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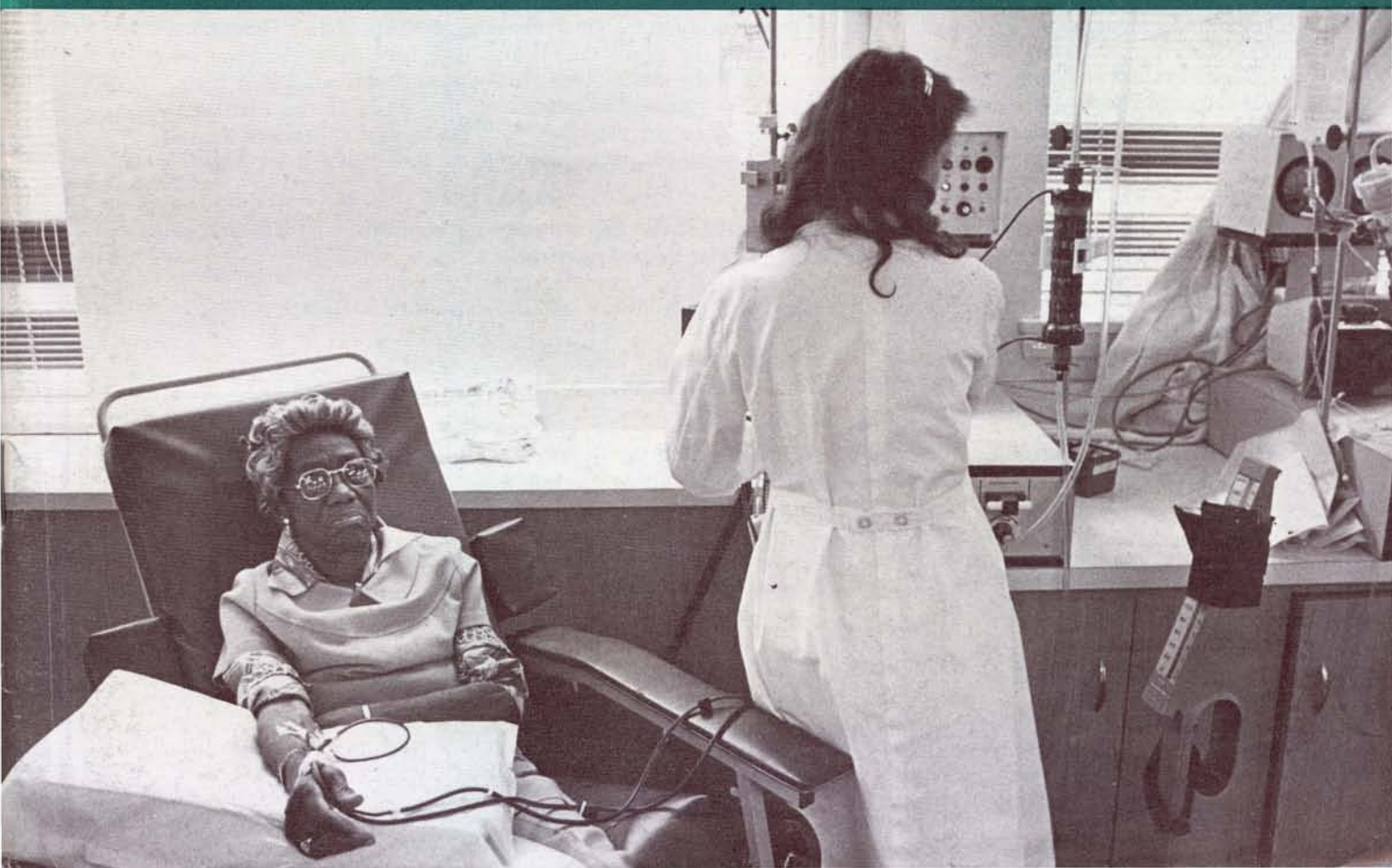
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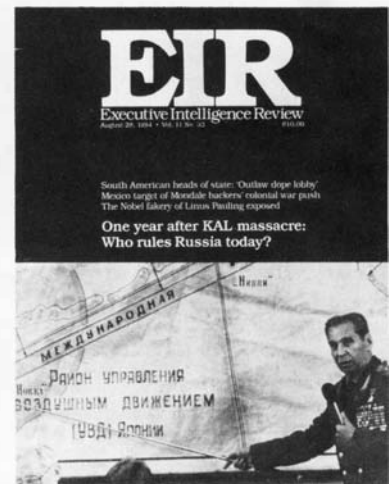
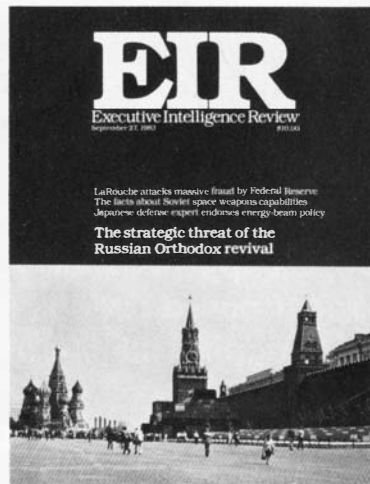
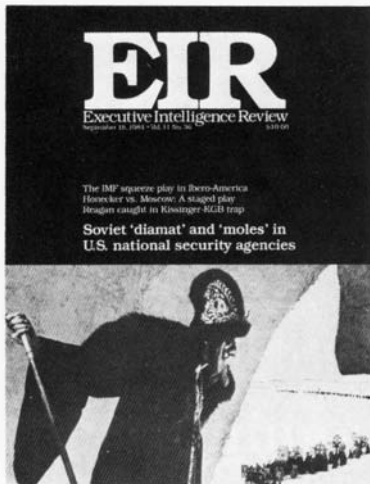
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**Why Governor Richard Lamm
should hang at Nuremberg**



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As we go to press, *EIR*'s editors have made room in this issue for an explosive exposé appearing for the first time in English: a chapter of *EIR*'s book, *Narcotráfico, S.A.*, the Spanish-language edition of *Dope, Inc.* The powerful Cuban DGI-linked Cisneros family of Venezuela broke every law in sight, in sheer mafia-style thuggery, to expel four *EIR* foreign correspondents and keep the book from being distributed there the second week of February. *EIR* is running the chapter the Cisneros don't want to answer (*International*).

Otherwise, the contents of this issue should make it particularly clear why *EIR* is launching a major subscription drive in early 1985. Starting with the shocking speech of Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm (which shows in black and white that Lamm has not been "quoted out of context" in remarks that reveal him as an advocate of euthanasia and genocide), we are printing what the Eastern Liberal Establishment does not want known. This is the vital information every citizen needs to defend the human race from disaster.

President Reagan's unclassified report on Soviet noncompliance broke new ground in documenting the vast areas of U.S.S.R. violation of the ABM, SALT, and other treaties with the United States, but was not printed in any U.S. "newspaper of record," nor has the press made any effort to pursue the story with the administration. *EIR* has the full text in this week's *National Report*.

We'd also like to point out that neither the ultraliberal *Washington Post* nor the supposedly very conservative *Washington Times* saw fit to cover the important conference on Jan. 31-Feb. 1 on the illegal drug traffic in the Western hemisphere, sponsored by a committee of the U.S. Senate and addressed by key Reagan administration spokesmen. (For our correspondent's report, *National*.)

We think you will agree that a lot more of your friends and colleagues should be reading *EIR*. Help us add them to our subscriber list!

Vin Berg

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Debt service is what's wrong with the budget

by Criton Zoakos

The federal budget for FY 1986, submitted to Congress by President Reagan on Feb. 4, 1985, envisages a deficit for 1986 of about \$180 billion. At the same time, all interest paid on our public (federal) debt, will be \$198.8 billion. For 1987 and 1988, the projected interest on public debt is projected to be \$215 billion and \$224 billion, respectively. The projected federal deficits for 1987 and 1988 are expected to decline to \$164.9 and \$144.4, respectively.

In short, the authors of the 1986 budget have proceeded on the philosophy that two years down the road, the American government will be paying interest on its debt almost twice the size of its projected deficit. One can say that if, for argument's sake, the federal government decided in 1986 to defer interest payments for 250 business days, it would have a balanced budget. Or, in 1988, if it were to defer interest payments for just one financial quarter, then resuming payments, it would have a balanced budget.

Nobody can pretend to be serious about balancing the federal budget who is refusing to address the fact that interest payments are the sole apparent cause of the deficit. Neither congressional critics nor administration officials have so far addressed this matter, which means that nobody is really serious about "balancing the budget."

The only reason the federal government is borrowing money now is to pay interest to the creditors from whom it is borrowing money. By next year, all the money the government borrows will go for debt service *plus* about \$50 billion more collected from taxes. The U.S. government in 1985 is where the Mexican government was in 1980, doing all its borrowing for the sole purpose of "recycling" its debt. As this recycling costs money, the national debt keeps growing. Thus, while in 1984 the debt stood at \$1.84 trillion, at the

end of 1986 it will be \$2.07 trillion. According to the philosophy presented in the FY 1986 budget, by the end of 1988 the debt will be \$2.5 trillion and its annual interest will be what total actual defense expenditures are today. The government will be borrowing more to pay interest and spending more tax revenues to pay interest.

In short, beginning in 1986, the year of the current budget debate, the U.S. government will be in the same position as the developing-sector debtor governments: taxing its citizens, cutting its outlays, imposing austerity measures, gutting its economy, for the purpose of paying its creditors.

This is the underlying philosophy of the FY 1986 budget, and the most important element of its contents for voters and taxpayers to address.

Volcker's pernicious role

The current fight over the budget has "official circles" divided into three groupings.

The *first* grouping is the influential, prominent spokesmen for the very powerful, wealthy families which, with their wealth, act as the creditors of the U.S. government. In their ranks they include the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the TV networks, the "prestigious" Bipartisan Appeal for a Balanced Budget, and others, who speak on behalf of the wealthy Eastern Establishment families and those families' investment houses and commercial banks. Their policy is to propose ever-growing tax increases and ever greater cuts in every category of government expenditure from defense to social security, Medicaid and Medicare, farm subsidies, and science and research grants. This is the liberal Establishment's program: budget cuts *and* tax increases.

The *second* grouping of "official opinion" on the matter

is the vast majority of congressmen who are in unison demanding that the deficit in general be reduced, but that none of the programs affecting their particular constituencies be touched. Some of them are paying lip service to the idea of increasing taxes. Most of them are ready to propose deep cuts in the defense budget, on the assumption that this won't "hurt back home." None of them, without any exception whatsoever, is serious about resolving the problem of the budget deficit. None of them, either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, has either presented or even privately considered presenting any budget alternatives to the administration's approach. None of them, needless to say, has even considered addressing the only problem worth addressing: How come our debt service has suddenly grown to be greater than our entire budget deficit?

This leaves the *third* body of official opinion on the subject of federal finances, the coalition making up the Reagan administration, whose policies are expressed in the just-submitted budget. As a whole, the "governing coalition" approach to the budget is not as absolutely and catastrophically disastrous as the proposals of the liberal Eastern Establishment, nor as childish and irresponsible as the posture of Congress. But it is a calamity in its own right. Its basic problem is the same as Congress's problem: It is afraid to take a serious look into the causes of the galloping national debt and the skyrocketing annual debt service bill.

Executive Intelligence Review's own studies on the subject of the federal debt have shown conclusively that from October 1979 onward, this debt grew by about \$1 trillion for no good reason at all. Most of this \$1 trillion growth, about 75 or 80% of it, resulted exclusively from Federal Reserve chairman Paul A. Volcker's irrational policies of high interest rates. One may reasonably argue that Volcker of the "independent Fed" pursued his high interest-rate policies with the sole objective in mind of reducing the U.S. government to the status of an ever-more-indebted borrower whose dependency on powerful private financial interests resembles more and more the humiliation imposed upon the governments of smaller nations around the world today.

This is a reasonable assumption to make about the motivations behind Volcker's policies of the last five years. As the government's budget document itself points out, back in 1980, the nation's debt was accounting for about 6.2% of total "private wealth"; by the end of 1984, our national debt was about 9.4% of private wealth. If one considers how the vast majority of this wealth is concentrated in the hands of the proverbial "80 families," our oligarchical establishment, one will quickly conclude that these families, during the "Volcker era," have dramatically increased the proportion of their family *fondi* which represents their "ownership" of national assets. As the debtor government has become more dependent on them, so their "wealth" has been defined more in terms of accumulations of government obligations to them. The more the U.S. government is forced into the practice of

"rolling over" the national debt by increasing it each year, as the FY 1986 budget clearly does, the more these families' claim over our national resources grows as a proportion of their private wealth.

The 'Reagan coalition's' budget

It would be a mistake to consider the 1986 budget "President Reagan's" budget. It is the result of the opinions, priorities, and interests of a great variety of social groupings which, all together, make up the political coalitions which support the Reagan presidency. Some parts of it are very, very bad, like the absolute reduction in farm subsidies; a few are very good, such as the severe cuts in funding of the National Endowment of Humanities and other such Fabian monstrosities; most parts are mediocrities such as the timid, if commendable, marginal increases in the defense and science budgets. The totality is a perfect image of incompetence. What causes the incompetence is the "Reagan coalition's" inability to face up to the Volcker problem, the problem of the national debt's artificial ballooning.

The "Reagan coalition" is riddled with powerful interests which are in bed with the oligarchical families now enjoying the role of national Shylocks who are artificially, methodically, and at an exponentially increasing rate placing the republic in their debt. David Stockman is such a disloyal servant, as is Paul Volcker himself; so are the previous and the present secretary of the treasury; so is, philosophically if not financially, the secretary of state. Their presence and position in the Reagan administration is the result of the deals which supported the Reagan presidency.

However, neither the presidency as an institution, nor the personality of Ronald Reagan, its occupant, should be confused with the "Reagan coalition." The presidency, when well executed, is responsive to tasks and duties very different and distant from the interests of whatever political coalitions help elect the President. The office also possesses inherent powers far greater than any political coalition's and any oligarchical family-alliance's powers. The presidency has sufficient constitutional powers to protect the republic from becoming the indebted servant of any sly creditor. If the office is occupied by a person with adequate grasp of his historical obligations, these powers tend to come to the fore.

