the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) and the Federal Republic of Germany would be included in such a nuclear-free zone. That proposal even seemed unrealistic to the Soviets—after all, their own nuclear armed forces were just being built, and so they only supported the plan half-heartedly. In 1963, the Finnish president Udo K. Kekkonen proposed a drastically reduced plan, encompassing basically Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, but already included the notable feature of leaving out the Kola Peninsula, chock-full of weapons by that time, and likewise contained no satisfactory proposals for the Baltic areas. In the phase of "détente," i.e., between 1970-1980, nuclear-free zone ideas were rather quiescent. It was only in 1979, following the famous Two-Track Resolution of NATO, that Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme came forward in public with a new proposal.

Palme proposed a 150-kilometer strip, running parallel to the border between East and West Germany, on each side of the border, as an area in which location and storage of nuclear weapons would be forbidden. A lot of ink has been spilled over his plan, numerous rousing speeches were held, but support from the Soviet side has been lackadaisical. The Kremlin's calculations have been based on their expectations that they would succeed in politically preventing the Pershing II/cruise modernization in the West.

But before we look into the reasons for this half-hearted Soviet support, we have to examine what the level of information about the Soviet SS-20 available in the West has been. The Soviet SS-20, in contrast to the American Pershing II, which is always the star of the show in peace and disarmament discussions, has always been given short shrift. That our leftist peace researchers and our peace movement do not



**Military District 6: Carpathia**

Drogobits 23.50E–49.35 N  
 Ternopol 26.60E–49.57 N

**Military District 3: Kiev**

Zhitomir 28.67 E–50.27 N  
 Kazhitin 28.83 E–49.72 N

**Military District 4: White Russia (Byelorussia)**

Mogilyov 29.23 E–53.90 N  
 Bobruisk 29.23 E–53.15 N  
 Shtuchka 25.22 E–56.63 N  
 Baranovich 25.04 E–53.13 N  
 Lida 25.30 E–53.88 N  
 Molodetsno 26.82 E–54.32 N  
 Postavy 26.83 E–55.12 N  
 Polotsk 29.70 E–52.77 N  
 Vitebsk 30.18 E–55.20 N  
 Orsha 30.40 E–54.50 N  
 Valkovysk 24.47 E–53.12 N  
 Borisov 28.50 E–54.25 N  
 Zlobin 30.05 E–52.90 N

**SS-20 regiments threatening Western Europe and the proposed nuclear-free zone**

The dots indicate the garrison cities of the 17 SS-20 regiments which directly threaten Western Europe. The actual firing-sites are located within a circumference of about 30 kilometers around the city. Since the range of the SS-20s is 5,000 kilometers, the ten regiments located in the military district of the Ural mountains (five east and five west—not marked on the map) are also capable of reaching Western Europe. The map contains the longitude/latitude coordinates of the SS-20 sites, and shows the sanctuary belt representing the nuclear-free zone around these sites.

like to talk about Soviet SS-20s is understandable, because, for them, Soviet missiles are “peace missiles,” as we read every day in *Pravda*, or other papers in the East bloc. But that advocates of the NATO-modernization resolutions know so horrifyingly little about Soviet medium-range missiles has caused considerable consternation among experts. That goes for numerous parliamentary deputies in the ruling West German Christian Democratic/Christian Social Union parties as well—people who at least have the potential to be better informed.

First, a few words on the military organization of this new weapon system.

Missiles cannot be fired without special troops. For that reason, the Soviet Union developed a new branch of its armed services, beginning in 1961, known as the “Strategic Rocket Troops.” These are elite troops, soldiers serve for six years, and obtain a special technical training. As is the case in the Red Army as a whole, or in the Navy or Air Force, all tasks associated with special responsibility are carried out by officers. NCOs and lower-rank officers command only during drill or maneuvers. For this reason, the ratio of officers to

soliders in the Rocket Troops is higher than that in the other services. An additional characteristic of these Rocket Troops, one particularly important for the internal structure of organization, consists in the fact that nuclear warheads are stored apart from other munitions, most of the time 10 km distant from the actual firing position. They are stored in specially constructed, deep bunkers, and are guarded by a specially trained corps of the KGB, which is subordinate to the respective regimental commander. KGB soldiers transport and mount (in case of war) the nuclear warheads. The Rocket Troops always exercise with equivalent-weight warhead-dummies.

For every three launchers (detachment), there is one command vehicle (fire-control command), and for every command vehicle there are always two “controllers” of KGB troops, in addition to the technical officers. Thus, in the strict sense, normal officers of the Rocket Troops, who have all received an artillery-officers’ training, never come in contact with nuclear munitions.

Information gathered by Western photo-reconnaissance satellites for years has shown that the organizational unity of

the SS-20 troops always consists of nine launchers, corresponding to a regiment in the normal army hierarchy. The organization of such a regiment is:

1 launcher (battery) with 36 men

3 launchers (detachment) with 108 men

9 launchers (regiment) with 472 men

Included in the regiment are:

KGB Battalion with 300 men, incl. officers

Radar and communications

Battalion with 300 men, incl. officers

Transport Battalion with 300 men, incl. officers

Maintenance Company with 100 men

Sanitation squad with 20 men

That gives a regimental strength of about 2,450 soldiers and officers.

Three regiments form a brigade. The headquarters of the brigade is located generally between the headquarters of the regiments, and the bunkers of nuclear munitions are generally located nearby. Most likely, a brigade headquarters is also the center for communications and intelligence relays, inclusive of military satellite communications. The next unit level—the army—is formed out of two brigades. The army exercises tactical-operational leadership, but not the selection of targets, which is under the command prerogative of the next higher unit, the Army Group, or Front.

Up to the middle of 1983, 378 launcher positions, i.e., 42 regiments, were known in the West, distributed over the Soviet Union and grouped around three focal points. If the sketch provided of the troop strengths is correct, then the total strength of SS-20 troops would be about 103,000 officers and soldiers. Together with the 350,000 men estimated by the Institute for Strategic Studies in London for the ICBM troops in 1980, with the inclusion of the SS-29 troops since 1983, we reach a comprehensive figure of 450,000 Rocket Troops (cf. *Military Balance*, IISS, 1983/84).

Western observers did not actually expect, in view of the political battles in the West around the NATO modernization resolutions, that the Soviets would set up more than 42 SS-20 regiments. But since so many of the dislocation sites of the SS-20 have become known in the West, the Soviet leadership has drawn the only appropriate conclusion. Since the spring of 1984, new SS-20 sites have been surveyed and constructed, in order to evade the threat of the Pershing II and cruise rapidly (in case of war).

There are no pictures of the SS-20 in the West; they were never rolled over Red Square in military parades. Understandably, specialists in the West have been tempted to speculate and to “reconstruct” the SS-20. Recently, a professor at the University of Munich published a “reliable reconstruction” in a German monthly magazine, one which represents a mixture of solid and fluid rocket technologies. But this professor, too, has never seen a photograph or a drawing, so in conclusion of his argument he poses the question of “Whether there even is such a thing?” Since he poses the

question as if the SS-20 were the only Soviet missile that the West has never seen, we have to put the question: Where has he ever seen photos of the S-17, SS-18, or SS-19? Naturally, the German weekly magazine, *Der Spiegel*, enthusiastically picked up the issue of the existence of the SS-20, and argued that the SS-20 was invented in the West to provide an excuse for NATO’s own armaments decisions.

Of course, there is no precise list of dislocation sites of the SS-20 even in the specialized literature. But over the past eight years, individual sites have been identified, mostly in scattered reports. With some detailed detective work, these individual reports can be collected. It is then possible to fill in the holes in the information provided by applying logistical considerations, roads, railroad connections, brigade and regimental dispositions, stationing in cities in which there are no motorized divisions, tank, artillery, or air-transport divisions. It is also useful to know that the Strategic Rocket Troops are subordinated to the commanders of the military districts in peacetime, particularly with respect to their logistical supplies. The list provided on the accompanying map of 17 SS-20 regiments is identified geographically only in terms of the “garrison-cities,” and the actual firing-sites are located within a circumference of about 30 km around the city.

Let us return to the notion of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. At the end of 1982, the Soviet Union announced its plan for such a zone of peace. This zone is identified in the attached map. It covers half of Sweden, half of Finland, all of the G.D.R., almost all of the Federal Republic of Germany, the western part of Czechoslovakia, half of Austria, all of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as the western part of Turkey. Poland and Romania are left out of the zone.

Now, is that not a really just proposal?

To make the proposal somewhat clearer, only 17 of the 42 SS-20 regiments have been entered on the map, those stationed in the western part of the Soviet Union, and within the range of the Pershing II. Not entered on the map are the 10 regiments in the military district of the Ural mountains (5 west and 5 east of the mountain chain)—these too, however, are perfectly capable of reaching Western Europe. Other regiments not marked on the map are the 15 along the Chinese-Soviet border, which do not need to be considered in relation to a quick assault against Central Europe.

This representation of the real situation demonstrates with brutal clarity what the Kremlin means when it talks about a “real balance of forces” in Europe.

But what good does that do? The peace researchers, together with West German Social Democratic Party politician Lafontaine, will continue to insist that true peace in Europe lies in the one-sided disarmament of the West. Naturally, that would also be the fulfillment of the desires of the well-known author and peace propagator Graham Greene (in an interview with the London *Observer*): “I would rather end my days in the Gulag than in California.”

## Dope income is now bigger than GNP

by Carlos Wesley

Jamaica's marijuana income has increased sevenfold since Edward Seaga became prime minister in 1980, becoming a cash crop worth at least \$3.5 billion a year—larger than the country's official gross national product. When Seaga took office, the annual marijuana crop was worth an estimated half-billion dollars, and its sales abroad—mostly to the United States—brought in about half the country's export earnings.

Seaga has been eager to do the bidding of the International Monetary Fund, and IMF demands are responsible for this surge in Jamaican dope production—creation of a cash crop to make IMF looting easier. Now, after four years of IMF cutbacks and the voodoo economics of “free market forces,” while the drug economy grows, Jamaica's productive sector has been virtually wiped out. Last month, Seaga ordered new, drastic cutbacks in the importation of industrial raw materials, arguing that Jamaica's industries were producing “too many consumer goods for the domestic market.”

As for employment, last month Seaga announced that roughly 3,900 civil servants in Jamaica would be laid off over the next two months in order to reach the goal set by the IMF of eliminating 5,500 government workers during the course of this year. This in a country where real unemployment approaches 40% of the labor force.

Seaga is able to preside over the explosive growth in Jamaica's drug economy because there is a crucial weakness in the Reagan administration, despite its “war on drugs”: a blind commitment to the “magic of the free market,” and administration refusal to break with the genocidalist, drug-pushing policies of the IMF and its sister institution, the World Bank.

This flaw has been exploited by Henry Kissinger's friends in the Reagan administration, even though the President has officially made the war against drugs a keystone of his foreign policy towards Jamaica.

Take the case of Lawrence Eagleburger, former under-secretary of state for political affairs and now a partner in Kissinger Associates, Inc. Eagleburger protected Jamaica's marijuana exports from U.S. anti-drug efforts in order to prop up Seaga. Asked in a *New York Times* interview published Sept. 10 why more pressure had not been exerted on Seaga

to curtail the drug trade, Eagleburger replied: “Our emphasis has been: Can Jamaica be made economically viable so that we don't face the Manley [Jamaica's former prime minister] kind of problem in the next election? . . . To be honest, I wasn't aware Jamaica was that large a marijuana producer [sic]. To the best of my knowledge, it didn't come up.”

But Eagleburger and others knew, or should have known, that Seaga's entire political career has been dedicated to transforming Jamaica into a drug and cult haven in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund. This news service provided reams of documentation to the incoming Reagan administration on Seaga's drug-and-voodoo-promoting activities, and much the same information was given wide publicity by this and other media.