The indebtedness problem concealed in the FY 1986 budget can be gotten under national control should the President make the decision to inquire into the causes of the \$1-trillion-plus indebtedness incurred upon the nation by the "independent Fed" of Mr. Paul Adolph Volcker. Nations have the obligation to pay their justly incurred debts and also the obligation to not be taken for a ride by reckless private adventurers of the "independent Fed" and its oligarchical patrons.

Without facing the fact that debt service payments have now grown larger than the federal deficit, there is no competent federal budget.

Budget slashed for fusion, space program

by Marsha Freeman

When President Reagan sent his FY 1986 budget to Capitol Hill on Feb. 4, no one was expecting great increases in the energy, space, or science programs due to all the fuss about the projected deficits. There was no question in anyone's mind, however, that the President would insist on increased funding for his Strategic Defense Initiative. Yet, while the \$3.8 billion SDI request is more than double the FY 1985 level, the deep cuts in the magnetic and laser fusion programs and the NASA space-station project sacrifice the scientific research and infrastructure development key to the SDI.

President Reagan is getting bad advice from his science adviser, the budget office, and his economic advisers. The SDI will be greatly handicapped without research in plasma physics and technology development in the magnetic and inertial fusion programs.

The civilian space program, which is the nation's greatest technology driver for growth, is also slated for real cuts. The space station, which the President designated be built within a decade, is needed as soon as possible, and could and should be built by 1992. It will provide industry, foreign nations, and the military with a testing ground for crucial new technologies, a repair facility for spacecraft of all kinds, and an opportunity to extend the frontiers of space science and exploration.

The President cannot capitulate to budget cutters and have his beam-weapon defense program at the same time.

Fusion dismantled

For the past three years, Dr. George Keyworth, the President's science adviser, has been in charge of policymaking for the magnetic fusion program. Despite the fact that Congress nearly unanimously passed a law in 1980 committing this nation to an Apollo-style effort to demonstrate commercial fusion power by the turn of the century, Keyworth dictated that the program remain in the "basic research" phase.

The administration did ask for a modest increase in the magnetic fusion program for FY 1985. The Congress would not agree to spend almost a half billion dollars on a "research project." Last year, therefore, the fusion budget was cut back to \$437 million from a request of \$483 million.

This time, the administration took the knife to the fusion budget itself, and is requesting \$390 million. At that level, current experiments cannot continue on schedule, achievement of energy breakeven will be postponed, perhaps indef-

initely, and construction programs will likely be terminated.

Since 1977, the magnetic fusion budget has not even kept up with inflation. At over \$300 million in 1977, by 1985 the funding was only about \$200 million in 1977 dollars. The current cut, if not restored by the Congress, will shrink fusion research back to the level of the early 1970s, and the United States will relinquish its unchallenged leadership in the field.

In inertial confinement fusion, the picture is even worse. The FY 1986 funding level for laser and electron-beam development has been cut to \$70 million. Crucial science programs at universities will be sacrificed, and even if the SDI office does fund some of the work dropped from the fusion budget, civilian plasma physics research and power reactor development will be eliminated.

Space station postponed

The Office of Management and the Budget has cut \$50 million from the NASA request for next year's funding for the space station. According to NASA Administrator James Beggs, the \$230 million request will postpone the operation of the Earth orbital station by about one year, contradicting Keyworth who stated in his budget briefing that the OMB cut would only cause a six-month delay.

The space station, except for the SDI, is the only major national initiative made by the President personally. NASA developed a budget profile for the project last year which indicates that about \$300 million would be required in FY 1986 to meet a 1992 deadline.

Before the President announced his initiative in the 1984 State of the Union address, Keyworth stated publicly that he did not see any real purpose to a space station. He insisted that NASA not start on the program until a comprehensive picture of mission requirements could be made.

During the first week of February, the 11 nations of the European Space Agency decided to participate in the U.S. space station by building the Columbus module. Japan has budgeted for studies to define their participation, and the Canadians will most likely join in.

Under questioning during budget hearings before the House Committee on Science and Technology on Feb. 6, Beggs stated that our foreign partners do not mind a small delay in the program, since it will give them more time for their work as well. The real issue is whether the Europeans and Japanese will start to question U.S. reliability as a partner in such a large undertaking, as they have already been forced to do because of cuts in jointly funded space science and Space Shuttle programs.

Keyworth's stated view is that the United States can no longer "afford" to be number one in science and technology. The question is, will President Reagan throw this doubletalk overboard to follow through on his own personal commitment to build an effective beam defense? That requires unwavering support for frontier science and technology development.

Farm debt blowout looms, farmers threatened with serfdom

by Marcia Merry and George Elder

The U.S. national agriculture debt of \$215 billion is about to tumble down. After soaring up on Paul Volcker's interest rates from less than \$70 billion in the 1970s to the current \$215 billion by 1983, the debt bubble is about to burst. This farm debt crisis, in tandem with the international oil and commodity price collapses and mad flows of flight capital, threatens the entire economy of the West with a financial blow-out by spring.

Obviously, the national agriculture debt is concentrated in the top farm states, and the picture of the emergency financial maneuvering going on in these states and in Washington, D.C. shows that unless there is an overriding contrary policy intervention, virtual serfdom lies ahead for this nation. At present, there are no legislative or executive actions in progress at the state or national level capable of reversing the catastrophe. All are, at best, piecemeal and stopgap.

The media, farm-state congressional delegations, and others are playing up the farm debt collapse in terms of the need for credit for spring planting. This is in fact needed. But the function of the publicity is to create a panic context in which farmers perceive no other choice but to sign away their land and their birthright to one of the several last-resort "choices" now put before them by the food-cartel companies and their front operations. The farmers will end up as slaves, and the food will start disappearing from America's tables.

Farm state debt pattern

Over 65% of the national farm debt is concentrated in 15 states (see map and table). These states comprise the most productive farm region the world has ever known—the 14 states from the Canadian border down to Texas. Here is grown more corn, more wheat, more beef and hogs than anywhere else in the world. Add California, with its specialty fruits and vegetables, and its incomparable productivities for rice and any other crop desired, and the consequences of the debt blow-out for the world food supply become obvious. The 15 farm states shown have as much debt as Argentina and Brazil combined.

Farm bankruptcies, foreclosures, and bank failures have reached crisis levels in these states over the winter, particularly in the states with the highest debt per capita—Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota. On Feb. 7, two more banks in this region, First National of Woodbine, Iowa and Farmers Na-

tional of Erick, Oklahoma, were declared insolvent—the eighth and ninth bank failures in the first six weeks of the year, half of them in the farm belt.

The debt-collapse process gathered speed over 1984, when there was a net credit withdrawal from the agriculture sector. In the first six months of 1984, thirty-nine banks failed, of which 4 were farm banks; but in the second half of the year, 22 farm banks failed out of a total of 40. According to a survey by *The Farm Journal*, an estimated 40% of the farmers of Nebraska and Iowa may go out of operation in 1985.

The consequences of this scale of collapse can only be compared to the 14th-century agriculture collapse in Europe due to the imposition of impossible-to-pay medieval taxes and tithes, until the Black Plague swept the continent, culminating a process which led to the depopulation of Europe by two-thirds.

In the 1970s, farmers borrowed against rising land values and crops grown for an expanding world export market. This tremendous expansion was encouraged by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, who told farmers to grow for the world market and that prices would be good. As a result, farmers doubled grain production from 1972 to 1974—a miracle in agriculture. But as the Volcker depression set in after 1979, farm land values declined, world trade diminished, and prices fell. The price of wheat today in actual dollars received by farmers is approximately 30% of the 1970s price. In just the last three years, farm land values have fallen as much as 75% in some areas. At the same time, as of year end, the official farm parity level was 51% of costs of production.

Now the farm debt is unpayable, and the value of the land collateral has dropped drastically. What is required is an emergency package of federal executive orders for 1) debt moratoria, and freezing and rescheduling of debt payments; 2) emergency production credits at interest rates of 2-4%; and 3) expanded production goals as in wartime, determined on the basis of a national food-supply audit—best done through the Defense Department—and after a set of international treaty agreements for food aid and trade volumes were negotiated.

This pro-production perspective stands against the genocidal outlook of the International Monetary Fund, which right now influences domestic U.S. industrial and agriculture conditions through the Federal Reserve, private banks, and

Figure 1

States with highest agricultural debt

State	Agricultural debt (in billions)
California	\$17.585
Iowa	16.791
Texas	13.662
Minnesota	11.680
Illinois	11.269
Nebraska	10.723
Kansas	8.732
Wisconsin	7.502
Indiana	7.421
Missouri	7.082
Oklahoma	5.995
North Dakota	5.753
South Dakota	5.384
Ohio	5.202
Colorado	4.796
TOTAL	\$139.577

Figure 2

Farm debt in top hog-producing states

State	State debt (in billions)
Iowa	\$16.791
Minnesota	11.686
Illinois	11.269
Nebraska	10.723
Indiana	7.421
Missouri	7.082
TOTAL	\$64.972

Figure 3

Farm debt in top grain-producing states

State	State debt (in billions)
Iowa	\$16.791
Texas	13.662
Minnesota	11.680
Illinois	11.269
Nebraska	10.723
Kansas	8.732
Wisconsin	7.502
Indiana	7.421
Missouri	7.082
Oklahoma	5.995
Washington	3.996
TOTAL	\$104.853

Figure 4

Farm debt in top cattle-producing states

State	State debt (in billions)
California	\$17.585
Iowa	16.791
Texas	13.662
Nebraska	10.723
Kansas	8.732
Oklahoma	5.995
Colorado	4.796
TOTAL	\$78.284

direct channels into the government. The IMF policy is that starvation should intensify abroad, killing more than one-quarter of the world's population, and the independent family farmer of North America and Europe should be shut down through bankruptcy. In his place will be a neo-feudalistic system of contract or "custom" farming. The farmer is to be a mere laborer on others' land, or if he has title to his own plot, a mere tender of others' livestock and crops.

The land grab

The collapsing structure of the farm banks, which hold about 32% of all agriculture debt, is paralleled by the unprecedented collapse of the Federal Credit Administration (the Production Credit Association and the Federal Land Bank), which holds \$80 billion in farm debt and is bankrupt. Another \$12.5 billion is held by insurance companies, which are foreclosing.

As farmers are dispossessed, massive amounts of land are coming under the control of the banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Credit Administration, and the insurance companies—principally Prudential, Travellers, and John Hancock.

Politically, the "environmentalist" front-operations such as the Conservation Foundation, directly controlled by the old European oligarchy, have been activated to have huge tracts of this land declared a "scarce resource" and reclassified from farmland to "wilderness areas" for the "public trust."

The cover story for this land-grab operation is the expression of concern over erosion rates and falling land prices hurting farmers. Spokesmen for the insurance companies, cartels, and "conservancy-minded" fellows say that land should be kept off the market to "protect it" and prevent values from falling even further, hurting the remaining farmers.

The favored publicist for this outlook is Prof. Neil Harl of Iowa State University, who is getting national media promotion for variations on a proposal to create a federally chartered corporation to take title to dispossessed farmers' land and hold it off the market. He wants it leased back to the farmer where possible, collecting rent and interest payments indefinitely.

Cartelization of food production

Farmers who have so far retained title to their land, but have literally no money or credit to plant crops or even buy groceries, are being herded into "custom" or "contract" farming. Already, 90% of U.S. poultry is being produced under this system, called "vertical integration." A small number of cartel companies—like Continental Grain (which owns Wayne Poultry)—supplies the farmer with the chicks, the feed, the vitamins, and buys the finished birds. The farmer provides the (highly mortgaged) land, grow-out buildings (to the cartel's specifications), and labor. The farmer has all the debt and takes all the risks of livestock disease and natural disaster.

This vertical integration is now proceeding breakneck into meat production. A few companies, like Cargill, Inc., already have contract hog farming in North Carolina and a few other restricted locations. However, now, because of the debt crisis, there is a wholesale transformation taking place in the heart of the corn and hog belt from Indiana to Nebraska.

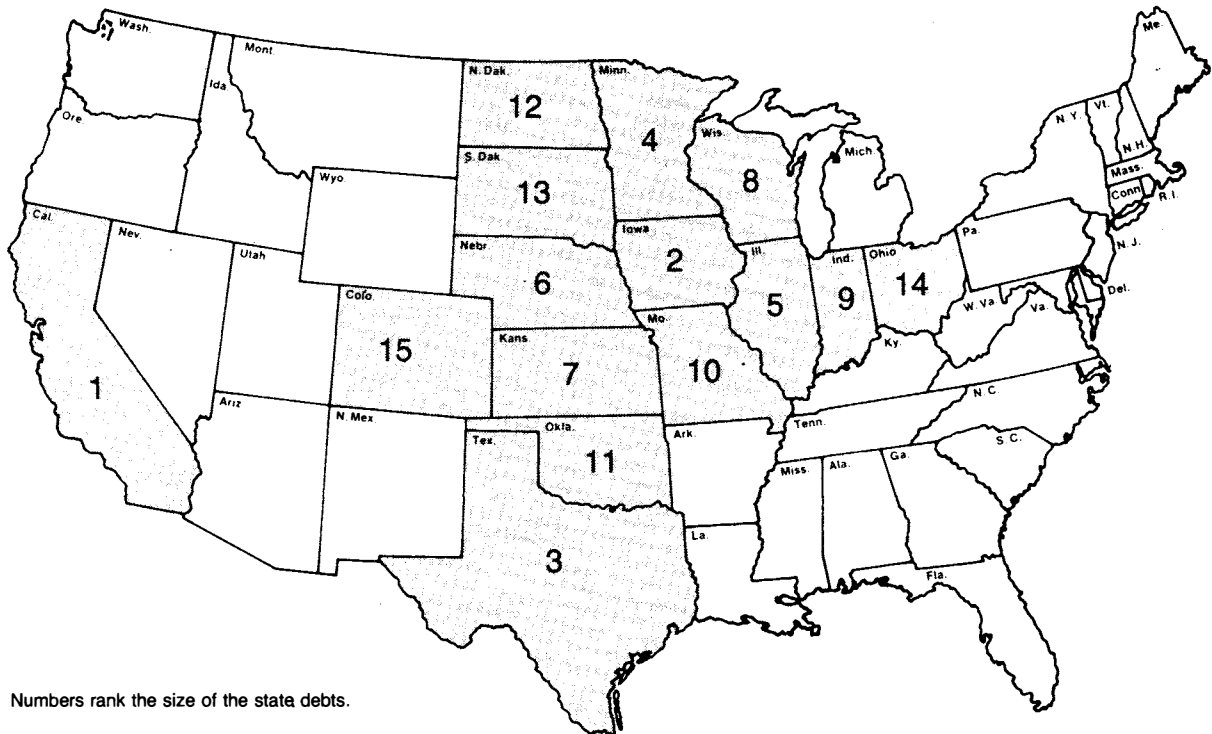
At the same time, the cartels are organizing huge temporary imports of hogs from Canada and pork from Denmark.

In the first six months of 1984, pork imports hit a record level of \$549 million pounds, up 31% from 1983.

The Eastern Establishment media is promoting the lie that the "disappearance" of the independent family farmer will make no difference to the food supply, but is solely an evolution to a different "lifestyle" of farming. In January, the *Washington Post* carried a feature article on this under the headline, "Cut Costly Myths: The Family Farm Is Doomed." Meantime, the food and society pages of daily newspapers are saying that it is trendy to be dependent on foreign food imports. However, food shortages are already here, and will be seen in the supermarkets before the year is out. The national hog inventory in the top 10 states is down almost 10%. The breeding stock inventory is down over 6%. The national beef cattle herd is decreasing, and the breeding herd itself is going to slaughter in dangerous numbers. Regional milk shortages are so severe, that dairy processors are surreptitiously blending milk powder into fresh fluid milk to stretch the supplies to customers.

No federal or state emergency measures adequate to deal

World's top farm region collapsing under \$140 billion agriculture debt



Over 65% of the total \$215 billion U.S. national farm debt is concentrated in the 15 top farm states that account for the bulk of the U.S. staple food supplies, plus half of the world's annual grain exports. The combined agricultural debt of these states equals the entire combined national debt of Brazil (\$100 billion) and Argentina (\$42 billion)—two of the other leading food production regions of the world.

with this food catastrophe have yet been proposed. Under strong pressure from farm states, the administration announced a farm debt relief package Feb. 6 that simply called for a farm-loan interest write-down option to accompany the principal write-down option of the federal debt assistance plan announced last fall. There is supposed to be a new practice of "forebearance" by the FDIC in allowing farm banks to be lenient on farmers whose land collateral has dropped in value. There will be credit "hot lines" and extra staff assigned to process loan paperwork by farmers applying for special credit.

However, no funds above the \$650 million announced last fall have been allocated. Farm-state bankers and legislators have been asking for \$3 billion. Furthermore, it is reported that not much more than \$25 million of the fund has been used because farm bankers do not want to comply with the requirement to write down the debt principal by 10% and accept a federal loan guarantees on only 90% of the remainder. No one thinks the administration's latest plan will do enough to make any difference in the disaster.

On the state level, there are dozens of crisis-management bills being pushed to handle the situation. There are 36 bills alone in the six core midwestern farm states—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. The cartels and insurance companies, working in part through a Minnesota-based front called Communicating for Agriculture and through governors' offices directly, are ramming into the legislatures packages of "debt restructuring" bills to eliminate the barriers to foreign investments in farmland, feedlots, and so forth; and bills to require the state treasuries or the federal government to provide economic disaster assistance and interest payment relief to farmers.

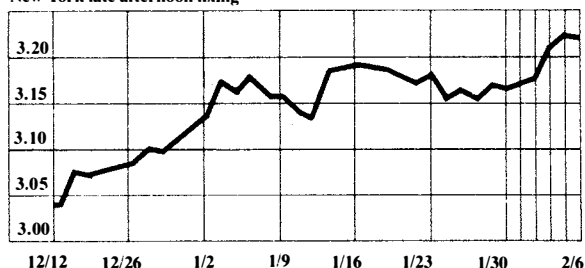
These same networks are absolutely opposed to the establishment of any type of adequate farm debt moratoria and provision for production credits to expand production. Certain farm and commodity groups have brainwashed themselves into campaigning for mandatory production controls—for example, the Nebraska Wheatgrowers. The National Farmers Organization just announced a "supply management initiative" to solicit and market freshening dairy heifers, to drive down production later this spring. Their rationalization is the fantasy that tighter supplies will drive up the price—a marketing strategy that overlooks cartel controls, and never works.

Farmers and others connected with the Schiller Institute, the foundation mobilizing for expanded defense and economic production, have been testifying in state legislatures and conducting mass lobbying on Capitol Hill to stop these cartel maneuvers before it is too late. Testifying in the state legislature in North Dakota the first week of February, dairy farmer Anna Belle Bourgois denounced the emergency legislation of Governor Sinner to solicit foreign investment into a Bank of North Dakota state fund to "assist" farmers by lining up their land for takeover. She said this is a bill to "establish serfdom in North Dakota."

Currency Rates

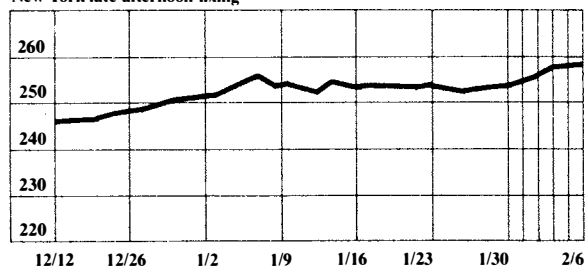
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



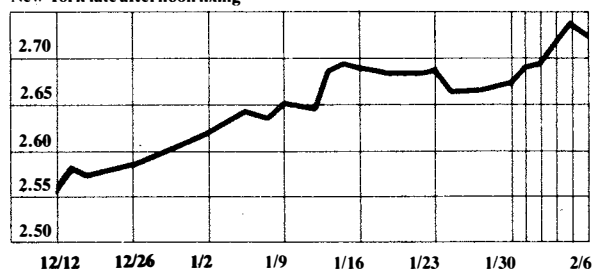
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



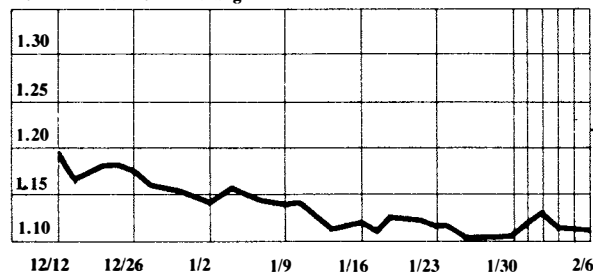
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



Worldwatch Institute condemns United States to water shortages

by Nick Benton

Lester Brown's arch-genocidalist Worldwatch Institute released a highly publicized paper in January warning of an upcoming world water-shortage crisis—while asserting that conservation and free-market pricing of water are the only alternative to catastrophe.

The report is little less than treasonous in its call for the sabotage of U.S. water development, while acknowledging that large-scale projects are the methods by which Communist China and the Soviet Union are meeting their problems.

The 52-page report, which was given major international coverage when first released, debunks any large-scale development solutions. In fact, the report says, "Engineering complexities of traditional dam and diversion projects, along with their threats of ecological disruption, multibillion-dollar price tags and 20-year lead times leave little hope they will deliver water in time to avert projected shortages—if, indeed, they are completed at all." It opens by asserting that "given existing climactic conditions and current population trends, the per capita water supply at the end of the century will have declined by 24%."

On this much the report is generally accurate. Threats of depleted water resources confront this nation and much of the world as little less than a megadisaster. If anything, the report's prophecies of shortages are too mild and incomplete.

The depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer

In the case of the North American continent, the report quickly identifies the case of the depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer, which supplies ground water for irrigation of fully one-fifth of the irrigated cropland in the entire United States. This giant aquifer, that supports an area three times the size of New York State, covering six plains states, is now over half depleted and farmers on the land are facing higher pumping costs and diminishing well yields, in addition to low commodity prices and high debt burdens.

As a result, total irrigated land in Texas is down a whopping 20% in the period 1978-82, and 18% in Oklahoma. The total Ogallala area has seen a decline of 592,000 hectares of irrigated crop land in this period. Even in the northern part of the area, in Nebraska, where the water table has not fallen as fast, the per acre yield of the principal irrigated crop, corn, has dropped to half the national average.

Fully half all the nation's cattle and 22% of all its exports come from this region. Faced with eventual total depletion of the water supply, farmers' alternatives are reduced to switching crops, converting to dryland farming, or leaving farming altogether. The latter option is being chosen in record numbers, threatening the nation's economy and dinner tables.

Other crisis situations identified in the report centered on arid southwestern U.S. regions—such as Tucson, Arizona—the nation's largest city relying solely on ground water. Water tables there have dropped over 50 meters as only 35% of the water pumped out there every year is recharged. El Paso, Texas, faces a similar crisis, as well as slight variations on the same problem in Los Angeles and Phoenix, Arizona.

Similar problems exist elsewhere in the world, the report documents, such as in Peking and Tianjin, China, and in the central Asian republics of the Soviet Union.

In Peking, ground water use exceeds recharge by 25% per year, leading to a one-meter per year drop in the water table; in Tianjin, a major industrial city of China, the drop is as high as 4.4 meters per year. In the central Asian region of the Soviet Union, which includes more than half the nation's irrigated cropland, the Aral and Caspian seas are shrinking because of the large withdrawals from the rivers that feed them, and it is projected that that region will be 100 cubic kilometers short of water by the year 2000.

However, while the report insists that large-scale dam and water-diversion projects will not work for the United States, and that, in fact, there has not been a single dime authorized for new water projects since 1976, both China and the Soviet Union are going ahead with major water diversion projects to meet their crises!

In China, the government in 1983 approved the project to reconstruct the ancient Grand Canal, linking the Yangtze River in the south 660 kilometers north to the Yellow River, and then another 490 kilometers by gravity flow north to Tianjin—providing as much as 30 cubic kilometers a year as necessary to Tianjin, Peking and the North China Plain.

In the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers one year ago called for a detailed engineering plan for the entire 2,500-kilometer route that would link the north-flowing Ob River waters into the Amu Darya that flows into the Aral Sea. Construction could begin by 1988 as the Soviets

Table 1

Selected cases of excessive water withdrawals

Region	Status
Colorado River Basin, United States	Yearly consumption exceeds renewable supply by 5%, creating a water deficit; Colorado River is increasingly salty; water tables have fallen precipitously in areas of Phoenix and Tucson.
High Plains, United States	The Ogallala, a fossil aquifer that supplies most of the region's irrigation water, is diminishing; over a large area of the southern plains, the aquifer is already half depleted.
Northern China	Groundwater overdrafts are epidemic in northern provinces; annual pumping in Beijing exceeds the sustainable supply by 25%; water tables in some areas are dropping up to 1-4 meters per year.
Tamil Nadu, India	Heavy pumping for irrigation has caused drops in water table of 25-30 meters in a decade.
Israel, Arabian Gulf, and coastal United States	Intrusion of sea water from heavy pumping of coastal aquifers threatens to contaminate drinking water supplies with salt.
Mexico City; Beijing, China; Central Valley, California; Houston-Galveston, Texas	Groundwater pumping has caused compaction of aquifers and subsidence of land surface, damaging buildings, streets, pipes, and wells; hundreds of homes in a waterfront Texas community have been flooded.
California, United States	Water from Owens Valley and Mono Basin has been diverted to supply southern water users; Owens Lake has dried up, and Mono Lake's surface area has shrunk by one-third.
Southwestern Soviet Union	Large river withdrawals have reduced inflow to the Caspian and Aral seas; the Caspian sturgeon fishery is threatened; the Aral's fisheries are virtually gone, and the sea's volume may be halved by the turn of the century.

Source: Worldwatch Institute, based on various sources.

are willing to spend as estimated \$18 billion for the main diversion canal, and \$23 billion for the facilities to distribute the water once it reaches its destination, to take water that would otherwise flow into the Arctic and put 25 cubic kilometers a year into the rich agricultural region.

'No large-scale projects for the United States'

What a gross irony that while identifying these "great enterprise" projects being undertaken by China and the Soviet Union to meet their water shortage needs, the World-

watch paper condemns any such approach for the United States.

It does not even mention the one design on a similar scale to the Chinese and Soviet projects that has been developed for North America—the so-called North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). NAWAPA is a plan for diverting the northern-flowing rivers of Canada and Alaska southward into Canada, the "lower 48" United States, and northern Mexico, bringing as much as 160 million acre feet a year as well as generating 70,000 megawatts of surplus hydroelectric power (see *EIR* interview with U.S. Senator Frank Moss, Vol. 12, No. 3, January 15, 1985).

To the Worldwatch Institute, such a project is unthinkable due to economic and environmental factors. What the report doesn't say is that "environmental" factors are simply a ploy to abort large-scale development projects by institutions, such as Worldwatch itself, which represent financial powers that require abolishing capital-intensive infrastructure projects in order to maximize financial looting practices!

In the Worldwatch case, it is willing to use a Soviet argument to justify the continued sabotage of development of U.S. water resources—even while the Soviets are launching their massive Ob River Diversion Project!

In asserting that conservation and small-scale "aquifer recharge" methods are the only options for the United States, the Worldwatch report quotes Soviet scientist M.I. Lvovich's book, "World Water Resources and Their Future," in support of its views!

The report notes that while the U.S. Congress has not authorized one dime to be spent on a new federal water project since 1976, and that appropriations for water projects currently under construction have dropped by 70% since 1976, Congress this fall did authorize 17 demonstration projects for "aquifer recharge." This is a method of drilling that allows water which might otherwise sit on the land surface and evaporate to percolate back into an aquifer, where it can be pumped out and used.