### Marching orders from the IMF

On his first day in office in 1980, Seaga's first official act was to carry out the IMF's instructions, to order the banks to accept deposits from drug dealers, “No questions asked.” Despite this, Seaga—a self-proclaimed priest of a voodoo sect—became the first foreign head of government to be invited to pay an official visit to the Reagan White House, an occasion which he used to push Kissinger's proposal to turn the Caribbean into a new “Hong Kong,” to replace the British drug enclave which is reverting to communist China—a proposal otherwise known as the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

The implementation of the “new Hong Kong” plan for Jamaica was turned over to the U.S./Jamaica Business Committee to promote Investment and Employment, a group headed by David Rockefeller. In Kingston during mid-November, Rockefeller called on Jamaicans to keep making “the painful but necessary adjustments” demanded by the IMF.

At the same time, the Seaga-dominated Jamaican Parliament enacted legislation to establish a key component of the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the so-called foreign sales corporations. These are nothing more than a nameplate, a post-office box, and a secretary, to allow American individuals and corporations to escape U.S. taxes (courtesy of a new regulation of the U.S. Treasury), Jamaican taxes, and to launder the proceeds from the drug trade.

Although he has recently been making cosmetic anti-drug statements, Seaga has made sure his government gets its cut of the drug trade. In September, he announced that Jamaica was instituting a tax on drug smugglers, and that the national revenue service had already billed 28 of the largest known dope traffickers (who were not jailed, and whose names were not made public to protect their “confidentiality as taxpayers”!). Although Seaga claimed the measure was against drugs, the taxing scheme was a step towards legalizing drugs, not eradicating them.

Any serious attempt to wipe out the drug plague would require confiscating the drug dealers' assets, not taxing their proceeds. That is just what Seaga will not do.

## **Brandt's pro-Green policy under fire**

*The Social Democratic Party's drive for a "red-green coalition" may not survive the current dispute in Hesse.*

**I**t is not just historians who complain today that Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and Stalin's writings were not read in time. People experienced a terrifying awakening only after the proclamations of these writings had been put into political practice."

This statement was not taken from a new book on the history of the Nazis, but from an urgent warning issued in Bonn on Nov. 16 by a Social Democrat who has decided to buck his party's tilt toward an alliance with the fascist Greens, today's equivalent of the left wing of the Nazi party. The writer was Horst Niggemeier, the official press spokesman of the German Mineworkers' Union who has opposed the pro-Green policy of Social Democratic Party (SPD) chairman Willy Brandt for some time.

Niggemeier and others from the labor wing of the SPD have been exposed to immense pressure and blackmail coming from Brandt's circles, and hitherto any public opposition to the SPD's alliance with the Greens has been stifled. The national leadership of the Social Democrats is courting the Greens in order to form a majority that could topple the government of Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl—installing an anti-NATO and anti-industry "red-green coalition."

In many private discussions, conservative Social Democrats have described the arm-twisting from Brandt and company as "an atmosphere of pogrom or witch-hunt."

In an attempt to break this conspiracy of silence, the Schiller Insti-

tute called a "Day of Resistance" to the Green fascists on Oct. 17, and its members and supporters distributed over a million leaflets throughout the Federal Republic, warning of the danger from this Soviet-backed movement. The institute's mobilization broke the atmosphere of political containment which had surrounded people like Niggemeier.

When his article appeared, it hit the Brandt current at a vulnerable moment: The "trial run" for a national red-green coalition, the SPD's unofficial alliance with the Greens in the Hesse state government, was in deep trouble because the SPD and Greens were not able to bridge certain remaining differences of views on nuclear energy policy.

The Greens had demanded that two Hessian companies, Nukem and Alkem, which produce most of the nuclear fuel used in Germany's nuclear power sector, be closed down because of alleged "production of nuclear material for military use." While major parts of the leftist-dominated SPD in Hesse were willing and eager to make the required concessions, the labor wing refused. The Greens remained intransigent.

Brandt's people saw the danger: If the alliance with the Greens—which allowed Gov. Holger Börner (SPD) to rule despite his lack of a parliamentary majority—were to break up, Brandt's plans to make Hesse a model for a red-green coalition on a national scale would suffer a set-back. Numerous prominent Social Democrats hurried

to stress that "the minor issue of two nuclear companies should not put our alliance in jeopardy," and Börner himself wrote an open letter to the Greens urging them not to desert the SPD.

The left-wing Metalworkers' Union even responded to Niggemeier's statement on Nov. 18 by dispatching a board member to tell the press that "there is no conflict of basic interests between labor and the ecologists."

But there was a very real conflict of interests, and it was felt on Nov. 20, when the Greens made a last blackmail attempt against the SPD. It failed because Börner did not dare to make any further concessions. The Greens announced that "the collaboration with the SPD will be stopped from this hour on."

Although prominent spokesmen of both the SPD and Green party hurried to emphasize at press conferences that "the last word on the affair has not been spoken yet," the altercation could not be covered up so easily. It is widely seen as a personal debacle for Börner, who had denounced the Greens as "eco-fascists" before the elections of 1982, but was the first to open the door towards coalition talks with the same "eco-fascists" one year later, and praised the agreement as a "model of political counterpole to the government in Bonn."

It can now be expected that new orders for the Hesse Social Democrats to get back to the negotiating tables with the Greens will come soon from Willy Brandt's office in Bonn. But if the attack by conservative Social Democrats which has been launched by Niggemeier can survive Brandt's coercive tactics this time, there is reason for hope that the plot to install a red-green government was buried on Nov. 20, the day the Hesse coalition split.

## 'Benvenuto's hounds'

*The communist-controlled trade unions are providing the finance minister with spies and thugs against "tax-evaders."*

In the 16th century, Venetian spies used to write down on a piece of paper the name of the person they wanted to denounce to the powerful Council of Ten governing Venice. They then put the piece of paper in the mouth of a stone lion in San Marco square, where still today you can read the inscription, "Per Denontie Segrete" (For Secret Denunciations).

The *bravos* (thugs) hired by the Council of Ten would then take care of the denounced individuals, strangling them and throwing the body in a canal.

Today, in the age of telecommunications and technetronics, the heirs of the Council of Ten hire the trade unions to get a complete, computerized list of the enemies they want to eliminate. This is the true meaning of the four-hour nationwide general strike organized by the communist-controlled CGIL-CISL-UIL trade union federation to support the fascist fiscal package of the Venetian Bruno Visentini, finance minister in the Craxi government.

Visentini is at the same time president of the holding company of Olivetti, the Italian computer giant, and a prominent representative of the Venetian Cini Foundation and its committee "to save Venice."

On Nov. 21, workers in industry, transport, school, and other "employed" categories followed the call of their trade-union leadership and participated in the strike with slogans and stickers: "I pay the taxes, and

you?" They called for "fiscal equity" and a "equality of sacrifice" among all workers. Visentini's program would tax up to 40% of workers' incomes in the "self-employed" category, shopkeepers, for example, bankrupting many.

The strike had been called by the trade unions in order to make sure that the Italian parliament approves Visentini's package. Having imposed on the industrial workforce brutal austerity measures, the trade unions want those same brutal austerity measures—imposed by the International Monetary Fund as a program to ensure repayment of Italy's foreign debt—to be extended to family businesses.

Visentini was initially opposed by the Social Democratic and the Christian Democratic parties, since the package includes anti-constitutional measures such as so-called "inductive assessments"—a shopkeeper, or any other self-employed worker "suspected" of evading taxes has to go to jail before being proven guilty, and then must prove his innocence, even though the Italian constitution unconditionally states that the accused is innocent until proven guilty.

This measure, in particular, was supported by the trade unions.

In order to make sure that Visentini's fascist economic plan works, the trade unions have assumed the role of "spies" for the finance minister. Speaking at a conference entitled "I Pay the Taxes, and You?" held on the eve of the strike, UIL general-secretary

Giorgio Benvenuto, himself a socialist and close friend of AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland, presented a complete list of "suspected tax evaders," with names and addresses, and various charts of the main categories of self-employed which should be hit by the finance ministry. The same charts were put on walls all over Italy in a UIL poster with the same headline the day of the strike.

Some newspapers were so embarrassed by the proscription lists of Benvenuto that they refused to publish them, publishing only the charts and presenting them as the result of the researches of five or six of "Benvenuto's hounds." At the same time, 86 shops were shut down by the finance ministry because they are "suspected" of manipulating the cash-registers imposed by the ministry on every shop, in order to prevent a cash receipt for a sale from being issued. The receipt, of course, allows Visentini and his hounds in the trade unions to check the income of every shop, and grab 40%.

The Italian parliament is discussing and voting on Visentini's plan paragraph by paragraph, and is expected to approve it thanks to the pressure from the trade unions, the Communist Party, and the Republican Party, which otherwise threaten to provoke a government crisis.

The biggest shopkeeper association, Confcommercio, has already conducted one general strike, and is now discussing a two-day strike should parliament approve the program. The Confcommercio's first strike, in October, featured slogans like "No to the left dictatorship" and "We don't want the KGB in our house," a reference to Benvenuto's spies.

There was one other slogan, and most appropriate: "Visentini in Piazzale Loreto!"—where Mussolini's body was hung upside down.

## Threat of anti-U.S. terror in Denmark

*Known Soviet assets from the radical left are warning President Reagan of coming anti-American actions.*

An open letter to President Reagan published Nov. 15 by the Danish liberal daily *Politiken* threatens a European-wide wave of terror and other actions against U.S. interests if the United States does not stop threatening Nicaragua.

Signed by four leftist "intellectuals," the letter warns that "a continuation of the overt and covert aggression against Nicaragua might be met gradually by a number of countermeasures that will put up serious obstacles to all kinds of American activities in Western Europe." For example: "Will U.S. firms be tolerated in the long run? Can U.S. goods be delivered, manufactured, and traded? Will the official U.S.A. be accepted in this country?"

Even as the letter was published, a mob of 2,000 people gathered that evening outside the U.S. embassy in Copenhagen, protesting against U.S. Nicaraguan policy. Rapidly turning violent, the frenzied crowd threw bottles and paint at the building, trying to force their way into the embassy.

The signers of this letter are well known to *EIR's* Copenhagen bureau, since they are the same people who have been trying to thwart the campaign on behalf of the Western alliance that the European Labor Party (ELP) and the Schiller Institute have been waging.

Of the four signatories of the letter, at least two have been identified as members of a circle run by Anglo-Soviet operative Count Elias Bredsdorff: Erik Wang Jensen, publisher and

owner of the Vindrosen-Gyllandahl Publishing House, and Ole Krarup, professor and lawyer for Christiania, Copenhagen's huge lawless youth encampment of the rock-drug counterculture.

Count Bredsdorff, a Danish Communist Party "cultural personality," was a leader of the World War II Danish Resistance. In 1948, he was given a professorship at Cambridge University by Charles Hambro, the boss of British intelligence's wartime Special Operations Executive. Bredsdorff, whose son Niels was one of the founders of Christiania, has been coordinating slanders and physical attacks against the ELP for at least 10 years. One of Count Bredsdorff's protégés, Danish author Peter Paulsen, was once convicted for libel against the ELP by a Danish court, but is currently writing a new "novel" attacking the party. The novel will be published by the Vindrosen-Gyllandahl Publishing House of Erik Wang Jensen, one of the signatories of the letter threatening Reagan.

This activation coincides with a full-scale Anglo-Soviet destabilization of Denmark. Writing in the Copenhagen leftist rag *Information* on Nov. 21, Soviet Col.-Gen Nikolai Chervov described northern Europe as ripe for major conflict, due to NATO's "prepositioning of heavy military equipment" in Norway, "increased NATO maneuvers," and "American plans to station cruise missiles in Norway and Denmark, tipped with conventional warheads that can be easily

replaced with nuclear warheads."

As chief of the Law and Contracts Directorate of the Soviet General Staff, Colonel-General Chervov is a close associate of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the former chief of the General Staff who is now reportedly commanding all Soviet forces in the Western theater.