However, as Dr. Herb Grubb, director of the Texas Department of Water Resources, noted in an interview with *EIR*, problems that exist with this small-scale approach include the following:

1) A water supply is needed to begin with, namely, rainfall, which is the biggest factor lacking, for example, in the region of the Ogallala Aquifer; 2) There is a problem of the quality of water that gets put directly—through a well—into an aquifer without percolating through, which could result in contamination of the entire aquifer supply; and 3) It implies the cost of pumping the water out of the aquifer continues to be affordable.

The third point—cost factors—are also taken for granted in the report pertaining to all the conservation techniques proposed—from center pivot, drip irrigation, "fine tuning," concrete turnouts, and canal lining for agriculture, to recycling for industry and new model, low-water-use toilets and showerheads for municipal use.

Table 2

Reservoir capacity in selected countries, 1970, with projections to 1990

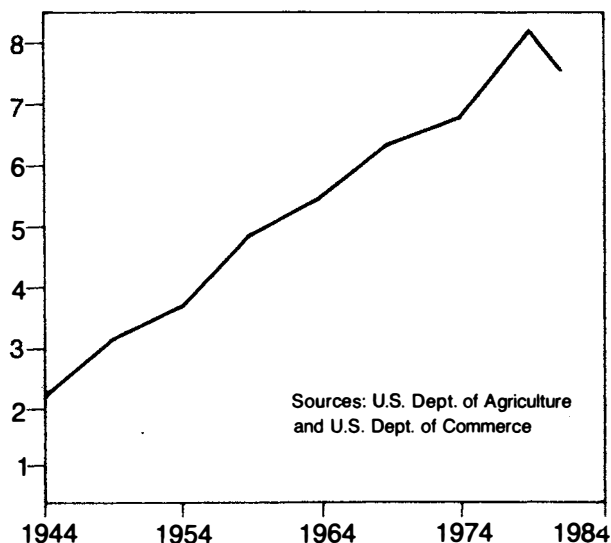
Country	Total capacity	Projected increase in capacity, 1970-90
	(cubic kilometers)	(percent)
Belgium	0.1	79
Bulgaria	2.7	296
Canada	518.0	—
Czechoslovakia	3.3	76
East Germany	0.9	156
France	2.0	—
Greece	8.7	78
Poland	26.0	127
Portugal	5.3	119
Romania	2.6	746
Sweden	27.1	0
Soviet Union	830.0	60
United Kingdom	1.5	47
United States	670.0	15
West Germany	2.3	—

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Long-Term Perspectives for Water Use and Supply in the ECE Region* (New York: United Nations, 1981).

Figure 1

Irrigation area in six states that rely heavily on the Ogallala Aquifer, 1944-82

Million hectares



What the report fails to note is that all these conservation methods impose a heavy financial burden on the individual user, which with agriculture, industry, and municipal budget conditions in as poor a shape as they are, means that most of these methods will simply be unaffordable for a vast number of users.

To the Worldwatch Institute, however, thrusting this burden directly on the user is the key to its policy. The report maligns the subsidy of water development which has encouraged expanded agricultural production, and treats the Amer-

ican farmer and his high productivity as an exploiter of the American taxpayer. "Farmers supplied with irrigation water from federal projects pay less than one-fifth the real cost of supplying it. Taxpayers are burdened with the remainder," the report says.

It advocates "pricing water at the marginal cost—that is, the cost of supplying the next increment from the best available source, so that users pay more as the supplies become scarcer." This nifty idea will obviously encourage conservation, the report notes. It will also encourage the destruction of the U.S. economy—a reversion to a Dark Age.

Need for NAWAPA-style projects

In reality, the Worldwatch report underscores the urgent necessity of reopening the issue of a continent-wide crash program to develop NAWAPA, and to use similar "great enterprise" methods to avert the current famine in Africa by diversion of the Zaire (formerly Congo) River, the second-largest river in volume, next to the Amazon, in the world, into the Chad Lake basin for purposes of irrigating the Sahel.

Without these kinds of projects, the world indeed will be subjected to the kind of holocaust conditions one can imagine under the kind of policies the Worldwatch Institute proposes.

Time is of the essence. Worldwatch gloats over the landmark 1983 California Supreme Court decision making City of Los Angeles water rights to the Mono Lake basin subject to "public trust doctrine." This means that for "environmental" or other reasons, the 8 million people in the Los Angeles area can be denied water by the state's courts, a ruling reversing the American System principle established 200 years ago that asserted that if people need water to put to good use, they can have it.

This principle—built into U.S. law in direct opposition to British common law which affirmed the priority of the property title to the water, and thus the ability to block its use if desired—made possible the development of the United States westward. Now, this principle is being reversed in the interests of a new Dark Age.

The catastrophe that the Worldwatch report warns of is just the catastrophe that the Worldwatch Institute and its oligarchic planners wish to see.

While President Reagan has made miniscule moves to thwart this move to catastrophe—by disbanding the conservationist Water Resources Council and demoting certain conservation requirements implemented by the Carter administration to only voluntary guideline status—the commitment to the "great enterprise" approach, namely NAWAPA, remains the key.

Even while wealth-producing, job-creating factors associated with the development of such a project can be shown to be decisive to overcoming, rather than adding to, the federal deficit, the primary fact remains that an imminent water-shortage crisis confronts the United States as a national security crisis of the first order, and must be responded to from that standpoint.

Geometry and the new computer revolution

by Charles B. Stevens

For more than two decades, the power of computers have been increased every year by about a factor of 10. This steady advance in computing power has almost been entirely due to improvements in computer hardware—smaller and faster circuits, etc. Now a 28-year-old Indian-born mathematician, Narendra Karmarkar, working at Bell Labs in Murray Hill, New Jersey has achieved a fundamental breakthrough in the science of computer programming which promises to vastly accelerate the evolution of computer capabilities.

While there has been significant coverage on this breakthrough development in the national press, these initial reports have not pointed out what leading experts have reported to this publication: Karmarkar's discovery will revolutionize defense capabilities, in particular President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

The area of computer programming in which Karmarkar has made his breakthrough is that of linear programming, the most utilized type of problem solving found in industry and defense computer applications. Until now solving linear programming problems depended upon the simplex method developed by Dr. George Dantzig of Stanford University. This method was restricted to a step-wise, algebraic counting procedure. Karmarkar's method consists of utilizing a non-algebraic, synthetic geometrical approach which generates a minimal path to the desired solution. In particular, Karmarkar uses a series of projective transformations and the invariance of the "cross-ratio" "to create a sequence of points which converges to the optimal solution."

Karmarkar's new method has already been shown to be 50 times faster than the existing algebraic simplex method in direct comparison runs. On larger problems, Karmarkar's method promises to be exponentially faster.

Linear programming and problem solving

Linear programming is the most general type of problem solving found in business, industry, and defense. For example, in running a factory or an airline, we would have numerous types of inputs which must be put together in the correct proportions to make the system perform smoothly and efficiently. Linear programming consists of combining these input variables with linear equations which represent their

functional interrelationship to find an optimal operational configuration.

In the simplex method, the problem is represented as a solid whose corners represent potential solutions. Each of the corners is examined by the computer to find the optimal solution. This search process is restricted to traveling along the edges of the solid. Karmarkar has utilized projective geometric transformations to create an entirely new path through the interior of the solid to the optimal solution corner. The simplex method could in the worst case involve examining all of the corners. Geometrically, the number of corners is equal to 2^n , where n is the number of variables in the problem. That is, the number of computations needed to solve linear programming problems with the simplex method can grow exponentially with the number of variables involved. With the Karmarkar geometric method the number of calculations only grows in direct proportion to the number of variables involved.

Practical implications

Interviews with leading defense computer scientists strongly indicate that Karmarkar's breakthrough will revolutionize all areas of military technology and in particular, meet most of the computer needs of President Reagan's SDI program for developing beam-weapon defenses against offensive nuclear weapons. The key point emphasized by these specialists and by Karmarkar himself is that the breakthrough so speeds up computer problem-solving that it means that problems can be solved in real time. That is, the computer produces the solution before new data inputs are received. This will make radar, sonar, and various other target pointing, tracking, and acquisition systems much more self-reflexive and interactive.

Defense technologies

One leading expert reports that the breakthrough could revolutionize submarine detection. Long-range submarine detection is primarily based on the ability to simulate with a computer the ocean's interaction with sound waves. In this way, submarines can be detected over ranges of thousands of miles. But the computing time, even with the largest computers, takes several hours with present methods. One expert reports that Karmarkar's breakthrough promises to reduce this computer time by a factor of 100. Thus, the submarine could be detected within an area of several hundred square miles instead of that of 100,000 square miles. (Air dropped, local sonar detection would then pinpoint the exact location of the sub.)

In terms of missile defense, reducing computing time to real time will have the most dramatic impact. Take the existing Navy Aegis missile defense system for large carrier task force groups. Because existing computer systems are not fast enough to analyze and absorb all of the potential radar data that is actually received on a real time basis, the Aegis system

consists of methods developed to minimize the amount of data that must be analyzed to find specific targets. All of the ship radars are interconnected by a single, integrated computing system and using radar sensors on the anti-missile missiles themselves minimizes the amount of radar/computing time that must be utilized to find a specific target. In this way the number of missiles that the task force could detect and destroy coming from any location was raised from a level of 6 missiles per second to about 100 missiles per second. The Karmarkar development promises to improve this capability by many orders of magnitude. The reason is that by going to real time, the more accurate narrow radar beams will be able to be directed at targets rather than having to be used in a general sweep mode as is currently the case due to slow computing times.

Specific beam weapon applications

- **Pattern Recognition in Real Time:** This means that friendly and enemy forces and decoys can be distinguished with the minimum amount of sensor data inputs, such as radar, infrared or visual image.

- **Calculating Missile Trajectories:** Present missile tracking capabilities are based upon either already guessing the general missile trajectory or utilizing a large amount of sensor capability to sweep large regions of space in order to

keep the missile under observation. Real time computing will make the utilization of sensor systems far more efficient and thus permit the tracking and targeting of tens of thousands of missiles and warheads with minimal deployed sensor capabilities.

- **Targeting and Automatic Pilots:** Computational times currently limit the rate and accuracy of targeting. Making computation real time will immensely increase accuracy and the numbers of targets that can be intercepted during a given period of time. Automated pilots are currently not fully realizable because of the bottleneck in computing time. With real time computation true automated pilots will be feasible for the first time and this will greatly improve the effectiveness of all types of missile interception, whether it would be a missile or beam interception.

Near-term prospects

In an interview, Bell Laboratory spokesmen said that they are just about to release detailed data on comparison runs utilizing Karmarkar's discovery. They also indicated that large-scale application of this breakthrough will probably begin by the end of this year. In the meantime, the U.S. Defense Department will be holding a special seminar in February on this development and its implications for existing and future military capabilities.

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The threat to regional banking

The British and Soviets are driving down world commodity prices and bankrupting clients of U.S. regional banks.

The severe deflation of world commodity prices touched off by British and Soviet dumping of oil and gold last summer and fall now threatens the entire U.S. regional banking system. As U.S. farmers, oil producers, mines, metal smelters, and real estate companies go under, their bankers, the backbone of the United States, are in mortal danger.

It was the Queen's British Petroleum and the Soviet state oil companies—and London, Swiss, and Russian banks—who brought down the prices of oil and gold, their own commodities. By taking some losses, they have caused far greater, perhaps terminal, losses among U.S. and Third World producers of not only oil and metals, but all basic raw materials and commodities. Worse, the deflation kept the dollar strong, allowing the economic war to proceed against America while President Reagan foolishly equates a strong dollar with a strong economy.

By March or April, *EIR* expects a rash of small and medium-sized bank failures due to collapse of the more than \$215 billion in U.S. farm debt as well as the U.S. oil and real estate sectors—as in the Continental Illinois model, while the New York megabanks used accounting fiction to cover both their own and Conti's bad foreign debts, Continental was brought down by the weight of its U.S. farm and oil producer debt alone.

This same massive price deflation has given a fat cash infusion to the Big 10 New York banks because it al-

lowed Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker to lower his interest charges to them. While large banks' cost of funds fell by 3-4% during the fourth quarter, they kept their own loan prices high, and pocketed the difference.

As a result, the large banks, which are not strongly hooked into the bankrupt productive domestic economy, are now in a cash-rich position to buy up the thousands of regional banks about to go under.

If a debt crisis also erupts in Mexico, Venezuela, and other Third World oil producers, then the entire banking system is in jeopardy.

According to emergency farm credit hearings convened by Sen. John Melcher (D-Mont.) Jan. 30 in Washington, the severe drop in farm commodity prices has caused banks to simply stop lending to farmers. "Without credit now, they [farmers] are out of business," he said.

Several of the witnesses suggested that at least 20% of farmers and ranchers will not be able to get credit. That means 450,000 farmers and ranchers will be out of work and faced with the loss of homes and land."

As a result, bankruptcies are "escalating" among America's 4,100 farm banks, Independent Bankers Association of America (IBAA) President John King told the hearings. "There were 79 bank failures in 1984, forty of which since June 15. Four which failed prior to June 15 were agricultural banks; 22 since June 15 were agricultural banks."

Two more farm banks were de-

clared insolvent Feb. 7 by the Comptroller of the Currency, bringing the 1985 total to five farm banks and nine banks as a whole.

The only way to deal with U.S. farm debt is a debt moratorium, coupled with a \$200 billion extension of gold-backed U.S. notes by the Treasury, bypassing the usurious Federal Reserve. A moratorium by itself, pushed by leftist-populist groups close to the Soviet agents in the U.S. Green Party, would bankrupt local banks, letting Swiss, British, and New York giants buy them up cheap. The big banks would then have farmers cornered. But gold-backed credit could be loaned by the Treasury via local banks to farmers at 2-4%, keeping banks and farmers both afloat.

Unfortunately, the Melcher hearings only came up with plans for triage of farmers and farm banks, plans that pretend to ameliorate the crisis, but simply let it proceed. The hearing endorsed a plan by Minnesota's Communicating for Agriculture (CA) group to give bandaid loans of small amounts at only slightly lower interest rates to farmers with some equity and cash flow to pay additional debt service.

EIR farm experts estimate that at least 10% of U.S. farmers would fold up immediately under the plan because they have no cash or equity. These most-indebted farmers' debt, about \$50 billion (25% of the total) is already at a 70% debt-to-equity ratio, well below CA's standards. Perhaps a full one-third of U.S. farmers might fail to qualify.

The IBAA's King proposed an even more insane plan, to improve farmers' prices by "mandatory production controls . . . for restraining production of wheat, corn, and other basic farm commodities to prevent overrunning demand." Certainly, if farm debt is not reorganized, production will collapse quite voluntarily.

Mass unemployment in West Germany

The officially reported rise in joblessness attributed to seasonal factors is only a very small part of the story.

West German unemployment officially stands at 10.6%, the highest count since the currency reform of 1947, the supposed kickoff of the country's "postwar economic miracle." In fact, about 25% of West Germany's working-age population is not now working. Real unemployment in West Germany at present does not compare favorably with 1930.

True, there is no generalized hunger, and the social services system continues to function. Nonetheless, the aggravation of the unemployment problem threatens to crack the thin ice upon which German society now treads.

No matter that the German authorities characterized the rise in the official unemployment rate from 9.2% in December to 10.6% in January as a one-time affair linked to unseasonably cold weather. If it had not happened in January, it would nonetheless have come soon, in light of the Bundesbank's half-point rise in its Lombard lending rate the previous week. That was a signal to the banks that excessive financing of German exports was no longer encouraged. Since West German financing of trade partners' imports of West German goods has been the sole foundation for export levels—and so, employment levels—the Bundesbank's action assured rising unemployment.

For example, a 7.6% rise in German exports stabilized unemployment at the 9.2% level throughout 1984. The conditions for continued stabili-

zation have meanwhile ceased to exist.

To the 2.619 million West German workers registered as unemployed at federal labor offices must be added 1.3 million "discouraged workers," i.e., workers who are unemployed but whose unemployment benefits have run out. And to these must also be added 446,000 workers on involuntary short-time. Including these categories of unemployment, the official rate would be not 10.6% but 17.7%.

However, that does not take into account a drastic decline in the proportion of certain sections of the West German population officially reckoned as part of the labor force. This decline in the "labor force participation rate" also represents disguised unemployment.

For example, only 51% of West German women of working age actually work, against 62% of American women. Relative to the requirements of a growing population, both figures are probably high. But German women bear, on average, 1.3 children each, against 1.8 for American women. It is a fair conclusion that 10% of working-age West German women, or about 5% of the labor force, are doing nothing at all.

That adds another 5% to the unemployment rate.

In addition, only 40% of German men aged 60 to 65 work, the result of a widespread early retirement program which represents a form of disguised unemployment. Only 47% of

men aged 15 to 20 work now, as opposed to 59% a decade ago, and not because more are going to university. Increasing numbers of school-leavers are staying with their families, doing nothing in particular because of lack of job opportunities.

Overall, the "labor force participation rate" of West German men aged 15 to 65 fell from 87.7% in 1973 to 82.0% in 1983. The nearly 6% difference represents disguised unemployment.

The standard prescription of the International Monetary Fund, which just released a study claiming that European wages were too high, or Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, which echoed the IMF's viewpoint, is simple: Throw the unemployed onto the garbage pile by reducing the social safety net. Morgan, in a December 1984 study, claims European employers won't hire because social service costs are too high, as reflected in employers' taxes:

"In Europe, the transfer of wealth and income entailed by the increase in oil prices came at the expense of profits, not wages. Labor use declined as its price increased relative to capital. . . . Labor cost problems were heightened by increased social charges and indirect taxes such as social security levies, which typically are a much higher multiple of wage costs in Europe than in Japan or the United States. The pervasive social welfare system is financed, in many cases, through charges on labor use."

That is not merely a formula for political breakdown in Western Europe, it is also insane economics. A healthy West German economy is a capital-goods producing economy, and a capital-goods exporting economy. Why not merely let West Germany do what it is best at, namely, export capital goods to the developing sector?

Business Briefs

International Credit

Debt crisis predicted to be coming soon

Just as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* began to report that "the worst is over" in the Ibero-American debt crisis, a British author issued a study suggesting that major debtors would soon stop paying altogether.

Anatole Kaletsky, in an article published by the 20th-Century Fund, argues that the bankers have been lulled into a "deceptive calm" by the debtors' capitulation to the IMF. Kaletsky predicts that several of the major debtors will become increasingly unwilling to accept creditor demands and that they are now in a better position to do so since they have built up dollar reserves and made themselves more self-sufficient in energy and food. Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela might opt for "conciliatory default," which means to stop paying without outright repudiation. He calculates that Brazil would gain by defaulting and that sanctions imposed by creditors would be less than the benefits of not paying.

The motivation for his paper is seen in his conclusion: It is up to the United States government to save the big banks by assuming a major share of the debt burden itself.

'Appropriate Technology'

London *Economist* calls for peasant agriculture

The London *Economist* is promoting Chinese-style peasant agriculture as the alternative to U.S./European capital-intensive food production. The lead article in the Feb. 2 issue, entitled "Peasants Rising," claims that Chinese peasants have doubled wheat production to "instantly become the world's biggest wheat producer." Chinese, Punjabi, Sri Lankan, and Burmese production rises are cited as reasons to "explode the old conventional wisdom that big dams, big farms, big everything are the way to agricultural growth."

The article continues: "Agricultural miracles start when countries stop favouring large-scale, equipment-intensive and capital-intensive farming." Calling for market incentives to increase Third World peasant output, the *Economist* calls for further genocidal currency devaluations and elimination of protectionist trade and industrial policies in Third World countries. Then, turning to the capital-intensive advanced agricultural sector, the magazine praises the proposal of the U.S. Agriculture Department (i.e., Cargill, Inc.) to turn U.S. agriculture toward an all-out "free market" war against European farmers. "This might drive the EEC's common agricultural policy into bankruptcy and flatten its grotesque food mountains."

Political Economy

IMF pushing Yugoslavia into Soviet arms

Under the weight of \$35 billion in foreign debt, Yugoslavia will be driven into further dependence on the Soviet Union unless the IMF approves refinancing with no conditions attached. This is the message Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc gave to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi during the latter's early February state-visit to Belgrade. Planinc asked Craxi to mediate on this issue with Western nations and the Fund.

"The debt problem is a political one," said Planinc. "The world economic crisis has hit hardest in the developing countries living under the heavy burden of debts. Now people are aware of the fact that they won't be able to pay back their debts unless they are given an opportunity to develop." If the mediation requested fails, reports the Italian press, Yugoslavia will implement an "alternative zero" plan, completely integrating with the Warsaw Pact economies as the poorest in the list.

The austerity measures demanded by the IMF have created a dangerous social and political situation in ethnically divided Yugoslavia, with food shortages and a reduction of salaries "below the level of minimum subsistence."

Industrial Espionage

U.K. may give U.S.S.R. computer technology

Will London run the Western "blockade" imposed on exports of high-tech computers to the Soviet Union? A leak in the London *Times* on Feb. 4 points to that possibility. Britain's leading computer manufacturer, ICL, may build a major factory in the U.S.S.R. to produce "personal computers"—something which may boost Moscow's lagging electronics industry. The deal, not yet final, was reviewed last December in London during Mikhail Gorbachov's meetings with Margaret Thatcher. The number-two man in Gorbachov's delegation, Academician Yevgenii Velikhov, met with "senior ICL management." Velikhov, who ranks high in the Soviet beam-defense program, was accompanied by "representatives of Russia's information technology ministry and its electronics company, Elektroorgtechnica," the *Times* reported.

Agriculture

Farm debt bomb set to explode

The lead agenda item of several meetings of the Reagan cabinet in late January was the debt crisis in the U.S. farm sector, including a full cabinet meeting on the subject. On Feb. 5, President Reagan and his cabinet discussed strengthening relief for debt-burdened farmers.

Reportedly, the gist of the administration's plan to deal with this problem is to provide new federal guarantees for existing bank and cooperative loans to financially troubled farmers if banks agree to lower farm interest rates. A spokesman for the Agricultural Committee of the Independent Bankers Association of America said this was still insufficient, citing the farm debt crisis, for example in the state of Nebraska, where, according to the spokesman, irrigated crop-

land areas have fallen 40% over the past few years, dryland prices have fallen 30%, and grassland has fallen 25% to 40%.

A congressman from one of the U.S. Rocky Mountain states told a journalist on Feb. 5: "I don't see the main crisis to the financial system coming from a possible lower oil price. What is more worrisome is the relation of banking and agriculture. That will be of more immediate concern to the Congress than the oil-price question. The agricultural debt is owed to leading financial institutions. The farm sector keeps the agribusiness sector going, which in turn is heavily indebted to the banks. So, leading banks will be exposed, particularly the midwestern ag-related banks and banks in California, which is an important agriculture state."

Operation Juárez

Cartagena warns IMF against austerity

Representatives of the 11 most indebted nations of Ibero-America, dubbed the Cartagena Group after their first meeting site in Colombia, ended two days of meetings in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic on Feb. 9 by calling for the developed nations to open a "political dialogue" on the Ibero-American debt.

After two days of difficult discussions, representatives could not reach an agreement on a common strategy, primarily because of the position of the largest debtors who already have bilateral agreements with the IMF, and are therefore in no hurry to set a date for a confrontation.

The six-page final declaration states that the social explosions Ibero-America experienced during the past year are most likely to increase due to "the extent and the speed of the adjustments applied," which in plain English means that people cannot take the brutal IMF austerity anymore. No date was set for the next meeting, which means the Cartagena Group will wait until after the Interim Committee meeting of the IMF in April. Other important issues of the Cartagena accords, limitations on "foreign profit

repatriation" and on the percentage of total export earnings used to pay the foreign debt, were not mentioned in the final communiqué.

Research

New fusion energy journal published

The first issue of the expanded *International Journal of Fusion Energy*, dated January 1985 has been published by the Fusion Energy Foundation.

An article by Dr. Winston Bostick of the Stevens Institute, "The Morphology of the Electron," is the lead article of the first issue. Other feature articles are "Missing Energies at the Pari Production by Gamma Quanta," by Erich R. Bage of the University of Kiel, West Germany, which shows that the "neutrino" cannot exist, and "New Frontiers in Biophysics" by James Frazer of the Houston Medical Center. Also included are translations of E. Betti's 1869 paper, "On Electrodynamics," and B. Riemann's 1858 paper, "A Contribution to Electrodynamics."

The new *IJFE* has set itself the task of providing a full range of news and ideas in the areas of 1) highly organized plasmas of increasing flux density, 2) directed energy processes, and 3) areas of advanced biological research.

Articles, reports, and abstracts of works in these areas are invited. As the editorial states: "We the publishers, referees, and editors each have our points of view; but within the area of the subject matters indicated, to those of you working in these areas or fields bearing upon them, we say to you, as *Crelle's Journal* said to the scientific community of its time: 'This is your journal, for your use and your advantage. May you be aided to accelerate science's indispensable contribution to the general advancement of the human condition.'"

Dr. Robert J. Moon, professor emeritus at Chicago University, is the editor-in-chief.

Subscriptions to the *IJFE* are \$80 for four issues (one year) and \$100 for foreign airmail. A promotional flyer and subscription blank will be available.

Briefly

● **HENRY WALLICH**, economist for the Federal Reserve Board, said on Feb. 8 that 90% of the billions of dollars loaned to Venezuela during 1974-82 was sent out of that country as flight capital, compared to the figure of 50% leaving Mexico and Argentina. Wallich asserts that it is time to study "the creative innovation of new forms of international capital movement."

● **LUIS HERRERA** Campins, former Venezuelan president, stated at a press conference in Guatemala on Feb. 5: "The United States doesn't need enemies like the Soviet Union when its own institutions like the IMF make enemies for the United States for free. . . . The United States has not managed to design a policy towards Latin America, because it neither understands our historical reality, nor our idiosyncracies. . . ."

● **THE BUNDESBANK'S** Jan. 28 *Auszüge aus Presseartikeln* (Excerpts from the Press) reprinted in full *EIR* European Economics Editor Laurent Murawiec's op-ed from the Jan. 23 *Financial Times* blasting international bankers' policy of destroying developing nations through "adjustment" and debt-reorganization schemes. The article outlined *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche's policy of "Great Projects" for Third World development. The placement of such an article in the West German central bank's carefully edited press review may be taken as an unequivocal signal from Frankfurt bankers that, whether they like LaRouche or not, they are watching him carefully.

● **THE PLO** put a communications satellite into Earth orbit on Feb. 8 to help increase communication to remote areas in the Middle East. The Arabsat was lofted into orbit by a French-built Ariane rocket from the Kourou space center in French Guiana. It is the first ever French-built satellite.

An appeal for emergency action against euthanasia

by Nancy Spannaus
U.S. Chairman, Club of Life

It was barely six months ago that this magazine featured a lengthy report on the revival of the Nazi euthanasia movement in the United States. At that time we were alarmed. At the present time, we are convinced that without an immediate and massive international movement to politically penalize, and eventually bring to trial, the brazen spokesmen for euthanasia today, we are facing the outbreak of mass murder of the elderly on a scale never seen in history before.

Therefore, we consider it a matter of the utmost urgency that leaders of organizations, national political spokesmen from countries throughout the world, and all other concerned citizens immediately come forward to collaborate with the Club of Life and the international Schiller Institute in finding an end to this hideous practice. Nazi euthanasia must be stopped!

There are currently three levels on which this practice is being advanced: 1) the quiet acceleration of murders occurring day by day at the hands of doctors, families, and insurance companies in the nursing homes and hospitals; 2) the steady accumulation of court decisions, on a state-by-state level, which condone euthanasia for broader and broader categories of persons; and 3) the public propaganda for acceptance of euthanasia as an appropriate social policy for the "post-industrial age."