Complementing such Soviet threats, Western "hawks" are putting tremendous pressure on Denmark's weak government—pressure which only plays into the hands of those radicals who are demanding the country's withdrawal from NATO. Among the "hawks" are NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington, U.S. Defense Undersecretary Richard Perle, Kissinger associate Helmut Sonnenfeldt, ex-President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, as well as State Department officials John Kelly and James Dobbins. The latter two are quoted in the Danish media saying that "it is time for the Danes to make up their minds whether they want to continue to be members of NATO."

Caught between Soviet and Western pressure, Conservative Premier Poul Schlüter's minority coalition faces an increasingly radicalized opposition, led by the Social Democrats. Capping a series of crippling defense policy defeats for Schlüter, Denmark's Radical Party issued an ultimatum Nov. 19 that unless Denmark supports the current U.N. resolution for a nuclear freeze, the party will withdraw its support from the government.

Although Schlüter opposes the nuclear freeze, he has so far failed to vigorously organize support for his policy. With its ultimatum, the Radical Party has lit the fuse of a time bomb placed under Schlüter's wobbling chair. If Schlüter falls and Denmark leaves the alliance, NATO's Northern Flank will become a thing of the past.



## Extradited: a man 'above suspicion'

*Colombia's President signed papers turning over soccer executive Hernán Botero to U.S. justice.*

On Nov. 14, Colombian President Belisario Betancur and his Justice Minister Enrique Parejo signed the authorization to extradite the professional soccer executive Hernán Botero and other drug traffickers to be put on trial in the United States for having "laundered" more than \$55 million in drug money, counterfeited documents, and defrauded the government.

Botero heads one of the largest soccer teams in Colombia, one that had been singled out by former Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla as a major drug money laundering conduit, before Lara was killed by the mafia last April 30.

The extradition of a figure so prominent and well-connected—after all, Henry A. Kissinger is the ex-president of the World Soccer Federation—is Betancur's answer to the blackmail pressure he has been put under by the International Monetary Fund and Kissinger's banking friends, to squeeze the last drop out of the Colombian economy for debt repayment. It is no secret in Colombia that the international financiers who hold the debt are eager to collect it by looting the economy through drug trafficking.

The decision was taken only one week after the opening in Bogotá of the Sixth Latin American Conference on Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs, where the idea of declaring drug trafficking a crime against humanity was reaffirmed, and there was discussion on the need to unify judicial criteria and punishment against drug trafficking in the Ibero-American countries,

along with the possibility of establishing extradition accords and information exchanges between the national agencies, to combat the dope trade in an adequate and timely way.

Two days after the decision was made to extradite Hernán Botero, extradition was approved for three other gangsters wanted by U.S. justice, bringing to six the number of Colombian citizens whose extradition has been okayed. Among these six is the self-confessed drug trafficker Carlos Lehder, who generously financed the last presidential campaign of former Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen when he made his second bid for the highest Colombian office in 1982.

The underworld had waged a phenomenal campaign against the extradition treaty, taking out paid advertisements in the press, promoting public forums against extradition, and arguing that a Colombian citizen must be tried according to Colombian law and that extradition is a "violation of national sovereignty" to try to gain popular support against extraditions. For this business, the mafia was able to count on the backing of some leftist has-beens who colored in the mafia proposals with "anti-imperialist" jargon.

The President of Colombia not only adopted the doctrine of the Nuremberg Code which established the existence of "crimes against humanity," as the term was applied to the genocide carried out by the Nazis, and today to the slow but effective geno-

cide of trafficking in illegal drugs. He also put this doctrine into practice by deciding to extradite Hernán Botero, who as the director of a soccer team enjoys popularity, especially in the industrial region of Antioquía.

The other heads of the national athletic team directed by Hernán Botero mobilized rapidly to defend their chief. They proposed to León Londoño, the "big fish" of the Dimayor, the private association that coordinates all the professional soccer games in Colombia, to pull off a soccer strike in protest against the decision of President Betancur. The games which were supposed to take place on Sunday, Nov. 18, were instead to be postponed to the following Wednesday. The protest was agreed upon and set to go.

On Saturday, Nov. 17, President Betancur threatened León Londoño and the soccer teams—where the drug traffickers have heavy investments—that if they did not play the games that Sunday as scheduled, the government would order the shutdown of the soccer stadiums, which happen to be state property, and create new soccer teams. The terrified leaders of the drug dealers' strike, many of them marked as mafia by the assassination of the last justice minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, hastened to fix things up in time to play on the designated day.

On Sunday night, while coming out of the stadiums, or watching the games on television, all of the citizens were commenting on how the games had gone ahead because the President had had the guts to fight against the mafia.

The top banker who is fleeing from Colombian justice, Jaime Michelsen Uribe, cousin of ex-President Alfonso López Michelsen, is now running scared because Colombia fulfilled the extradition treaty. He could be claimed by Colombian justice now and extradited from his vacation in Miami.

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# International Intelligence

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## ***West German army fortifies border***

News leaks about large-scale fortification work-in-progress in South Germany caused some alarm in Bonn on Nov. 16. It was made public that the West German armed forces have been building anti-tank barriers in the southern German regions bordering on Austria. When pressed for explanations, the Defense Ministry in Bonn informed the media that "these measures are part of a routine improvement of conventional defense in the south of our country, but they are considered necessary because we have to be prepared for a situation where the Soviets would not respect Austrian neutrality in times of conflict and carry out a tank attack against our territory through neutral Austria."

The news follows similar news in late October that the German Ministry of Defense has issued orders to the country's air-force squadrons to have more exercises close to the Austrian border. The official explanation given then was almost the same as in the case of the present construction of anti-tank barriers: "Austrian air defense and air surveillance is too weak to guarantee that no intrusion by Warsaw Pact aircraft can occur through the airspace of neutral Austria."

When asked for a comment, Austria's Defense Minister Frischenschlager disappointed scandal-hungry journalists in Vienna by stating dryly: "Austria has the same concerns that its neutrality might not be respected in times of conflict."

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## ***NATO general warns of Soviet threat***

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's biographer, Patrick Cosgrave, wrote in the Nov. 22 *Wall Street Journal*, under the headline "NATO's Northern Flank," that a "senior general" at NATO's AFNORTH northern flank command center says that the Soviets might make a strike against the northern flank without provoking a NATO response.

Asked if a Soviet strike against Scandinavia is likely, the general said: "Anything is likely, but if the Soviets want to do something, they're more likely to do it here than in the central region. The world—and that means the Yanks—would certainly fight any probe against Germany. But if the Soviets were to grab a couple of northern islands, for example, and just sit there, I don't quite know what would happen. The most obvious to the layman would be a land attack down the peninsula. I don't think that is likely. . . . But, look at Svalbard."

Writes Cosgrave: "As I was looking at Svalbard on the map, one of the general's colleagues suggested that the more likely thrust in Scandinavia would be an air-borne Russian raid on Copenhagen. AFNORTH simply didn't have the support facilities to protect its area. There are a great many other northern islands, of which the largest and best known, Iceland, also has a large and powerful Communist Party. A sudden Soviet landing there would give the U.S.S.R. and its navy immediate access to the Atlantic through the northern approaches. But how would NATO respond—how would Western opinion respond—were such a landing to be welcomed by an Icelandic Communist government and if the Soviets were to claim they were following America's lead in Grenada? That the Soviets are already probing the allies' northern flank is indicated by the constant intrusions of Soviet submarines in Swedish waters and, most of all, the massive Soviet naval exercise in the North Sea earlier this year."

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## ***Cheysson attacks U.S. policy***

At a press conference held on Nov. 20 at the French embassy in Washington, D.C., French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson denounced U.S. policy toward Libya, pointing to profound differences between France and the United States on how to deal with Qaddafi.

While Cheysson urged Americans to accept the Libyan madman as a "fact of life," Qaddafi was committing his latest outrage,

threatening the life of Egyptian President Mubarak, who has launched an international offensive against the world's foremost terrorist controller and Soviet asset.

Cheysson complained that, in his talks with Vice-President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger, there was no agreement on questions relating to Libya and Qaddafi. American officials pointed out that Libya's blatant violation of its agreements with France in Chad indicates it cannot be trusted.

"It is very well known that the Americans, having a certain idea of Colonel Qaddafi and his activities in the region, and in the world, draw certain conclusions on how this case should be handled, which are not ours. . . .

"Colonel Qaddafi is, I may say, a fact," he continued. "He is there. He is the leader of Libya. Libya is an independent country. Libyans are a country. Libyans are a people one must respect like any people in the world.

"Colonel Qaddafi has a certain authority, very large in his own country, not insignificant in other countries. In particular, his action is significant for countries which are very close friends of France—Tunisia, Algeria, Niger, Chad, Egypt, and many others. So to ignore him would be a political mistake. We want to have normal relations with Libya."

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## ***Sri Lanka hit with Tamil terror***

In the wake of the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, the entire Indian subcontinent is being hit with destabilization operations. On Nov. 20, a police complex in northern Sri Lanka was bombed, killing at least 40 officers. The method used—a truck driven into the building—indicates it was probably a kamikaze attack by Tamil guerrillas. The bombing took place in the predominantly Tamil northern province of Jaffna.

The day before, the commander of the army's northern security forces, Colonel A. Ariyapperuma, died when a land mine exploded.

The timing of the escalation of terrorism

# Briefly

in Sri Lanka is not accidental. The suspicion among Sri Lankan authorities is that the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, which is run by a regional party opposed to the Gandhi government, is harboring and training the terrorists. Therefore, terrorism in Sri Lanka is designed not only to destabilize Sri Lanka, but to present Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi with a series of immediate crises.

## **Reverend Moon condemned by Vatican**

The Vatican tried to stop the Catholic University of La Plata, Argentina, from issuing honorary doctorates in mid-November to Rev. Sun Myung Moon and his aide, Col. Bo Hi Pak, the Vatican's representatives in Washington and New York announced on Nov. 17. The doctorates were given in a ceremony in the United Nations delegates dining room.

Papal Nuncio Pio Laghi issued a communiqué in Washington stating that the president of the university violated an order from his bishop to withhold the degrees. "The Holy See can only profoundly lament this act of total disobedience," the Nuncio added. The bishop, who lauded Moon in 1982, had apparently been urged by the Vatican to change his ways.

Reverend Moon's friends at the university include a man involved in a bizarre sex killing. Moon has been funding the university's "social communications" department since 1980, and it serves as his base of operations in Argentina.

## **Strauss: Greens mean the end of democracy**

Franz-Josef Strauss, the chairman of West Germany's Christian Social Union party, continued his public attacks on the Greens on Nov. 19 with an interview published in the daily *Bildzeitung*. Strauss, who attacked Green Otto Schily a week earlier, by pointing referring to Schily's past as a lawyer

for terrorists, said: "The [Flick scandal investigation] committee is turning more and more into an instrument of interrogation led by the Green deputy Schily, who previously defended terrorists in courts."

Strauss remarked that the committee, which has the right to hold such hearings, has, under the influence of Schily, turned into a jury "which reminds one in a striking way of show trials." He criticized his own party colleagues on the committee for not blocking Schily's machinations.

"I am against the Greens because, first, they don't give a damn about democracy; second, because they create sentiments by demagogic means in order to win votes; and third, because they want to step out of modern industrial society and thus aim at economic and social impoverishment, with yet unforeseeable mass unemployment ensuing."

Strauss also repudiated the demands for a red-green coalition made by metal worker bureaucrat Janzen by pointing out that the Greens' policy is "against the interests of the 25 million employed and 2 million unemployed labor force in this country."

## **Soviets claim subs searching for 'Atlantis'**

Soviet spy submarines have been detected operating off Gibraltar, in an area containing strategically vital military installations.

According to an editorial in the British *Daily Express* on Nov. 19, the Soviets protest that all they are doing is "searching for the lost city of Atlantis." Presumably, concludes the editorial, "they told that one to the marines."

In an accompanying article, the *Express* reports that it was revealed on Nov. 18 that Soviet submarines are indeed operating on the seabed off Gibraltar. According to the Geneva-based *International Defense Review*, their tracks match those of the intruder subs which crawled across the seabed and entered a Swedish secret military area two years ago. The Soviets have two versions of the midget subs, both of which can operate below 300 feet.