Put all together, the depth to which our civilization has slid into acceptance of this barbaric practice is truly horrifying. Literally hundreds of thousands of families have been forced in quiet desperation at the cost of life-saving medical care into murdering their relatives. There is nothing ideological about this action—in many cases it is carried out while the insurance company or some other bill collector is standing with the figurative gun to the grieving individual's head until he pulls the plug on his parent.

It is a deeper level of evil which is perpetrated in our courts, where decision after decision sanctioning the "right to die" has been taken. There are two elements which go into these decisions: 1) the judges themselves; and 2) the so-called experts who have provided the "evidence" on which the rulings are made. A review of who these "experts" are indicates that they have shaped their testimony carefully,



NSIPS/Stuart Lewis



Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm (above) is the new standard-bearer for the Nazi euthanasia movement. His chief opponent is the Schiller Institute, shown here in a Feb. 4 demonstration against right-to-die legislation in New Jersey.

every step of the way, in order to facilitate the endorsement of the most vicious of crimes, using the godfathers of Nazi thinking from Aristotle to Adam Smith.

But it is on the third level, the level of social policy, that we find the full-fledged traitors to the human race: the social philosophers. These are the public spokesmen for euthanasia who have now taken to the hustings to start a "rational debate" on the merits of killing off our elderly and severely handicapped. This is the coterie of cold-hearted, evil "thinkers" that includes the most notorious Nazi in the United States today, Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm.

Lamm, who would appear to be the most "distant" from the actual practice of euthanasia, should in fact be the first to be condemned and punished for his Nazi crimes. For, with full knowledge of the genocidal consequences of the policies which he is advocating, he has persisted in proselytizing for the adoption of this Nazi policy.

Lamm proceeds systematically with his Nazi philosophy. As we shall document in the accompanying pages, he has taken every aspect of irrationalist belief by the Nazi ideologues and their predecessors, and drawn it out to its hideous conclusion. Under Nazi philosophy, clearly it is the case that whole sections of the Third World, particularly the continent of Africa, must be condemned to death. Lamm points that out—and says: So be it. This full-blown Nazi will shrink from nothing.

Lamm is, of course, not the only public advocate of this policy. Particularly active under the present circumstances of massive cuts in public medical budgets are the offspring of the Euthanasia Society, the Society for the Right to Die,

and the so-called Concern for the Dying group. Equally brazen are the advocates of suicide and "suicide assistance" (best known as murder) in the Hemlock Society.

When asked on a talk show on Feb. 4 how he would respond to charges that his advocacy of murder ("assisted suicide") for the terminally ill was the Nazi crime of euthanasia, Hemlock Society founder Derek Humphrey put it this way:

"Well, uh, we have considered this many times. We have heard this criticism many times, and we are aware. . . . We have studied what happened in Germany, as much or better than most people. But you must. . . yes, Hitler brought in forced euthanasia, for the German people who were mentally sick or physically handicapped. He was trying to. . . . He had this crazy idea of racial purity, if you look at the history books. He wanted the Aryan race to be pure, and blonde and blue-eyed, and so forth, and he did that. . . . Here was a mad man, a crazy regime, that killed 6 million Jews [and more than a quarter million more through euthanasia—ed.]. . . . It had nothing to do with euthanasia, that was just trying to wipe the Jewish nation out.

"And he attempted to conquer the world. Is that a normal government? . . . What we are talking about is 50 years later and we are struggling with the problems of super technology in modern medicine . . . when you can ventilate a corpse . . . when you can put people on artificial respirators, and put pipes in them, and keep elderly people alive *long past when they would normally die*, uh, these are the questions of modern euthanasia. Let us watch what happened in Germany. . . . Let us be aware of what happened there . . . but

don't let's be frightened by it. . . . Today's problems require honor, law, and responsibility."

What we are seeing in the courts, and hearing from the likes of Lamm and Humphrey, is the most outrageous promotion of euthanasia and genocide in history. Not even the Nazis dared to be so outspoken about their programs to kill so-called useless eaters.

There is legal precedent for dealing with the judges and public spokesman who are promoting euthanasia. That precedent occurred at the last Nuremberg Tribunal, the post World War II tribunal which the United States insisted be held to try the Nazis' medical crimes against humanity. That precedent, which, along with the other Nuremberg trials, established a standard of civilized values which stand above, and judge, the laws of any particular country—laws of human morality which must be met under any condition, despite any public practice or norm.

Nor is this a question simply for citizens of the United States who are being subjected to this practice. It is in the interest of every African, Ibero-American, and Asian to make an example out of Nazi Richard Lamm, who has adopted the Nazi view that whole continents should be condemned as "useless" eaters under his "reality theology."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Club of Life and the chairwoman and founder of the Schiller Institute, has put the task to all of us. The conscience of the world must be aroused to stop the re-emergence of fascist ideology like Lamm's, she said, because if these ideas gain any more ground, then we are losing the values of our Judeo-Christian civilization. And it is these values which in fact make our life worth living.

Mrs. LaRouche has also pointed out another crucial fact about the revival of euthanasia. This kind of fascist thinking can only come into being when the kinds of genocidal policies for which the International Monetary Fund is representative are the dominating ideology, and when the world is spinning into an economic depression. Lamm and Humphrey are finding receptive audiences, not because people are morally predisposed to agree with them, but because the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for International Settlements, and the banking families who run them are creating the worst depression since the Black Death of the Middle Ages.

Thus, it is especially urgent that our campaign against the Nazi ideologists for euthanasia be the beginning of our urgent plan to dismantle the International Monetary Fund and replace it with a new just, world economic order.

But begin we must.

All those interested in participating in formation of a new Nuremberg Tribunal for Governor Lamm can contact the Club of Life and the Schiller Institute, c/o EIR. Alternate proposals and further discussion on euthanasia can be submitted as articles for this magazine.

Euthanasia: result

by Nancy Spannaus

It has been argued by the self-proclaimed liberals who are now championing the movement for the "right to die" that their advocacy and practice of euthanasia is "different" from that of the Nazis who murdered at least 275,000 of the old, handicapped, and deformed. In the following review of the leading features of Nazi ideology and practice, we demonstrate that this is a complete and total lie. Today's Nazis are operating from precisely the same outlook that Hitler and his Nazi doctors did.

We shall lean here heavily on the work of Helga Zepp-LaRouche in her 1981-82 study of the roots of Nazism, but to anyone who peruses the major works of the Nazi philosophers and their forerunners—from Friedrich Nietzsche to Arthur Schopenhauer and Stefan George—the identity of impulse and practice is impossible to miss.

We focus on four points of identity between the Nazi outlook and that of the euthanasia advocates today. First, there is the broad outlook of cultural pessimism which underlies every one of the particular tenets of belief. The core of cultural pessimism is the belief that man as a species must adapt to the problems he confronts, rather than looking forward to progressively solving them. Under such a view, there are certain eternal problems which mankind will always be visited with—war, disease, famine. Thus, he must find a philosophy which can help him deal with his despair.

Cultural pessimism is an explicit rejection of both the Judeo-Christian ethic and the history of mankind on the earth. In order to be consistent, it must deny man's very nature as a creature endowed with rational powers in tune with those of God the Creator, and thus reject the central injunction of the Judeo-Christian ethic: that mankind increase and multiply and dominate the earth.

From cultural pessimism, therefore, the victim of Nazi ideology is logically driven into various forms of irrationalistic mysticism. Such mysticism was rampant under the Nazis, proceeding anywhere from the worship of nature, to the belief in reincarnation, spiritualism, and drugs. Perhaps the most infamous example of this kind of thinking was the embrace of the concept of the *Volksgeist*, or the spirit of the people, which was asserted to be an inner mystical quality specific to each particular race or nation.

A third hallmark of Nazi ideology appears in the form of Social Darwinism, the theory that only the strong of the earth

of Nazi ideology

are fit to survive. Under Social Darwinism, of course, the reasons why one group of people is stronger than another are ascribed to mystical inner qualities. These qualities need not be racial, but usually were.

Lastly, Nazi ideology embraces a cost-accounting mentality for running society which made world history in the concentration camps of Auschwitz and Dachau. According to such an outlook, an individual or group of individuals is ascribed a worth according to whatever tangible output, or use, he can add to society. Thus human beings who have been “used up,” as the victims of the concentration work camps were, are fair game to be “terminated” in gas ovens or vats of soap.

By these criteria there is no escaping the judgment that Gov. Richard Lamm of Colorado is a Nazi, that the authors of blueprints for genocide like the *Global 2000* program and the documents of the Club of Rome are Nazis, that all members of the depopulation lobby are on the road to being full-fledged Nazis if they are not already.

But don't just take our word for it. Let's analyze further.

Cultural pessimism

Governor Lamm makes the point loud and clear in his Berkeley lectures, quoted below—American optimism is no longer possible; we are running out of resources. This outlook he describes as “realism.” We justly condemn it as a cynical lie, based on the embrace of Nazi tenets.

Whenever an individual comes up with an idea, or a technology, that can solve the problems of scarce resources which Lamm asserts, he insists that this will not work *as a matter of dogma*. Surely history does not prove the veracity of Governor Lamm's statements. Mankind has continually solved the problems of scarce resources which have appeared before him, by using his mind to understand and conquer the laws of nature.

This is now impossible, says Governor Lamm, because it is inevitable that every civilization collapse before a challenge too big for it. Such failure, even evil, is a natural part of human existence, and must be accepted.

Do we perhaps hear an echo of that preeminent Nazi philosopher Nietzsche, and Schopenhauer, his favorite philosopher? Nietzsche asked, “Is pessimism necessarily the sign of decay, degeneracy, failure, of weak and weary in-

stincts? . . . Does there not exist a pessimism of strength? An intellectual affinity for the harshness, horror, evil, problematical nature of existence?”

In this quote, we hear the voice of Governor Lamm, who declares that his concept of “toughlove” calls for a recognition of the cruel realities of life, a full embrace of pessimism. We will be strong pessimists, Lamm says, if we stop trying to use our technology and resources to help every man, if we just accept the fact that all men were not created equal, and never will be.

History also shows clearly that the ideology of Nazism was aimed directly against the kind of Judeo-Christian progress epitomized by the American revolution. As Armin Mohler, one of the active participants as well as propagandists for National Socialism put it:

Christianity came to determine the fate of the West. Together with its secular forms, the pedagogy of progress in every sphere, it created the “modern world” against which the conservative/revolutionary insurgency is aimed . . . the monstrous daring of modern science and technology, whose burden we experience in the wake of recent events with deep disquiet, only became possible on the basis of that “personal independence” that Christ gave to humanity.

Mysticism and death

Among the most famous quotes of the Nazis convicted at Nuremberg was that of Dr. Karl Brandt, who asserted with great fervor in defense of euthanasia, “When I said ‘yes’ to euthanasia I did so with the deepest conviction, just as it is my conviction today, that is was right. Death can mean deliverance. Death is life—just as much as birth.”

In making this statement, Dr. Brandt was directly in line with the thinking of the leading Nazi philosophers, denying that man's Godlike rationality was his essential character, and held up the goal of “communion with nature” as the realization of man's natural aspirations.

Again, hear Nietzsche: “To commit sacrilege against the Earth is now the most fearful sin, and to honor the inner workings of the undiscoverable more highly than the meaning of the Earth!”

Such a fascist romantic outlook leads to a hatred of machines, viewing them as an intrusion against man and nature, rather than as man's instrument in controlling and steering nature. This we see fullblown in the Nazi ideologue and author Herman Hesse's *Steppenwolf*:

The inscription: “Off to the merry chase! The hunt against automobiles” aroused me. . . . I immediately grasped the idea: It was the battle between men and machines, long in the making, long anticipated, long feared, now finally breaking out, strewing corpses and

debris everywhere. . . . Brilliantly inflammatory posters on every wall demanded in giant letters, blazing like torches, that the nation finally engage itself for humanity, against the machines—finally beat to death the fat, well-dressed, sweet-smelling rich, who keep their feet on people's necks with the help of machines—along with their big, coughing, rumbling, buzzing automobiles—finally get rid of the factories and get rid of the people and give the ravished earth a little space. Grass will grow again, out of the grimy cement. Things like woods, meadows, heaths, brooks, and moors can exist again.

It is the very same mystical doubletalk that we encounter in the language of the court decisions for euthanasia and the lectures of Governor Lamm. The call for us to be like leaves and be absorbed into the ground, the depiction of modern life-saving technology as "inhuman intrusions" into the human body, reflect a view of man as mystical as that of Hesse. The ruling of the New Jersey Supreme Court (see *Documentation*) that it would be in the "best interest" of a patient to die is even more striking in its similarity to Brandt's view—in effect, to die is human, death is life.

Social Darwinism

Behind the mystical romanticism of the Nazis, of course, was the belief in the irrational force of the Will which would allow the "spiritually strong" to wipe out those who are wasting resources, who are "useless eaters." This is precisely the same outlook today that allows the aristocrats behind the depopulation lobby to assert that the world's resources have to be preserved for the "white races," since inferior cultures and peoples cannot be allowed to "use them up."

It is this view that led Lord Bertrand Russell to call for periodic bloodlettings through famine and war to depopulate the world, and who violently opposed the agricultural revolution because it gave the "illusion" that the world could tolerate more people.

Hermann Hesse agreed:

Yes, there are absolutely too many people on earth. No one used to think so. But now, where no one wants to simply take a breath of air, but wants to have a car as well, now this is being recognized. Naturally, what we are doing is not rational, it is childish nonsense, just as the war was a giant piece of nonsense. Later, mankind will finally have to learn to keep its proliferation in bounds through rational means. Before that, we are reacting to unbearable conditions somewhat irrationally, but we are doing basically the right thing—we are reducing population.

Governor Lamm's language is virtually indistinguishable from that of Hesse and the Social Darwinists. He puts it like this:

The new civilization that will form will recognize, as did the American Indians, that we need to live in harmony with nature and Mother Earth.