● **THE SWEDISH** Green Party (Miljöpartiet) has announced that it will finance its election campaign this year by having "all members and sympathizers . . . give blood or blood plasma and give the revenues to the Green Party"! The Swedish Labor Party has accordingly considered demanding a medical alert be declared for an expected AIDS pandemic in the country during the 1985 election campaign period.

● **THE POPE** has ordered construction of an electronic communications center in the fallout shelter of the Vatican, according to the French magazine, *Vendredi, Samedi, Dimanche*. This very modern communications center will connect up with most data banks and government offices in the Western world. It will be monitored by six young priests selected and checked by the Vatican, as well as Italian and American secret services. Not even Vatican Foreign Minister Cardinal Casaroli will have clearance to enter the computer center.

● **NICARAGUA** is negotiating with the Soviets the purchase of MiG-21 fighters, Nicaragua's ambassador to Spain, Orlando Castillo, declared on Nov. 18 in Spain. He insisted Nicaragua has the right to defend itself and that it was also buying land-air rockets, "to prevent recurrence of the constant violations of our air space."

● **THE KHALISTAN** Sikh terrorists are creating the Khalsa International Public Limited Bank in London as the "central bank" of the future "Sikh nation," and its leading advisor is a Cambridge economist, Dr. Ajit Singh. According to the November 10 issue of the *Hindustan Times*, the bank will be chaired by one Mota Singh, and Chauhan Singh, leader of the so-called Khalistan Liberation Front, will be on its board. Ajit Singh went to Mexico in the fall of 1982 to work against Operation Juárez, the plan developed by Lyndon H. LaRouche to provide a productive solution to the debt crisis.

# Wall Street arms-controllers target the defense budget

by Mark Burdman

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22, 1984, as most Americans, including the President of the United States, were engaged in their holiday feasts, there was a most unusual flurry of activity around the White House among the factional allies of Henry Kissinger in the Reagan administration.

It was only 16 days after one of the greatest electoral landslides in American history, 16 days after President Reagan had received a resounding national mandate for his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) anti-ballistic missile program and against the KGB's "nuclear freeze" program, and yet, there was National Security Council adviser Robert McFarlane, before the White House press corps, announcing that "the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to enter into new negotiations with the objective of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer-space arms."

In Moscow, the aura of holiday surprise was missing, but the announcement was the same: Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir B. Lomeiko announcing "new talks to reach a mutually acceptable arrangement on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear arms and space weapons."

By mutual consent, both Moscow and Washington announced that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko would be meeting Jan. 7-8, 1985. McFarlane added that a "sustained dialogue" would be continued through "private channels," and read a statement from President Reagan, from his holiday retreat in California, welcoming "a serious dialogue on arms control

toward the purpose of lowering tensions and lowering the level of arms."

As *EIR* has stressed repeatedly in its pre-election and immediate post-election coverage, the central, overriding issue in the 1984 campaign is whether or not, in the post-election period, the United States would pursue a crash program to realize the program for space-based ballistic missile defense that the President has committed himself to since March 23, 1983, in what the Liberal Establishment misnomers "Star Wars."

With the announcement of the Thanksgiving arms-control breakthrough, the President has potentially boxed himself into a corner, mainly for reasons less obvious than the arms-control process itself. As the talks unfold, in and of themselves, the Kissingerians might find themselves disappointed by the President's knack, in negotiations when the interests of the nation's defenses are at stake, to take a tough, no-compromise Commander-in-Chief's position on the space-defense question. Should the President's position be that the United States will only talk about talking about space weapons, while pursuing the program all the more vigorously, it might be argued that nothing would be lost by an apparent public-relations drive in favor of peace.

But the trap lies elsewhere, in the realm of Reagan's most persistent blind spot: economics. And it is on that vulnerable flank that the Soviets and the London, Geneva, and Wall Street financiers are ganging up to knock the SDI off course.

It is no accident that the forces behind the "arms-control"

lobby and the investment houses that have a significant stranglehold on U.S. government-bonded debt and that are screaming for "cuts in the U.S. budget deficit" are one and the same.

As City of London sources have frankly pointed out to *EIR*, the game of these investment houses—Goldman, Sachs; Merrill, Lynch; Brown Brothers Harriman—has been very simple during the autumn 1984 political season. First, they bought up substantial shares of U.S. government debt in the weeks leading up to the elections. Then, with the Reagan victory of Nov. 6 consolidated, they have been preparing to unload several billion dollars worth of bonds onto the financial markets, as a *political* move to generate the tremors of financial panic that would strengthen the hands of those in the Congress and in the administration who want to slash the budget for space defense.

This is designed to "give Wall Street major blackmail leverage over the Reagan budget process," a London source commented.

The literal *political* spokesmen for these investment houses—McGeorge Bundy, Averill Harriman, and the like—happen to be the movers and shakers behind the scenes for the Arms Control Association, the main umbrella group overseeing the organized opposition to the President's program.

The main in-administration mouthpiece for these interests has been Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, who reportedly spends his time in cabinet meetings badgering Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to accept cuts in the defense budget.

Under the pressure of Regan and others, what amounts to a "creditors' committee" has been formed in the White House to pressure Reagan to cut defense spending to compensate for the size of the U.S. government debt. According to the Nov. 20 *New York Times*, this group has chosen the name "White House Budget Working Group." It includes James A. Baker III, White House chief of staff; Richard Darman, deputy chief of staff; John Svahn, assistant to the president for policy development; David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and the Budget (OMB); Donald Regan; Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; and William Niskanen, acting head of the Council of Economic Advisers. Additionally, Reagan stalwarts like Edwin Meese, the President's special counselor and attorney-general designate, and Craig Fuller, assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs, are members of the group.

Pressure from Wall Street into this group comes from the Bipartisan Committee to Balance the Budget, which has demanded upwards of \$100 billion in budget cuts. Its main organizers have included Peter Peterson, formerly of Kuhn, Loeb and a top backer of environmentalist organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund and the Club of Rome; former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara; and three former U.S. Treasury Secretaries, W. Michael Blumenthal, Henry Fowler, and William Simon.

Similar pressure is coming from the W. R. Grace Commission, nominally against "waste." The findings of the Grace Commission have become the rallying-point for financial circles in London, Frankfurt, Geneva, and elsewhere. Said one London banker: "Savings are possible in the defense budget, and the Grace Commission has indicated where they can be found.

"Reagan's new openness to the Russians shows the way: If there are arms-control negotiations, then cuts become possible in the defense budget."

There, of course, is the rub: As playback, the Russians can signal their "openness" to the "arms control" process, to tactically strengthen the hand of those banking houses ready to go after the SDI like vultures. Of course, since these same banking houses are run by individuals committed to what they think is a global "New Yalta" deal with the Soviet Union, the whole matter becomes quite a cute marriage of convenience.

The "rub" is there all the more because Reagan is most susceptible to grave political error in the realm of finances and economics, as contrasted with strategic-defense issues. His toleration up to this point of the debt-ballooning policies of Federal Reserve chief Paul A. Volcker and his unwillingness to negotiate a new economic world order premised on renegotiation of developing-sector debt and placing the United States' own debt-strapped financial situation on a "Hamiltonian" footing, has made Reagan vulnerable to being made the prey of the Wall Street investment houses and related Soviet manipulation.

## Enter Henry Kissinger

As could be expected, if there is this kind of chicanery going on, Henry Kissinger could not be far away. On the advisory board of Goldman, Sachs and a tool of these financial circles, Kissinger would be the first to be offering sage advice on how the President could accommodate to the new realities these bluebloods want.

In his latest column written for a *Los Angeles Times*-led international syndicate, written Nov. 18, Fat Henry calls on Reagan to break from "his traditional constituency"—which just gave him one of the greatest electoral victories in American history!—to "seize the middle ground." He insists that Reagan resist the advice of "fanatics" who have gained "disproportionate influence in primary campaigns."

The meaning of such verbiage would not be lost to Washington insiders. In the immediate aftermath of the Nov. 6 election, Kissinger told a European journalist that he would do "everything in my power" to sunder ties between the Reagan administration and the associates of Lyndon LaRouche, "and you can quote me on that." LaRouche, Kissinger's main opponent in the United States, has outspokenly supported the President's policy for beam-weapon anti-missile development and has called for that policy to be implemented on a crash basis.

# The potential economic benefits of the Strategic Defense Initiative

by Paul Gallagher

*The following statement by Paul Gallagher, director of the Fusion Energy Foundation, was issued following the election.*

From the second televised presidential campaign debate onward, President Reagan's landslide victory turned on the overwhelming and optimistic support of the so-called "Star Wars" program among the American citizenry. By rejecting, in that second debate, the official Republican Party election strategy of silence about the Strategic Defense Initiative, President Reagan found the short path from near disaster to his election-night mandate.

Had President Reagan stuck with the Republican National Committee's stated policy of election-year silence about the anti-missile defense program in the face of Mondale's wild attack on that policy, the President would have suffered the fate of his party nationally, which hardly held its own in Congress despite the President's landslide. The energy-beam defense program of the Strategic Defense Initiative was the one crucial policy on which the President was completely alone—for which no other prominent Republican spoke out or campaigned—and which was totally and wildly opposed by Mondale and the entire "official" Democratic National Committee leadership. The election was a mandate for the Strategic Defense Initiative, and an overwhelming rejection by the American people of the pessimism of the Mutually Assured Destruction doctrine.

All polls on the subject of military policies and programs for years have shown that an overwhelming majority of American citizens support development of anti-missile defense technologies over the MAD doctrine. When the sentiments of those Americans honestly drawn to "peace movement" orientations are taken into account, the vast majority of Americans actively reject the Mutual and Assured Destruction doctrine of Henry Kissinger and of Walter Mondale.

## Lies about the cost

There are exceptions—they control the national networks and metropolitan media and the Eastern Liberal Establishment think-tanks. The "Committee to Save the ABM Treaty" of McGeorge Bundy and Robert McNamara has taken the lead in fraudulent attacks on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) on behalf of the deterrence doctrine and of their back-

channel "deals" with the Russians, who are violating the ABM Treaty wholesale.

These opponents are making wild claims concerning the cost of developing beam weapons for anti-missile defense. Bundy has claimed the SDI will cost \$800 billion to \$1 trillion. On Oct. 27, the Council of Economic Priorities and Herbert Scoville of the Arms Control Association held a New York press conference to claim that their "study" showed the SDI would cost one-half trillion dollars.

These opponents are engaged in conscious lying; current spending for anti-missile defenses is a ridiculously low \$1.4 billion per year—a fraction of Soviet efforts, which are already far more mature.

These absurd cost "projections" are arrived at by the simple fraud of assuming that anti-missile defenses will take 40 years to build, and that research will stay within the politically imposed constraints of Henry Kissinger's ABM Treaty for years to come. Just as a nuclear plant costs ten times as much to build when the construction time is tripled or quadrupled by political constraints, so one can derive massive "budget costs" for the SDI.

The facts are these:

- Leading national laboratory beam-weapons scientists have insisted that, if a Manhattan Project approach to all-out development of anti-missile defenses is adopted, a multilayer anti-missile shield can be deployed in a decade, then qualitatively improved over a second decade to counter any conceivable offensive countermeasures.

- Such a politically unconstrained crash program would require \$5-10 billion per year immediately, and might rise over a decade to \$20 billion per year, developing, testing, and deploying beam-weapon systems while supporting advanced related research in plasma and beam technologies in university, private, and corporate laboratories.

- Such a program can deploy effective defenses against nuclear missile attack within a decade, at a total cost in the range of \$150 billion to \$200 billion.

Thus, by spending 4-5% of our defense budget on the Strategic Defense Initiative over the next decade, we can build the anti-missile defenses which the vast majority of American citizens enthusiastically support. That pace in de-

veloping anti-missile defense systems must be at least equal to that of the Soviet program, which is currently "breaking out" into the early deployment stages—we are far behind.

### A revolution in technology

No such estimates can be exact. The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, if given that goal, will have a characteristic the Soviet program lacks. It will generate the breakthroughs in general capital goods and in productivity of labor, which can revive U.S. industry and exports from near-total collapse, and help to save millions of lives otherwise now being lost in Third World nations wrecked by austerity imposed by the IMF. The beam technologies of the SDI can raise the "scientific content" of medical, biological, and chemical technologies and lead to plasma power and processing industries through a generalized "controlled-radiation revolution" in technology. The SDI can spread food-irradiation technologies into critically food-short areas of the world where 30-40% of all food spoils, create new power-transmission and water-reclamation technologies, and revolutionize metal-

working and processing of materials.

Such an across-the-board productivity leap was the proven effect of the U.S. industrial mobilization which ended the depression and won World War II. Our postwar industrial export capabilities, unparalleled in history, were directly created by that mobilization.

Nothing less than such a productivity revolution today can save the U.S. economy and those of its allies from "post-industrial" wreckage, export collapse, famine abroad, and even food-shortages here. Contrary to the absurd claims of its opponents, the cost of such a crash program for beam-weapons anti-missile defenses cannot be "calculated" in advance. But that military spending will obey the "laws" of the World War II industrial mobilization, the Manhattan Project, and the Apollo Project. The more we spend at these frontiers of military technology, the greater the massive payback to economic productivity will be. The real cost of the Strategic Defense Initiative will be negative. We should now launch a serious "Star Wars" mobilization at once, fulfilling the clear electoral mandate of the American people.

## The Soviet advantage in nuclear warheads

Why the United States needs a strategic defense program against Soviet missile attack was dramatically shown in a recent study by the Congressional Research Service. The study demonstrates that the Soviet Union now has the capability to target five nuclear warheads against each of the 1,000-plus U.S. Minuteman and Titan ICBM missile silos. Since the Soviet Union has also considerably improved the accuracy of its missiles, experts currently estimate that two Soviet warheads targeted on one U.S. silo would be sufficient to achieve an assured "kill."

While this does not mean the Soviet Union has already achieved a first-strike war-winning capability, the Congressional Research Service study points out that the U.S.A. is capable of targetting *less* than one warhead on each Soviet ICBM silo. Though the United States has more warheads, far fewer are capable of knocking out an

enemy missile silo. The comparison of U.S. and Soviet nuclear warhead strengths at the end of 1983 is shown in Table 1.

If both sides develop their nuclear missile capabilities to the extent formally permitted under the SALT agreements, then the United States could target 3.7 silo-killing warheads against each Soviet ICBM silo by 1994, but by that time the Soviets will be able to target 7.41 warheads against each U.S. silo.

Furthermore, the Soviets, according to the Congressional study, are reaching those SALT limits in the area of strategic ICBMs far faster than the United States. The study estimates that the United States and the Soviet Union would reach those limits in the years demonstrated in Table 2.

Table 1

	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.
Number of strategic nuclear warheads	10,700	9,771
Number of warheads on mobile ICBMs, SLBMs, and bombers	8,560	3,246
Ratio of silo-killing warheads to opposing ICBM silos	0.64	5.04

Table 2  
Date SALT II Limits Will Be Reached

	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.
SALT II limit of 820 MIRVed ICBMs	1993	1985
SALT II limit of 1,200 MIRVed ICBM/SLBM launchers	1985	1985
SALT II combined limit of 1320 MIRVed ICBM, SLBM, and bombers with cruise missiles	1986	1986
SALT I limit on modern SLBM launchers (U.S. = 710, USSR = 950)	1988	1989
SALT I limit on modern ballistic missile submarines (U.S. = 44, USSR = 62)	1991	1990

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## Book Review

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# The Eisenhower presidency and the seeds of America's postwar decline

by Carol White

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### Eisenhower The President

by Stephen E. Ambrose

Simon and Schuster, 1984

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It is strange today to remember the old jokes targeting President Eisenhower for being well-meaning but bumbling. For many, now, the 1950s are seen through a hazy glow of sentimentality. Of course, Dwight D. Eisenhower was not measured against such national disasters as the Vietnam war or Watergate or the Carter presidency. The Eisenhower presidency, when the nation was an unchallenged superpower, was surely a better period than now. But the seeds of the present potentially disastrous decline of American power and will, were sown then.

When Eisenhower took office in 1952, the nation had just suffered the diminishment of the Truman presidency, but Eisenhower was measured against the reality of the Roosevelt presidency, and the aborted potentiality of having a Douglas MacArthur in the White House. From that vantage point, at the time, the American people were greatly disappointed by Eisenhower's eight-year period in office.

It was a time when the nation, at best, just held its own, beginning during the Korean war—which Eisenhower brought to a truce, rather than victory—and concluded by Sputnik, and the Soviet lead in missile development. Yet it is only a superficial irony that it was Kennedy and the Democrats who campaigned against the missile gap, and the military man Eisenhower who cautioned against increasing defense spending—and, incidentally, who refused to approve the Apollo program as too costly.

In fact, McGeorge Bundy, Kennedy's top adviser, was orchestrating rising national hysteria, not because he wanted a serious upgrading of our defenses, but as part of a program to turn the U.S. population from a nation of cultural optimists into defeatists. As early as 1957, Bundy's protégé Henry Kissinger had summarized a series of Council on Foreign Relations meetings, sponsored by Bundy and Averell Harriman, whose purpose was to hammer out the policies of the next administration.

In his book, *Nuclear War and Foreign Policy*, Kissinger wrote: "For the first time in our history, we are vulnerable to a direct, hostile attack. No remaining margin of industrial and technological superiority can remove the consciousness of our increasing vulnerability." This, of course, was a lie. Despite Soviet development of missiles, the United States had a comfortable lead over the Soviets in strategic weapons and delivery systems.

### Eisenhower as President

As Ambrose is at pains to point out, Eisenhower was not an affable golf player who accidentally became President. He had been Supreme Commander of the European theater during the Second World War and of NATO forces thereafter, and he was accustomed to assuming executive responsibility under pressure. Before taking office, he already had long-standing working relationships with the world leaders of that day, Churchill, Adenauer, and de Gaulle. He was accustomed to facing broad questions of foreign policy, just as he was at home with the problems of military command. His liabilities were of another sort.

This is the second book of Ambrose's biography. The first traces Eisenhower from his boyhood in Abilene, Kansas, through his rise to the position of Supreme Commander, to the point where he has defeated Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 presidential campaign—from a small-town boy, son of a typical middle-class American family, Eisenhower had become the man Americans trusted most.

This book opens with a portrait of Eisenhower about to take office. According to Ambrose, Eisenhower has been adopted by a small coterie of Eastern liberals who have been assigned to control him. These men, known as "the gang," were Eisenhower's closest pals, his golf-playing, bridge-playing buddies, who had organized his presidential campaign, and continued to function as his kitchen cabinet. Ambrose goes to great lengths to document that Eisenhower ran his own government, rather than being its figurehead. But he does not draw out the obvious conclusion from his repeated references to the role of the gang as a kitchen-cabinet. To a very great extent Eisenhower was run by the liberal Eastern Establishment.

His over-riding obsession was to establish a fiscal policy



that would eliminate the federal budget deficit. It was his opposition to economic *dirigism* which had set him into such violent opposition even to the Roosevelt Democratic Party, that he once said that the only time he would have voted for Roosevelt, had he cast his vote, was when he ran for office the fourth time.

This was played upon to induce Eisenhower to accept defense and foreign-policy postures which weakened the Western Alliance. It was under the Eisenhower administration that the ground was laid for the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction—in the precursor form, Dulles's doctrine of massive retaliation. As Ambrose tells it, while Eisenhower rejected the idea of appeasement toward the Soviets, he more and more came to accept the "unthinkability" of nuclear war. At the same time, he was responsible for the shift into stockpiling nuclear weapons, under the rubric of "more bang for the buck."

Eisenhower answered those who wanted to push through to victory in Korea with the necessity of balancing the budget as a reason to accept a no-win peace; and he worried about the cost of stationing U.S. troops in Europe.

Of course, Eisenhower had such military prestige that he needed no recourse to sabre rattling; nor would the Soviets have been likely to misjudge him by assuming that he would give ground to any aggression on their part. Nonetheless, the elements of Kissinger's justification for his disastrous SALT I giveaway to the Soviets are to be found in this period of Richard Nixon's vice presidency.

Throughout the period, Eisenhower and the Soviets used disarmament as a political football: Each, for example, would propose a cessation of bomb testing just after its own series of tests had been successfully completed. Yet it was at the end of Eisenhower's second term that both sides "unilaterally" ceased testing. Just as with the later Kennedy test-ban treaty, the question of anti-ballistic missile defense was raised as a reason not to cease testing. According to Ambrose, Eisenhower did not push for development but accepted the gloomy prognostications of his science advisers that ABM systems would not work.

On the more positive side, there is the decision which Henry Kissinger still curses at, to prevent the British, French and Israelis from concluding their military adventure by taking over the Suez Canal. In fact, it was in his frequently expressed dislike of colonialism that Eisenhower most resembled Franklin Roosevelt. Yet even here, like Roosevelt, he ends up in a muddle. Thus he urged the French to voluntarily end their hopeless attempt to enforce colonial status on the Vietnamese, and refused to bring the whole weight of the United States into a new Korea; yet it was he who engineered the U.S.-policed division of South and North Vietnam which laid the ground for the war to follow.

Also like Roosevelt, he had a vision of using American know-how to build great projects which could transform deserts and devastated areas alike. Thus after the Korean war, he directed that aid be given to the South Koreans to develop

their country. Unfortunately, this, like his Atoms for Peace proposal, was deliberately sabotaged and allowed to die by default.

This is a sad book to read, because it is essentially the documentation of the American postwar failure to realize the great hopes which people throughout the world had, that victory would mean an American Century in the republican traditions of the American Revolution. The roots of the failure lie not in the Eisenhower presidency but in the way the Second World War was fought—the material covered in Ambrose's first book.

In 1942, according to the diary of Eisenhower's aide Butcher, Eisenhower said that Wednesday, July 22, 1942 could well go down as the "blackest day in history." This was the day that he learned that Roosevelt had caved in to Winston Churchill's pressure, and postponed an invasion of continental France. Only two years later, after a militarily useless invasion of Africa and Italy, was the Second Front launched. Britain's purpose in prolonging the war was on the one hand to try to guarantee its colonial position in the Mideast and Africa and India, and on the other to prolong the war between the Soviets and the Germans.

The war was extended by at least one and probably two years, unnecessarily. An earlier conclusion to the war would still have left the United States hegemonic. The way it was fought laid the ground for the tragic failure of policy which followed. The postponement of the Second Front was just the first of many capitulations by the Americans to the British.

Directing the Allies to attack North Africa before landing in France, Winston Churchill tricked General Eisenhower into continuing the Vichyite fascist, General Darlan in political power. The United States opposed British strategic bombing policy, which from the first days of the war targeted German civilian populations. Yet the United States did not prevent their British allies from continuing these raids even to the deliberate fire-bombing of Dresden, a non-military target, just 12 weeks before the end of the war. Just four days before, on Feb. 9, 1945 the United States firebombed Tokyo, with results which were as devastating as the atomic attacks which followed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

With the death of President Roosevelt, the United States shrank into the role of dumb giant. Had Roosevelt lived, perhaps he would have succeeded in his plan to control both the British and the Soviets. Certainly Eisenhower did not succeed, despite his admittedly good impulses. The game was played way over his head.

About the book itself, it should be noted that its author, Stephen Ambrose, is both prejudiced and inaccurate on questions related to disarmament. While he is not explicit in his own liberal biases, they abound in the book, and suggest that some of his so-called documented evidence may be equally suspect. While the first book in the series was quite gripping, this second volume seems overlong for the taste of the average reader.