You call my attitude on this heartless; nature is similarly heartless. Is the lion that kills the zebras heartless? The wolves that cull the old, lame and sick from a caribou herd heartless? No. They simply are following the demands of nature. . . . Ultimately, we are the children both of God and nature. Man comes with the same warrant that the dinosaurs had.

Cost-cutting

Bolstered by an ideology which proclaimed that a new chosen super-race must rule over a world of scarce resources; the Nazis brutally put that ideology into practice in their economics. People who were not among the chosen were chewed up and thrown away. It was physical, not mental labor, that was valued, since man was seen as culling the riches from the earth. When man could no longer carry out physical labor, he was left to die.

Here we have fascist, Nazi economics, which can be easily recognized as the very economic theory which is being implemented by the International Monetary Fund and the Federal Reserve Board of the United States today. There have been variants throughout the history of economics, one of the most popular being the "theory of marginal utility" of the British economists. Ultimately, the basis for decision-making is the same.

Thus under Nazi economics, human beings were the primary "resources," in the sense that human muscles were used wherever possible to replace technology. Expensive technology could not be wasted, but cheap human labor could.

This same thinking provided the economic rationale for Nazi euthanasia—it was just too expensive for the state to keep the "terminally ill" alive.

And Governor Lamm? He said in Berkeley:

It is thus my opinion that high-technology medicine can be a miracle or it can be a manacle, depending upon how it is used. . . .

Our ambivalence in this area is imposing huge costs on the patients and society. It is estimated that we spend \$8 billion on people who will die within six weeks—money that is desperately needed in other parts of the health care system with a great deal more substantial benefit. We cannot, and should not, spend our societal resources to keep a flicker of life going in a hopelessly ill person who has signed a living will and wants to be released from the torture.

There is only one "difference" which the modern Nazis can claim in their implementation of euthanasia, and that is that they have convinced their victims to openly sign for it. We examine that figleaf next.

Giving the elderly the 'freedom' to die

It cannot be denied that an increasing number of American citizens have been effectively brainwashed into believing that they want the "right" to refuse medical treatment and die. The fact that this brainwashing succeeds does not diminish the fact that what is being carried out is Nazi-style murder. In fact, the practices of our nursing homes, hospices, and hospitals are becoming more and more like the medical "experiments" committed by the Nazis, in which patients were observed moment by moment in the most hideous suffering while they were allowed to die.

Particularly similar is the testimony entered on the starvation and dehydration of the dying. In the Claire Conroy decision, for example, the following "objective" reasoning is entered to justify letting an elderly patient be deprived of food and water:

"Finally, dehydration may well not be distressing or painful to a dying patient. For patients who are unable to sense hunger and thirst, withholding of feeding devices such as nasogastric tubes may not result in more pain than the termination of any other medical treatment. Indeed, it has been observed that patients near death who are not receiving nourishment may be more comfortable than patients in comparable conditions who are being fed and hydrated artificially."

In reality, most of the patients who actually ask for the "right to die" have been bludgeoned into the decision, even if over a period of years. Their medical care costs too much, they've been told. They're taking up resources. And besides, if they live, they will be consigned to a "useless," miserable existence, which will not allow them to make a contribution to society.

Under such conditions, individuals lawfully become depressed and lose the will to live. This is a well-known phenomenon among elderly persons who are admitted to nursing homes. Individuals who may have been actively taking care of homes and relatives prior to their admission to such "care" frequently undergo sudden personality changes and sink into depression and death.

Now this same phenomenon is occurring on the level of our entire society. The lack of freedom to make a creative contribution to society, once an individual reaches a certain age, is transformed into the demand for the "freedom to die."

The way this brainwashing has succeeded in bending

people's minds truly challenges the doublespeak of the Nazi regime, which posted over the gates to its concentration-work camps the slogan "*Arbeit Macht Frei*" (Work Makes You Free). This is shockingly exemplified in the case of William Bartling in California (see *Documentation*), in which the court argued that an insistence on death on the part of the patient indicated clear mental competence, where an expression of the desire to live were signs of mental depression!

Look at how the Claire Conroy decision characterizes the "best interest" of the patient (see *Documentation*). How can it be in the best interest of any individual to cease to exist? What is being discussed here is not the best interest of the individual, but the "best interest" determined by some other authority which wants to be free of the burden of supporting that person's continued life.

There is no secret as to how this brainwashing came about. It began with the circulation of the "limits to growth" propaganda by the Club of Rome in the late 1960s, and gradually seeped into the education system of this country. Institution after institution took up the pitch that we're running out of resources—the World Wildlife Fund, the National Resource Defense Fund, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Aspen Institute, and the WorldWatch Institute. The culmination of this process was the adoption under Jimmy Carter of this Malthusian genocidal policy as the policy of the U.S. government—a process President Reagan is trying to stop!

Underscoring the "practicality" of this brainwashing pitch was, of course, the worsening of the economic crisis, and the inflation of health costs through escalating costs of ground rent and the deliberate suppression of mass production (and thus, cheapening) of the most advanced, life-saving technologies. This is the deliberate outcome of the policies of the Nazi bankers who run the international financial system through the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Federal Reserve.

Artificial distinctions

Much is made by the euthanasia advocates of the issue of being free from "artificial" life-support. The insanity of their argument is only matched by its genocidal nature.

"Artificiality" is inherent in man's power to control nature to technology. It is "artificial" to live in warm houses. It is "artificial" to sanitize food. Nearly every normal means of saving lives—like artificial respiration—had to be artificially discovered. It is the ordinary citizen's power over nature through artificial means that the right-to-die advocates want to destroy. They want to keep their genocidal power instead.

Like the Nazis, today's euthanasia advocates have manufactured a category of "terminally ill" patients. This is a fraud, since yesterday's terminally ill are the sprightly elderly of today, by grace of medical technology.

Will the "terminally ill" be the Jews of the 1980s Nazi euthanasia movement?

Governor Lamm's genocide program

The following are excerpts from three lectures given by Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California on Jan. 15.

Lecture 1: 'The heresy trial of the Reverend Richard Lamm'

You object to how I have changed the Biblical quotes from "Love thy neighbor" to "Love thy nearest neighbor." You ask how a church with a tradition of missionaries and universal caring could love only their nearest neighbor. You object to my concept of "Toughlove" in which we simply accept the starvation in much of the Third World. You ask, "How can I ignore those pitiful scenes of megafamine that we see on our television sets every day?"

It is my sad and reluctant conclusion that the economy within the United States cannot keep up with all the problems outside of the United States and that we were foolish to try. It is my conclusion that "Toughlove" means that we let God's judgment take place in much of the Third World and that by trying to relieve this suffering all we do is postpone it.

We call these countries "developing countries" as if the use of a progressive noun makes a progressive country. Alas, it does not. The overwhelming evidence is that these are not "developing" countries but they are "never-to-be-developed" countries. It is sad but true that most of the world's poor will stay poor—and that there is nothing the developed nations can do to alter this. Our maximum generosity could not make a dent in their poverty. Some of those countries can and will help themselves. There will be success stories—as we already have seen in Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong—but most don't have the capital, don't have the culture, don't have the knowledge ever to become "developed" countries. They will sink into squalor, disease, and death. . . .

Our civilization has been running a marathon as if it were a 100 yard dash. We thought the Earth limitless, and even after the astronauts brought back their marvelous pictures of the finite globe we all share, we continued to act as if we could endlessly abuse the Earth. Schweitzer warned us, "We have lost the ability to foresee and forestall. We shall end by

destroying the earth."

Alas, we didn't listen. Each year our population grows; the deserts creep; the pollution seeps; the forests shrink; topsoil erodes; habitats degrade; and more species disappear. We are destroying the earth that we rely on for life; we are consuming our seed corn; we are treating our one-time inheritance of capital as if it were interest. We have adopted the Helen Keller School of Public Policy—blind to our excesses and deaf to all the evidence.

Aristotle said it so well, "From time to time it is necessary that pestilence, famine and war prune the luxuriant growth of the human race." Thus your argument isn't with me.

It's with nature.

Just as "God is dead" theology failed because it had an unwinnable argument with God, so did Liberation Theology fail because it had an unwinnable argument with nature.

Reality theology is a revolution in human thought. I do not claim it is the best scenario; far better had we listened to Schweitzer and learned to "foresee and forestall." But, alas, we didn't and now we are left with no other practical alternatives. The stork has outflown the plow. Chaos is on the march. Triage ethics always stand by, dictated by nature, to push out all other ethical standards that fail. It is Theological Darwinism: If your ethics don't jibe with reality, my ethics will. Just as triage is blessed in time of war, Reality Theology will be blessed in a time of chaos.

We have thoughtlessly destroyed one million species in the last 10 years, the products of 20 million centuries of evolution.

We *ethnocentrically* thought the Earth belonged to us. But alas, *ecologically* we belong to the Earth. And the Earth is now claiming its due from a myopic species called Man.

As we are clearly unable to alleviate all suffering and starvation, we have a Christian responsibility to use both our hearts and our heads to maximize the good we can do. But those answers—like in triage during war—are unorthodox and would require a change in policy for most of organized religion. But we cannot escape the task. . . .

We seek more than a living will. We seek more than a lingering, painful natural death. A natural death often requires months and years of unnatural living. We seek the self determination to end our lives under conditions that we feel are just and sufficient. We do not think it proper for the state to interfere, with its laws and prejudices, in this final and important right. We demand, for our sake and the sake of our nation, the right to timely suicide. . . .

I have come to the sad conclusion that couples' freedom to choose the number of children they have to be too important to be left to the couples. Freedom to breed in the new world we face is the freedom to starve children. Today—this day—42,000 children under five died of starvation. Each day the Earth adds 280,000 more people, a city the size of Berkeley. Ninety percent are born into a world consisting of nothing but hunger, disease and squalor. Reality Theology rec-

ognizes this. The individual miracle of birth has become a collective tragedy. . . .

Lecture 2: 'Reality Theology'

America is a national Titanic, speeding carelessly through iceberg-filled waters. It is beyond our power to know which iceberg America will hit, but it is naive to the point of stupidity not to know our nation shall surely hit one. Our problems are multiple. . . .

Our optimism is too deep; our traditions are too strong; our history is too rich; and our self-confidence is too bold to forecast negative change. Our policies, institutions and culture were built during incredible expansive conditions. We had an empty continent filled with free natural resources. We had the best foot of topsoil that God ever gave anyone; we were a dynamic and ambitious people who were given an empty continent.

We thus ignore where certain events are taking us, hope for the best, and live with our blind optimism. Yet there are demographic, economic and resource constraints that will not be denied, no matter how much we may wish it so. "Events are in the saddle and ride mankind," says Ralph Waldo Emerson. Today we are faced with an unprecedented convergence of negative trends and policies. The rising tide of demography, the gathering storm of a troubled economy, the political and economic instability of the Third World countries, the international debt crisis—these and many more forces are gathering strength and will forever change our lives and lifestyles. This is not to say that all of the gathering forces are negative. The positive—the information and computer revolution, green revolution in agriculture, biological revolution in our laboratories—are all widely written and commented upon, but it is my warning (and prediction if we refuse to change our ways) that the negative trends will overpower the positive trends unless we take action now.

Scientific advance is impressive but it is not enough if it is atop social, economic or political chaos. We tend too often to look at the miracles of communication and science and extrapolate that all is well with the world. It is not. Because pocket calculators are cheaper today than yesterday or fiber optics can transmit the encyclopaedia around the world in seconds, some seem to believe that progress is right on schedule. But progress isn't on schedule. There are illusions of solutions but few solutions. Our basic long-term problems are not being solved—they are being covered over. America and the world are heading toward multiple traumas.

[Lamm then recommends massive cuts in services, rationing of health care, etc.]

Lecture 3: 'Freedom from counterproductive medical technology'

Reality Theology demands that we adapt our standard of religious conduct to the overwhelming realities around us. It states in a world of finite resources, painful choices are not

only necessary but inevitable. It states we ignore reality at our peril.

Nowhere do Americans avoid reality as on the subject of death. Reality Theology recognizes that machines in many cases have replaced God as the author of death.

We have a hard time discussing problems in subject areas that we don't want to think about. Nowhere is this more true than the area of death and dying. We avoid these subjects with such skill and determination and some have suggested that death and dying is the last taboo. We are a death-denying culture: dealing with death about as openly as Victorians dealt with sex.

But something very dramatic has happened in death and dying. Ivan Ilyich described it: "The medicalization of society has brought the epic of natural death to an end. Western man has lost the right to preside at his act of dying. Health or the autonomous power to cope has been expropriated down to the last breath."

It would seem that a new liberation movement is forming. A liberation from our machines—when they are used not to prolong life but to prolong dying. The era of natural death as a reflection of "God's will" is being replaced by the possibility of technological immortality. We are rapidly approaching the time when we have the capability of maintaining some semblance of life almost indefinitely: alive biologically but long after we have ceased to exist as thinking, feeling human beings.

Shakespeare said, "We all owe God a death." Some say we should have a "right to die." But that makes it look as if we could refuse.

I submit that it is a *duty and burden* of our *humanness* that we *die*. Do *leaves* have a "right" to remain on the trees? Does the *tide* have the "*right to refuse*" to flow?" Does a snowflake have a "*right*" not to fall? *No*.

God has his/her cycles and we must bow to those cycles. Life is, sad but true, a terminal disease. It is the duty of man's body to die—his soul has other options. But the price of our humanness is that we must die. To attempt to achieve immortality through medicine is as useless as *gluing leaves* back on *trees* in the *winter* or *demanding the tide* to stop. It is not only useless, it is *absurd* and unseemly.

We should live life fully while we have it rather than trying through expensive technology to add a few hours or a few days onto it. When we start using machines which don't prolong life but extend dying . . . then we have abdicated our very humanness. We are making human sacrifices to the new secular god, Technology.

We neither can nor should defeat death. Death is a part of life, making the finiteness of our lives more meaningful and the state of our soul more important. Thus, the quality of life sometimes must determine the length of life.