# Girl's life saved in an operation that Gov. Lamm said was 'too expensive'

by Nick Benton

Despite Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm's best efforts to tell her to "drop dead," a 13-year-old girl is fully recovering and preparing for a long, normal life following a liver transplant operation in Pittsburgh last month.

Governor Lamm, who shocked the world last spring with his statements that "the elderly have a duty to die," proved his Nazi-style comments were not reserved for the elderly alone when he threatened to withhold state funds from young Julie Chamberlain when the transplant operation was the only chance to save her life.

While Chamberlain lay in critical condition last month, Lamm held a press conference to announce that "the taxpayers of this state can't justify putting their money into an operation that the doctors tell us has a limited possibility of success."

This despite the fact that doctors for the 13-year-old insisted she had a 60-80% chance of survival with the transplant. Lacking private insurance, the girl's operation would have had to have come out of state and federal funds, at a cost of \$100,000.

As if to tell Lamm that life is worth more than \$100,000, the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh decided to waive the fee and performed the operation. The surgeon was Dr. Thomas Starzl, who pioneered liver transplant surgery while at the University of Colorado, before funding cuts under Governor Lamm forced him to leave the state.

The operation was a success: The girl has recovered fully.

## Cover-Up

Reports of Lamm's press conference were quickly covered up. No mention of it has been made since, including on an hour-long interview of Lamm on the nationally broadcast Donahue show Nov. 11. Leakage of what Lamm said—given the girl's subsequent operation and recovery—threatened to discredit the governor's crusade to make euthanasia a nationally respectable policy.

At the October press conference, Lamm had attacked the Reagan administration for "sanctimoniously" offering to foot half the cost for the girl's operation, conditional upon the state pitching in its share. "The overall question is, in a world full of sympathetic stories, how many transplants can we afford, and who is going to pay for them?" he added. "You simply have to have some guidelines on how you choose who gets a limited resource."

While his remarks on the Chamberlain case have been hushed up, Lamm has not relented in his insistence that balanced budgets must come before human life. On the Donahue show, he pinned the blame on God and technology for the "necessity" of implementing the same policies of euthanasia that sent Nazis to the gallows following the Nuremberg trials.

He failed to mention that it is the major insurance companies, and their financial controllers—as well as his own opposition to nuclear power and general technological progress—which are responsible for both the budget deficits and the promotion of euthanasia.

Lamm has become a leading light in an effort by these financial interests to convince the population of the United States to prefer suicide, literally, to fighting high interest rates and related usurious practices.

Lamm is currently working with the regrettable Marshall McLuhan, famous for the slogan "The medium is the message," in hammering out techniques for this brainwashing method in a course the governor teaches as a sideline, titled "Tough Choices," at the University of Colorado.

The effectiveness of Lamm's method with the American population illustrates how Jim Jones was able to lead 900 people to commit suicide at Jonestown.

## Lamm: Men are beasts

Lamm starts with the premise of the hedonistic principle of Jeremy Bentham—that all human behavior is reducible to

the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain. In this case, he identifies two different kinds of pain involved that the population will seek to avoid.

First is the pain associated with dying from a degenerative disease. The genuinely anguished emotions of people for the suffering of their dying loved ones, as well as the pain experienced by the dying persons themselves, make all those involved in such an experience eager to seek an alternative to the suffering.

Rather than being seen as unavoidable, and part—if an unfortunate and unpleasant part—of the bigger fight for cure motivated by an uncompromising commitment to life, the pain suffered in dying is exploited by Lamm to serve a different aim entirely—the justification for abandoning the nation's moral commitment to the sanctity of life in an effort to destroy the nation's commitment to improved health care.

What does relieving the pain of dying have to do with withholding funds for a life-saving operation for a 13-year-old girl? Obviously, nothing! The pain of the one is being exploited to justify the withholding of the other.

Second is the pain associated with having to combat evil. People tend to be like cattle walking to the slaughterhouse who prefer being gently nudged along to being rudely aroused by someone alarming them of an impending disaster, Lamm asserts. Further, in the desire to flee from the burden of responsibility for combatting evil, people will grasp at any opportunity to perceive that which is evil as good, and then will tend to vehemently insist on its goodness.

Lamm achieves this result by declaring that those who attack his pro-Nazi policies “misquote” or “misunderstand” him. He presents himself as the victim. “I’m just trying to be practical. I’m so misunderstood,” he laments, and the public breathes a big sigh of relief, and begins to embrace him and agree with him.

This occurred on the Donahue show. A studio audience not predisposed to support Lamm at the opening of the show became a near-riotous mob in his defense by its end. The incident occurred when one of Lamm's critics, Dr. Mark Siegler of the Center for Clinical Medical Ethics, made the only comprehensive, if meek, criticism of Lamm on the whole show. Siegler remarked that he felt Lamm's rabid assertions that there are too many “hospital beds, doctors, malpractice suits, laboratory tests and machines” was “irrational.”

“It is wrong to attack technology,” Dr. Siegler said. “It is irrational to link the duty to die with cost factors. The elderly are the victims of cost inflation, not the cause of it.”

At that moment, Lamm raised his voice in self-righteous, pained indignation, and the audience almost ate Dr. Siegler alive for daring to call Lamm's good intentions into question!

### **The fight for life**

To defeat the evil that Lamm represents requires attacking the evil premise of his approach—the Benthamite plea-

sure-pain principle—with the real basis of human morality, the Genesis injunction to “be fruitful and multiply” and the related principles of natural law underlying the U.S. Constitution.

The issue of euthanasia can never be determined from the standpoint of the pain suffered by the individual facing death or the anguish of that individual's loved ones. The uncompromising fight for life is the only true motivation for relentless advance in the conquest of disease and suffering, and is the only valid, trustworthy morality a man can have. (Donahue's only worthwhile remark on his Nov. 11 broadcast came when he turned to a nurse on the panel with Lamm who had pulled the plug on a patient, and said to him, “I'll admit one thing for sure, I wouldn't want you as my nurse.” That is, an advocate of euthanasia can never be trusted with any man's life.)

Life is not “a terminal illness” nor is God the “author of death,” as Lamm cynically asserts, attempting to shift the blame from himself, his sponsors and his outlook, to God.

St. Augustine makes it clear in his *City of God* that death is unnatural, a condition of man by virtue of man's free will, and not a creation of God. He adds that there is an absolute distinction between life and death. Do not, Augustine says,

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*“Lamm has become a leading light in an effort by these financial interests to convince the population of the United States to prefer suicide, literally, to fighting high interest rates and related usurious practices.”*

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confuse a “dying” man with a “dead” one. A dying man, he insists, is a living man, and he will remain a living man until the moment of his actual death. Life is a gift of God, and, as such, it is the absolute opposite of death, the unnatural consequence of man's condition. No man is moral who does not fight with all his strength to overcome one on behalf of the other, and if he succumbs in the fight, he nonetheless triumphs to that degree.

It is, in fact, the conquest over death—of man's condition as exemplified by it—which is the subject of Judeo-Christian tradition. Love, deploying reason, defeats death and its effects through striving for advances in science, technology, medicine, and institutions of political freedom.

It is these notions that Lamm hates and is seeking to destroy. Mankind must not seek refuge from the merchants of death, and thereby allow them reign over the entire world. Mankind's only destiny can be to rise up, fight, and defeat them.

## ADL caught in link to Nazis and KKK

On Dec. 7, 1981, WCCO Television in Minneapolis, Minn. aired an hour-long exposé of the right-wing paramilitary Christian Patriots Defense League (CPDL) entitled “Armies of the Right.” Included prominently in that broadcast was a segment on the activities of two New York City CPDL branch leaders, identified as Jim Anderson and John Austin.

In a filmed interview segment, Anderson boasted of his racial biases: “I think that where a person was afraid, for example, to say that he was opposed to busing or affirmative action a few years ago, 'cause he'd be labeled a racist, now, we say, well, the hell with it; if that's what makes me a racist, I'm a racist.”

In even more provocative terms, Austin—who was pictured later in the broadcast teaching a course in “street fighting” at a CPDL paramilitary training camp—confronted a group of Hispanic passersby at a CPDL rally in Queens, New York. Said Anderson: “Observe these sub-human trash that breed like flies, like cockroaches. This is the future of our country. Jabbering morons like this, dressed in polyester, pimply-faced cockroaches. . . .” A brawl nearly broke out between the three CPDL leafleters and the teenagers—as the WCCO cameras rolled.

### Employed by the ADL

Just two months before the WCCO TV documentary was aired, the same Jim Anderson was arrested by the New York City Police Department on charges of possession of an unregistered rifle and carrying a weapon in public view. Anderson and an associate identified as Kevin Reid were arrested when they were spotted by neighbors brandishing a sniper rifle on the roof of an apartment building just two blocks from the United Nations headquarters on the East Side of Manhattan.

That arrest was reported in a photo essay on page three of the New York *Daily News* on Oct. 8, 1981, the following day. However, in the New York report, Anderson was identified by his actual name, Jimmy Rosenberg.

Rosenberg-Anderson, also known as Jimmy Mitchell, is a paid agent provocateur of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, an organization that has been allowed to maintain tax-exempt status under federal law, despite numerous documented instances of involvement in political dirty tricks and support of pro-terrorist organizations on both the extreme left and the extreme right.

Rosenberg's appearance on the Minneapolis tele-documentary as a leader of an avowed racist paramilitary sect marked one of many such charades that Rosenberg has carried off in his years of employment for the ADL.

In March 1979, Rosenberg, then traveling under the name Jimmy Mitchell, was implicated in a plot to provoke the Pennsylvania Confederation of Independent Orders of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (of which he was at the time a member) to blow up the Trenton, New Jersey headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

A year earlier, in July 1978, Rosenberg stretched his talents for the ADL by orchestrating a mini-riot between members of the KKK and a coalition of “anti-Klan” groups in Jamesburg, New Jersey. In that instance, Rosenberg—in his Anderson-the-racist guise—organized members of the above-cited Ku Klux Klan group and members of the National Renaissance Party, an avowed neo-Nazi group of which he was also then a leading “stormtrooper,” to a cross-burning. He simultaneously played a centerpiece role, according to law enforcement sources, in organizing a violent counter-demonstration by groups including the Progressive Labor Party, the International Coalition Against Racism, and the Jewish Defense League. According to sources familiar with Rosenberg, he has been a member of all of these groups at various times in the past decade. In every case, his provocateur activities were, according to the sources, financially underwritten by the ADL Fact-Finding Division, headed since the late 1960s by Irwin Suall.

Following his two years of provocateur activity in the rural counties of south Jersey, Rosenberg reportedly served a tour of duty in the Israeli Defense Force. According to one source, Rosenberg served as a briefing officer at a Tel Aviv Holocaust documentation center controlled by Rabbi Meir Kahane, the identified leader of the Jewish terrorist underground responsible for scores of bombings and murders of Palestinians in Israeli occupied territory in recent years.

When Rosenberg returned from his tour of duty, he was next spotted, according to local sources, in the Pittsburgh area—publicly representing himself as the local head of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Klu Klux Klan.

### Suall under oath

Not surprisingly, ADL Fact-Finding Division director Irwin Suall and the law firm representing the ADL in the ongoing federal civil court action “LaRouche v NBC, ADL, etal” expended an enormous effort during both pre-trial dep-

osition and motions, and the first round of the trial proceedings, ducking any and every question posed by LaRouche counsel regarding Rosenberg-Mitchell-Anderson's activities as a paid employee of the ADL.

In a shocking pre-trial decision that will be appealed to the Federal District Court of Appeals, Judge James Cacheris barred LaRouche attorneys from asking any questions concerning Suall's relationship with Jimmy Rosenberg, despite evidence that Rosenberg had been utilized by Suall as part of ADL political dirty tricks efforts against Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign activities dating back to at least 1979. Cacheris additionally blocked the attorneys from showing the segments of the "Armies of the Right" in which Rosenberg was filmed in his role as an ADL provocateur.

This decision was made despite the fact that in his sworn depositions, Suall—who earns \$50,000 per year as head of the ADL Fact-Finding Division—admitted to having personal contact with members of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi Party and other right-wing extremist groups. This stark admission of ADL ties to the radical right was complemented by other statements by Suall confirming his contacts with radical left-wing groups, including leading associates of Philip Agee, a former CIA agent now believed to be working for East German and Soviet intelligence through European and Central American-based terrorist networks.

Suall's own background, detailed during the course of the pretrial deposition by LaRouche attorneys, contains a longterm profile as a leading operative of the Socialist International.

On pages 45 to 50 of the official transcript of the Suall deposition in "LaRouche v NBC," Suall admitted that his early career as a poison pen directed against American conservative figures had been sponsored by prominent Socialist International agencies. At that time, he admitted, he had targeted his efforts against another currently well-known figure.

Suall described himself as the author of an early 1960s pamphlet called "The American Ultras," issued by the Socialist Party and the League for Industrial Democracy, then involved in the founding of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). According to Suall, "In the early 1960s, there arose a group of several ultra-conservative and right wing extremist groups, including the John Birch Society, the Christian Crusade, the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade and several others, and my pamphlet described them." Among the "ultras" that Suall admitted under oath to having included in his pamphlet-attack was Ronald Reagan, then a public spokesman for the General Electric Corporation, whom Suall linked to the extremist causes through GE's funding of an Arkansas-based group called the National Education Program.

"ATTORNEY DENNIS: What was the purpose of naming Ronald Reagan—to link him to ultra organizations?"

"SUALL: He was at that time a prominent spokesman—a public spokesman for General Electric."

## LaRouche supporters harassed by the FBI

by Don Baier

Evidence that the FBI and Secret Service are harassing and coercing contributors to Lyndon LaRouche's presidential election campaign was presented Nov. 21 in a press conference by LaRouche campaign treasurer Edward Spannaus. Spannaus charged that U.S. Attorney William Weld is running a multi-state "Get LaRouche" task force out of his Boston office which is systematically attempting to coerce contributors into stating that their contributions to the LaRouche campaign were "unauthorized."

Spannaus named FBI Special Agent Richard J. Egan as one of the key figures involved in this illegal operation. Egan is known to have been visiting campaign contributors in New England.

Egan was also named in an affidavit by a New Jersey bank official as having contacted the bank prior to the bank's seizing of \$200,000 in campaign funds. Bernard Cribben, vice-president of credit operations for the First Fidelity Bank of New Jersey (formerly known as the First National State Bank of New Jersey) cited Egan's call as one of the reasons that the bank "hand-debited" the funds from the campaign accounts, causing Independent Democrats for LaRouche (IDL) to cancel a half-hour paid broadcast on the CBS television network on election eve.

Spannaus also named Clarence Illario, a Secret Service agent from Salt Lake City, Utah, as having "acted like a goon" in a contact with LaRouche contributors in Utah.

### Lawsuit filed

Last week, both of LaRouche's campaign committees, The LaRouche Campaign and Independent Democrats for LaRouche, brought a federal civil rights suit against U.S. Attorney Weld, the FBI, and two Boston banks, the Bay Bank and the State Street Bank.

Spannaus told reporters that he and Mr. LaRouche were also asking their attorneys to prepare legal proceedings against

the FBI and Secret Service agents involved under the Racketeering-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). RICO provides for both civil and criminal penalties against persons involved in a pattern of racketeering activities which can include extortion, coercion, theft, and the like.

"FBI and Secret Service agents have been contacting contributors and attempting to coerce them into saying that their contributions were unauthorized," charged Spannaus. "In some cases, banks also have told people that they could get loans repaid by claiming that credit-card charges were unauthorized, thus trying to set up the campaign for criminal prosecution."

In one case, a Secret Service agent visited a contributor's home to attempt to persuade a contributor that the contribution was "unauthorized," although the contributor had repeatedly confirmed the contribution previously.

On Nov. 9, KGO-TV in San Francisco, an ABC network affiliate 3,000 miles away from U.S. Attorney Weld in Massachusetts, broadcast that the FBI and Federal Election Commission were carrying out a major investigation into unauthorized credit-card contributions to the LaRouche campaign. The television station's report concluded: "The FBI says if you're billed for a campaign contribution you did not make, call your bank or credit-card company right away and stop the payment and then call them."

### **Funds ordered returned**

Referring to the First Fidelity bank's seizure of IDL campaign funds, Spannaus noted that the campaign's position was vindicated last week when a New Jersey judge ordered the bank to put the funds back into the campaign's accounts. "We charged that the bank had stolen the monies," said Spannaus, "and the court ordered the bank to put the money back, where it would be administered under the court's supervision."

Banking officials have repeatedly admitted that in merchant credit-card accounts of the sort utilized by the LaRouche campaign committees, it is considered "normal" that up to 10% of the total volume of the account is "charged back" by customers who change their mind about purchases. Now, the banks are claiming an unacceptable "risk" of a high percentage of "chargebacks" against the LaRouche campaign committees, and the FBI is claiming "fraud." The weakness of the FBI's and the banks' position was shown by the fact that the New Jersey bank itself, First Fidelity, has admitted, according to an affidavit submitted by First Fidelity vice-president Bernard Cribbin, "In the account by Independent Democrats for LaRouche . . . the percentage of chargebacks in this account was within acceptable limits."

Spannaus also cited a news report in the Nov. 2 *Waltham Tribune* quoting the chairman of the Baybank Credit Corporation in Boston that "reports of credit abuse linked to persons claiming association with independent presidential candidate

Lyndon LaRouche are 'extremely limited' in nature."

On Nov. 19, Campaigner Publications initiated legal action against Chemical Bank of New York, which had frozen the Campaigner account on Nov. 15 as part of the financial-warfare operations against collaborators of LaRouche. Campaigner is a major publisher of books, magazines, and newspapers composed by LaRouche and his associates.

Campaigner filed an Order to Show Cause for Pre-Complaint Discovery in New York State Supreme Court against Chemical. The order forces Chemical into court on Nov. 27 to show why depositions of five Chemical officers should not commence immediately. It also requires the production of the bank records on the Campaigner account, including communications with outside agencies.

The order to show cause against Chemical is expected to augment already existing evidence of FBI and Secret Service involvement in the Chemical case, which Campaigner's attorney will be able to grill Chemical officials about next week.

According to Campaigner Publications spokesman Ken Kronberg: "Chemical Bank officials presented no evidence of wrongdoing at the meeting between bank officials and officers of the account on Nov. 16. What was striking was the testament of two branch managers present at the meeting that the account, which is among the 10 largest credit-card mail order merchants in New York, was a good account of long-standing."

But Kronberg added that two higher level bank officials also present at the meeting, claimed problems with the account, while refusing to provide Campaigner with any documentation regarding the amount of money currently in the account or what the activity in the account is.

### **The Donald Regan connection**

Asked by a reporter about the motivation for U.S. Attorney Weld and the FBI's investigation of the LaRouche campaigns, Spannaus pointed to the fact that the former White Weld investment bank, in which the Weld family held a major interest, was merged into Merrill Lynch in 1978 under the direction of Donald Regan, then the chairman of Merrill Lynch. The merger led to the creation of Merrill Lynch's investment banking arm, Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group. Donald Regan, now Secretary of the Treasury, of course deploys the Secret Service under his direction. Regan was also personally responsible for the denial of Secret Service protection to candidate LaRouche during the 1984 campaign and for active harassment of LaRouche campaign workers on a number of occasions during the campaign.

During the 1970s, White Weld was also involved in a Eurodollar consortium along with Crédit Suisse and Chemical Bank of New York. This is the same Chemical Bank which last week froze the accounts of Campaigner Publications.

## New plots hatched in Paris

Kissinger was globetrotting again during mid-November, laying the groundwork for new skullduggery in Europe, Central America, and the Mideast. In Paris, he attended a meeting of the consultative committee of Chase Manhattan Bank, and met, along with other members of the Chase delegation, with French President François Mitterrand, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, Foreign Minister Cheysson, and Economics Minister Beregovoy.

The Chase meeting resolved that new "concerted action" will be required to smash the Ibero-American debtor countries, since the rescheduling that has worked until now cannot proceed indefinitely.

Just before Kissinger's meeting with the top French officials, President Mitterrand had gone to Greece for a meeting with Libya's terrorist leader Colonel Qaddafi.

## Dr. K agrees with Palme

Shortly before his Paris meetings, Kissinger was boosting Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme—a seemingly unlikely ally. In an interview given to Andres Kueng, published in the Swedish weekly *Aaret Runt* in mid-November, Kissinger announced that he "agrees with at least 70 percent" with Palme's views on Central America policy. Palme, a leading light of the Socialist International and the Soviet-backed "peace movement," has helped to arm the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

Whenever Kissinger visits Stockholm, he dines with Palme, his former alleged deadly antagonist from the Vietnam War days. Asked about this odd fact, Kissinger replied: "I have

changed my opinion about Olof Palme. . . . In fact, I have come to like Olof Palme."

"But how about the Central America conflict, do you agree with Olof Palme about that, too?" interviewer Kueng asked.

"Oh yes!" Kissinger replied. "We agree with at least 70 percent. The remaining 30 percent is only a question of different emphasis."

The convergence of Kissinger and Palme is not so astonishing as it might seem. Kissinger is a leading advocate of withdrawing U.S. troops from Western Europe, a proposal which the "neutral" pro-Soviet Palme heartily endorses. Palme's Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues is the principal Western lobbying institution for Moscow's proposal to create a "nuclear-free zone" in Europe.

As for Central America, Kissinger is jockeying to create a Vietnam-style quagmire war for President Reagan, by engineering a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. Palme is obligingly working the other side of the operation: For two years, his government has been arming and assisting the Sandinistas, and it has just been revealed that 10 members of the youth organization of his Social Democratic Party, on the payroll of the Swedish government's aid organization SIDA, have played key roles in building up the Nicaraguan militias.

This is only the latest of a series of actions of support on the part of the Swedish government for the Sandinistas. In 1983, the Brazilian government stopped several aircraft loaded with Soviet arms en route from Libya to Nicaragua. Sources have revealed that Palme's deputy foreign minister, Pierre Schori, was involved in organizing the arms shipment!

In his interview, Kissinger gave a

clue to his own obscure past and his "Swedish connection." "I came to Sweden the first time in 1946," he said. "My paternal grandfather had escaped to Sweden eight years earlier, at the same time as my parents escaped from Nazi Germany to the United States. My uncle Aron still lives in Stockholm."

The tiny Jewish refugee community in Sweden during World War II, of which Kissinger's grandfather was a member, was controlled by Riga banker Hilel Storch, who enjoyed a remarkable double membership in the World Jewish Congress and the "Riga Circle" in Stockholm of Nazi SS intelligence chief Walter Schellenberg and Ottokar von Knieriem, Olof Palme's Nazi uncle.

"Mr. Kissinger, how do you view Sweden?" asked Kueng.

Answer: "I used to view Sweden as a socialist country . . . but I have realized that Sweden is liberal and in fact conservative."

How "conservative" it really is can be seen from the fact that Sweden is rapidly approaching the point at which Moscow will demand access to Swedish territory for military bases, as it has done with Finland, "in case of war."

Yrsa Stenius, a close relative of Palme and editor-in-chief of the socialist organ *Aftonbladet*, recently added the finishing touch to Palme's policy by suggesting that Sweden be "finlandized"! During his recently concluded visit to London, Finland's socialist President Mauno Koivisto, a friend of Olof Palme, demanded that "Sweden should have the same relation to the Soviet Union as Finland has."

"But now I know that the Swedes are taking measures to strengthen their defense," Kissinger concluded the interview.

## American media trumpets famine

American television and newspapers conducted a media barrage during mid-November on the famine situation in Africa, singling out Ethiopia in particular. The argument is that such situations are inevitable because of, among other things, ecological change, and that such disasters will spread elsewhere in the world in densely populated regions such as south Asia, and Bangladesh in particular.

Film footage from Africa of the ravages of starvation is shown while Americans are told that these horrors will continue for years. It reported, correctly this time, that there will be a holocaust unless the industrialized countries provide food relief.

U.S. AID administrator Peter McPherson on ABC television indicated that "reasonable amounts" of food aid are being sent to Ethiopia, and called for an international donors conference to supposedly better coordinate food relief. He blamed the situation on African governments for discriminating against farmers, i.e., not allowing the magic of the market place to function. House Africa subcommittee chairman Howard Wolpe said on the same program that "what is happening now [the food aid operation] is beautiful. . . ."

The *New York Times* asserted on Nov. 23 that such disasters "are actually caused or made worse by human activity." This was based on a report written by the head of the Swedish Red Cross and an official of Earthscan which cited "rapid population growth" among other causes.

The *New York Times* had another article predicting that deadly famine in Mozambique is inevitable, blaming the drought and the fact that the publicity over Ethiopia has reduced food aid to Mozambique. The *Times* only mentions in passing the root cause of the disastrous situation in Mozambique: the activity by Nazi International-sponsored rebels, which has driven farmers off their productive lands throughout the country.

No mention was made anywhere of the primary cause of the African food collapse:

IMF "conditionalities" which have destroyed national economies and prevented the necessary industrialization of agriculture.

## Poll shows SDI won Reagan the last debate

President Reagan's defense of his Strategic Defense Initiative was the crucial factor in winning his last debate against Walter Mondale, according to a Lou Harris poll. The poll, taken of 13,000 Americans who were asked which candidate won the Oct. 21 debate and why, showed that the turning point in the event came when Reagan advocated developing a defense against Soviet missiles and then sharing it with the Russians. Reagan's strong support for the SDI, in the face of Mondale's attempts to shower it with ridicule, provided him the necessary edge to trounce his opponent in the debate, the poll showed.

## Senate demands Israel commit suicide

A new Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report issued on Nov. 22 demands that the Israeli government implement "painful domestic budget reductions" as the only way of avoiding a default on its debts and meeting U.S. conditions for further economic aid.

To have a significant impact, the report demands, the cuts must be of a substantial "size and duration. . . ." It admits: "There will be a heavy cost to the Israeli social fabric and security situation if some of the needed measures are implemented." It further insists on "domestic and structural economic reforms" and "reform measures on Israeli society."

The authors of the report assert that "officials of the Reagan administration" indicated that any increased assistance to Israel would be "predicated on a comprehensive program of economic reforms and inten-

sively explored in close consultation with the U.S. Congress."

The committee report was written by Gerald E. Connolly, a member of the committee's minority staff, and Michael Kraft, a former aide to the late Sen. Clifford Case who specializes in the Middle East.

Further austerity pressure was brought to bear on Israel at the Nov. 18-19 meetings of a Joint Economic Task Force composed of the U.S. State Department and private and public sector economists from the United States and Israel. The State Department end of this is being coordinated by Undersecretary of State for Monetary Affairs W. Allen Wallis, who began his career with a 1933 report on the "Statistical Distribution of the Nordic Racial Stock" for the Harriman family's pro-Hitler conference on eugenics in New York.

## The Soviets explain why Mondale lost

The Soviets don't like losers. Walter Mondale is one of the most recent examples. In the Nov. 14 issue of *Literary Gazette*, commentator Vitaliy Kobysch comes to the conclusion that "Mondale very much wanted to look like a supporter of positions of strength in international affairs, sometimes even striving to outdo his competitor. But opportunism could not but reverberate against him; it was a lost case from the beginning."

In the article, entitled "What will come out on top?" Kobysch states that Reagan got the "unlimited mandate" of the electorate, and the question remains how he will use it. There are three possibilities: a "prolonged era of conservatism," a softening of Reagan's hostilities against the U.S.S.R. because the President wants to enter history books as a "man of peace," or no modification of his policies at all.

The immediate danger, in Kobysch's eyes, is that Washington will be induced by the electoral success to "repeat the 'Grenada version' in respect to Nicaragua." He claims to prefer that on the contrary, "realism and love of peace will be reflected in the real actions of the U.S. leaders."



## Aspen Institute moves to appease the Soviets

The Aspen Institute's "East-West Project" is the mother institution sponsoring a series of international press conferences Nov. 26-27 at which a 25-page policy paper will be presented demanding appeasement of the Soviet Union and an end to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative program.

The first press conference will be in New York, Nov. 26, at 4:00 p.m., at the United Nations Plaza Hotel. Featured participants include former "High Commissioner" for Germany John J. McCloy; former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara; *Die Zeit* publisher Marion von Doenhoff; United Nations Association director Elliott Richardson; and Aspen Institute-New York director Joseph Slater.

On Nov. 27, there will be press conferences in London, Bonn, and Rome, more or less simultaneously. The London event will feature former Prime Ministers Edward Heath and James Callaghan; Social Democratic Party head Shirley Williams; and Elliott Richardson. The Bonn event features Helmut Schmidt. In Rome, a press conference will be given by Umberto Colombo; Giorgio La Malfa; Sergio Berlinguer, a cousin of the deceased Enrico Berlinguer who works at the Italian Foreign Ministry; and Venetian Gianni di Michelis, the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs. A fifth press conference is scheduled for Tokyo, with Club of Rome member Saburo Okita.

According to an Aspen East-West spokesman in Washington, D.C., "We are stressing the need for dialogue. We want the question of space weapons put under the necessity for arms control. . . . We hope that this 25-page paper will expand into a series of individual policy papers by the early part of next year."

The Aspen East-West group was set up approximately two years ago by close friends of Henry Kissinger. Since its formation, it has sponsored a number of "back-channel" contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as between the United

States and East Germany. Through its front organization, the Institute for Contemporary German Studies (ICGS), it has cultivated the Nazi-communist West German greens. Aspen's main Green Party liaison is Otto Schily, the "Libyan connection" in the greens. ICGS head Robert Livingston will be giving a forum in Hannover, West Germany on Nov. 27, the same day as the second round of conferences.

## Mixed signals on the second administration

Some major decisions have been made concerning President Reagan's second administration, but the direction in which the administration will go is not yet clear. The President has decided to keep Caspar Weinberger on as Defense Secretary, and U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick is "retiring to private life."

Weinberger is the strongest backer of Reagan's SDI within the cabinet, and his reappointment tends to signal a commitment on the part of the President to push ahead with the beam weapon program.

Kirkpatrick is a leading spokesman in the administration for the policies of "Project Democracy," the Congressionally funded program led by AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland's circle, for responding to Soviet imperialism by involving the U.S. in regional wars, particularly in Central America, and encouraging "democratic movements" in Eastern Europe.

A further report, however, cites unnamed White House sources saying that the President has decided to keep virtually the entire foreign policy and security team of the first term. That would mean keeping on Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Council adviser Robert McFarlane, two Kissingerites in the administration, in addition to Weinberger.

That report is not yet confirmed. Were it to be, it would mean that the same split over beam weapons, arms control, and other issues that undermined the first Reagan administration would continue.

● **THE HERITAGE** Foundation, according to the Nov. 22 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, has issued "a whole bunch of recommendations" in book-form for the second Reagan administration. The book, *The Conservative Phase of the Revolution*, calls on the President to cancel the 1972 ABM treaty with the U.S.S.R. and "to build a new anti-missile system. . . ." It also asks for support to "anti-Marxist resistance" in the Third World and for use of "paramilitary forces."

● **THE SWEDISH** daily *Dagens Nyheter* ran an article on Nov. 17, "St. Petersburg, U.S.A.," mourning the fact that "President Reagan's electoral victory was a victory over the journalist core. . . . The vast majority of journalists sympathize with the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. The last four presidents—Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter—are all considered to have been toppled by critical mass media. Reagan's election victory, therefore, is seen as a victory over mass media. . . ."

● **JODY POWELL** added his strident, slightly hysterical voice to those slandering Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in a column in the Nov. 24 *Washington Post*. His imagination apparently failed him, however, and he merely rehashed previous slanders created by NBC, *The New Republic*, and other media outlets.

● **JIMMY CARTER** is once again aping Soviet leadership on strategic issues. At a recently forum, Carter denounced the SDI: "We'll eventually arrive, after both sides spend \$1 trillion, at the same result as if arms control had been successful. The more we move toward a massive arms buildup, the more we're going down a dead-end road—and I hope that dead end isn't literally true."

### *Green supporters are war-mongers!*

Colonel Qaddafi's attempted murder of former Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Hamed el-Bakoush, and the exposure by the Egyptian government of a Libyan-centered plot to murder seven heads of governments, have shed a certain light on Qaddafi's closest supporters in West Germany—the Green Party.

These events of mid-November underline the urgency of the warning made in a European-wide leaflet and newspaper advertisement campaign one month earlier, on Oct. 17, by the Schiller Institute. The leaflets and ads warned of a "Green 1933"—a repetition, under the banners of the Nazi-like Green movement, of the tragic Hitler takeover of Germany that led to World War II.

Today, the Greens are an instrument of the Soviet leadership in its drive for world domination. The Soviets, whose antecedents signed the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939, share Qaddafi as an asset with the Swiss-centered Nazi International. Just as Qaddafi flaunts his admiration for Adolf Hitler, the Greens flaunt their admiration for Qaddafi.

The house organ of the Green "alternative" movement, the Berlin newspaper *taz*, couldn't wait to make a joke out of the whole murder plot. "Qaddafi Unmasked—Kohl Rescued" *taz* headlined. The same issue carried an unabashedly sympathetic book review of "Qaddafi in His Own Words."

The love feast between Qaddafi and the Greens has been going on for years:

- In March 1982, the first official meetings between Qaddafi and West German, Austrian, Italian, and Swiss peaceniks and Greenies took place in Vienna; among those present were terrorist lawyer Otto Schily, now a Green deputy in the West German parliament; peace "researcher" Alfred Mechtersheimer, and Roland Vogt, also a Green deputy.

- In May 1982, the Libyan "ambassador" Mehdi M.M. Imberesh and several embassy personnel put in an appearance at a big gathering of Greens in the framework of the "Hambach Festival" and hobnobbed on the podium, exchanging embraces, with Green leader Vogt and the American radical anti-nuclear leader of the

"Plowshare Group," Daniel Berrigan.

- In June 1982, an 18-person delegation of Greens, anarchists, and separatists was received in an audience in Qaddafi's bedouin tent. Among these were Vogt, Mechtersheimer, Schily, and the Hessian Greenie Gertrud Schilling, who euphorically confessed that she wanted to abolish parliamentary democracy.

- In April 1983, Qaddafi announced to his new allies in the right-extremist national revolutionary rag *Wir Selbst*: "I judge the Green movement in Germany as very positive. . . . I hope that out of the Green movement a movement for the liberation of all of Germany will also unfold. You must find new methods of struggle against oppression in Germany."

Of course, the affinity between Qaddafi and the Greens goes beyond any mere momentary alliance of "pragmatic politics" for mutual advantage. They share a common world outlook: the anti-technology, blood-and-soil culture of fascism.

The West German basic law forbids the reconstitution of the National Socialist Party of Adolf Hitler. The Greens' philosophy and behavior are precise copies of the Hitler Nazis, as *EIR* documented in the cover story of our Oct. 30 issue. Any publication or institution that apologizes for the Greens is working for the forces that are driving the world toward World War III.

That includes the Mondale-Carter wing of the Democratic Party, which covered up the stinking scandal of presidential brother Billy Carter's influence peddling with the terrorist Libyans a few years ago, and is now conspiring to build a U.S. version of the Green movement, as *EIR* has documented.

It includes the liberal Anglo-American establishment media which portray the Greens as an idealistic "alternative" to the scandal-tarnished traditional parties of West Germany. It emphatically includes the City of London's house organ, the *Economist*, which egged on the assassins of Indira Gandhi, and heralded the Greens as the up and coming third party of the Federal Republic. Anything coming from these outlets in the name of "peace" should be taken as having exactly the opposite intent.

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