To burden our fellow taxpayers with astronomical medical costs for a few more days of tortured existence is not only not a moral choice; it is bad public policy.

A legal precedent for Nazi euthanasia

Printed here is an abridged text of the Jan. 17 New Jersey Supreme Court decision in the case of Claire Conroy, an 84-year-old nursing home patient. The opinion was written by Associate Justice Sidney Schreiber.

We hold that life-sustaining treatment may be withheld or withdrawn from an incompetent patient when it is clear that the particular patient would have refused the treatment under the circumstances involved.

The standard we are enunciating is a subjective one, consistent with the notion that the right that we are seeking to effectuate is a very personal right to control one's own life. The question is not what a reasonable or average person would have chosen to do under the circumstances but what the particular patient would have done if able to choose for himself.

The patient may have expressed, in one or more ways an intent not to have life-sustaining medical intervention. Such an intent might be embodied in a written document, or "living will," stating the person's desire not to have certain types of life-sustaining treatment administered under certain circumstances.

It might also be evidenced in an oral directive that the patient gave to a family member, friend, or health-care provider. It might take the form of reactions that the patient voiced regarding medical treatment administered to others. It might also be deduced from a person's religious beliefs and the tenets of that religion or from the patient's consistent pattern of conduct with respect to prior decisions about his own medical care.

Medical evidence bearing on the patient's condition, treatment and prognosis, like evidence of the patient's wishes, is an essential prerequisite to decision-making under the subjective test. The medical evidence must establish that the patient fits within the Claire Conroy pattern: an elderly, incompetent nursing-home resident with severe and permanent mental and physical impairments and a life-expectancy of approximately one year or less.

We recognize that for some incompetent patients it might be impossible to be clearly satisfied as to the patient's intent either to accept or reject the life-sustaining treatment. In such cases, a surrogate decision-maker cannot presume that treatment decisions made by a third party on the patient's behalf will further the patient's right to self-determination, since

effectuating another person's right to self-determination presupposes that the substitute decision-maker knows what the person would have wanted.

We hesitate, however, to foreclose the possibility of humane actions, which may involve termination of life-sustaining treatment, for persons who never clearly expressed their desires about life-sustaining treatment but who are now suffering a prolonged and painful death.

An incompetent, like a minor child, is a ward of the state, and the state's *parens patriae* power supports the authority of its courts to allow decisions to be made for an incompetent that serve the incompetent's best interest, even if the person's wishes cannot be clearly established. This authority permits the state to authorize guardians to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment from an incompetent patient if it is manifest that such action would further the patient's best interests in a narrow sense of the phrase, even though the subjective test that we articulate above may not be satisfied. We therefore hold that life-sustaining treatment may also be withheld or withdrawn from a patient in Claire Conroy's situation if either of two "best interests" tests—a limited-objective or a pure-objective test—is satisfied.

Under the limited-objective test, life-sustaining treatment may be withheld or withdrawn from a patient in Claire Conroy's situation when there is some trustworthy evidence that the patient would have refused the treatment, and the decisionmaker is satisfied that it is clear that the burdens of the patient's continued life with the treatment outweigh the benefits of that life for him. By this we mean that the patient is suffering, and will continue to suffer throughout the expected duration of his life, unavoidable pain, and that the net burdens of his prolonged life (the pain and suffering of his life with the treatment, less the amount and duration of pain that the patient would likely experience if the treatment were withdrawn) markedly outweigh any physical pleasure, emotional enjoyment or intellectual satisfaction that the patient may still be able to derive from life.

This limited-objective test also requires some trustworthy evidence that the patient would have wanted the treatment terminated. This evidence could take any one or more of the various forms appropriate to prove the patient's intent under the subjective test.

Evidence that, taken as a whole, would be too vague, casual or remote to constitute the clear proof of the patient's subjective intent that is necessary to satisfy the subjective test—for example, informally expressed reactions to other people's medical conditions and treatment—might be sufficient to satisfy this prong of the limited-objective test. In the absence of trustworthy evidence, or indeed any evidence at all, that the patient would have declined the treatment, life-sustaining treatment may still be withheld or withdrawn from a formerly competent person like Claire Conroy if a third, pure-objective test is satisfied.

The legal 'right' to commit suicide

The California Court of Appeals ruled on Dec. 27, 1984 that, although plaintiff William Bartling had died, he would have had the right to kill himself—contrary to the ruling of a lower court. An abridged text of the decision follows.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartling and Mr. Bartling's daughter Heather all executed documents in which they released Glendale Adventist and its doctors from any claim of civil liability should the hospital and doctors agree to honor Mr. Bartling's wishes. Despite strong and unequivocal statements from Mr. Bartling and his family, his treating physicians refused to remove the ventilator and refused to remove the restraints which would allow Mr. Bartling to disconnect the ventilator himself should he choose to do so. In support of their application for injunction and this petition, petitioners supplied declarations to support their contentions that 1) Mr. Bartling had a relatively short time to live, even with the ventilator; 2) he was competent to direct what medical treatment he would or would not receive; and 3) it would not be unethical for Mr. Bartling's treating physicians to honor his wishes, even if it meant disconnection of a life-sustaining machine.

Mr. Bartling's videotape deposition was taken on the day before the Superior Court hearing, June 21. Mr. Bartling could not speak but could nod or shake his head to indicate yes or no answers. Mr. Bartling said that he wanted to live, but did not want to live on the ventilator. He did understand that if the ventilator were removed he might die.

It was the opinion of Mr. Bartling's treating physicians that Mr. Bartling's illness was not terminal and that he could live for at least a year if he was "weaned" from the ventilator. However, the doctors opined in their declaration that "weaning was unlikely because of his medical and psychological problems that were not under control."

Although they did not challenge his legal competency, the doctors and Glendale Adventist questioned Mr. Bartling's ability to make a meaningful decision because of his vacillation. This opinion was based on the declarations of several nurses who related instances in which the ventilator tube accidentally detached and Mr. Bartling signalled frantically for them to reconnect it. Mr. Bartling also made several statements to his doctors and nurses to the effect that he wanted to live and did not want the ventilator disconnected.

Before making its ruling on petitioners' request for an

injunction, the trial court made several factual findings, including: 1) Mr. Bartling's illnesses were serious but not terminal, and had not been diagnosed as such; 2) although Mr. Bartling was attached to a respirator to facilitate breathing, he was not in a vegetative state and was not comatose; and 3) Mr. Bartling was competent in the legal sense.

We conclude that the trial court was incorrect when it held that the right to have life-support equipment disconnected was limited to comatose, terminally ill patients, or representatives acting on their behalf.

There is no question in our minds that Mr. Bartling was, as the trial court determined, competent in the legal sense to decide whether he wanted to have the ventilator disconnected. The statements made by Mr. Bartling reflect the fact the Mr. Bartling knew he would die if the ventilator were disconnected but nevertheless preferred death to life sustained by mechanical means. He wanted to live but preferred death to his intolerable life on the ventilator. The fact that Mr. Bartling periodically wavered from this posture because of severe depression or for any other reason does not justify the conclusion of Glendale Adventist and his treating physicians that his capacity to make such a decision was impaired to the point of legal incompetency.

Having resolved the threshold issue of whether or not Mr. Bartling was legally competent, we turn to the major issue in this case: whether the right of Mr. Bartling, as a competent adult, to refuse unwanted medical treatment, is outweighed by the various state and personal interests urged by the real parties: the preservation of life, the need to protect innocent third parties, the prevention of suicide, and maintaining the ethics of the medical profession.

Several doctors expressed the view that disconnecting Mr. Bartling's ventilator would have been tantamount to aiding a suicide. This is not a case, however, where real parties would have brought about Mr. Bartling's death by unnatural means by disconnecting the ventilator. Rather they would merely have hastened his inevitable death by natural causes. And in *Superintendent of Belchertown v. Saikewicz*, the court succinctly answers this argument as follows: "The interest in protecting against suicide seems to require little if any discussion. In the case of the competent adult's refusing medical treatment such an act does not necessarily constitute suicide since 1) in refusing treatment the patient may not have the specific intent to die, and 2) even if he did, to the extent that the cause of death was from natural causes the patient did not set the death producing agent in motion with the intent of causing his own death. Furthermore, the underlying State interest in this area lies in the prevention of irrational self-destruction. What we consider here is a competent, rational decision to refuse treatment when death is inevitable and the treatment offers no hope of cure or preservation of life. There is no connection between the conduct here in issue and any State concern to prevent suicide."

Moscow in terrorist rampage against the SDI

The latest wave of terror and assassination sweeping Western Europe, which, among others, claimed the lives of French Gen. René Audran and German industrialist Ernst Zimmermann, is different from all previous ones because of its unique, precision targeting, and because its authors and controllers, the Russian secret services, wish to be known as the perpetrators of this latest round of atrocities.

General Audran was gunned down outside his home near Paris on Jan. 25. Zimmermann, the chief executive of the Munich-based MTU weapons parts firm, was shot and killed in his house on Feb. 1, less than a week later.

The target of the new assassination wave, nominally conducted by such outfits as Direct Action of France and the Red Army Faction (RAF) in the Federal Republic of Germany, is that group of European institutions and officials who are in the forefront of the emerging cooperation between Europe and the United States for the development of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Numerous prestigious European publications, including the Parisian *Le Figaro* and the Swiss *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, have been quick to point out that 1) the "communiqués" released to the public by the terrorist organizations employ language and arguments virtually identical to those employed by the official Soviet government news outlets and 2) virtually all targets which have been hit by terror attacks since the end of December could not have been identified except by professional intelligence services of a major power: The terrorist groups which nominally "claim responsibility" for these actions do not have the capacity of identifying and accessing targets such as European research laboratories working on advanced problems of laser-beam propagation, etc., or publicly unknown officials

and managers who are involved in U.S.-European cooperation on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The current terror wave is best understood as a measure of strategic blackmail accompanying the Geneva negotiations and specifically as an attempt to terrorize Western Europe into submission in the ongoing East-West contest. Numerous Soviet official and private commentaries demonstrate that the Russians consider their long sought strategic supremacy at stake in the Geneva talks. They failed to halt the deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles in spite of enormous financial and political investments into the West German and European peace movements; yet today they have much more at stake.

The handicap suffered by NATO counter-terror agencies at this time is that the enemy they face is not the street-level terrorist gang with its usual deranged "anti-imperialist" fanatics, whose ranks have, at any rate, been thoroughly penetrated by law enforcement officers, nor the controllers in leadership posts of these organizations, but rather highly professional killer teams, apparently working in strict, watertight separation from your run-of-the-mill wild-eyed fanatics and who never approach the general environment of their intended victims until the final moment of the "kill."

Their *modus operandi* suggests that they are highly trained, highly disciplined and move on very high grade intelligence which they probably receive minutes before they go into action. Only the Russian KGB and the GRU's spetsnaz units fit this profile.

In short, what the European law-enforcement and anti-terror authorities are confronting is a challenge from the Russian government itself. Their problem is compounded by

the fact that powerful, oligarchical circles in the West European establishment continue to contaminate and disorient the general environment in which such authorities gather the intelligence they need to do their work properly. Unless the anti-terror instruments of the West European governments adopt an adversary posture toward these Moscow-aligned oligarchical circles, they are not going to be effective in their anti-terrorist campaign.

Laser-beam weapons research the target

According to Pierre Darcourt in *Le Figaro* of Feb. 6, the hits against Audran and Zimmermann were not symbolic, but aimed at destroying joint scientific projects. Zimmermann, said Darcourt, was the key man of Franco-German cooperation in advanced areas of technology, which is seen as "direct threat to the East bloc countries. The Soviet Union fears that a united Europe [around such cooperation] will make its strategic negotiations with the United States more complicated . . . and give West Germany the status of a full power."

Aside from the generally known joint military projects for new airplanes, missiles, or armored cars, reports Darcourt, Zimmermann was also overseeing the Franco-German project at the Saint Louis Institute in France which is at the vanguard of laser-beam research. In the institute "one can see already the most powerful pulse laser of Europe. Scientists also consider that they could have orbital mirrors to focus and reflect a laser beam in space, provided these mirrors are either of copper or gold." Under study also at this institute is a proposal for a "laser-based anti-aircraft defense system. With deuterium fluoride laser, a 5 to 10mw power would have been reached. Such a powerful laser would have been developed with an emission time . . . of four minutes. Four seconds would be in fact enough to destroy a ballistic missile."

Darcourt hence concludes that "the killings in Paris and Munich . . . mean that the terrorists wanted to hit in a strong and spectacular way . . . giving a double warning to Paris and Bonn."

In a front-page article, the leading Swiss daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reported on Feb. 6 that the language of the "Euro-terrorist" communiqué issued by the terrorist group Direct Action after the murder of René Audran leaves no doubt about Soviet involvement. France was charged by the Russians—and in the communiqué—of having shifted "the goal of its armed forces from the defense of its own territory to a forward-defense against the socialist states."

Who really runs the RAF?

In the months before the killings, the military infrastructure of NATO became a privileged target of the terrorist outer core: NATO pipelines in Belgium and Spain were bombed, NATO pipelines in eastern France were targeted, the U.S. fleet in Portugal was subjected to repeated grenade launcher and mortar fire, the French military procurements office in Bonn was bombed as was the French consulate in sensitive West Berlin, and SHAPE Headquarters library was bombed.

Before Christmas, information on planned terrorist deployments forced U.S. and NATO general officers to adopt exceptional security procedures which were fully justified by subsequent events. Plans since found in the possession of West German terrorists prove that NATO, including the French military, is the real if not exclusive target of terrorist planners.

On Jan. 15, the Red Army Faction, Direct Action, and the Combatant Communist Cells of Belgium announced their transnational integration. The long communiqué in reality was an *a posteriori* declaration of something that had already happened. For years, large parts of the so-called legal apparatus of the RAF had set up shop in Paris and Brussels, using the tri-border area as a privileged lieu of refuge. In the spring and early summer of 1984, young West German "tourists" of the RAF periphery were noticed renting and sometimes buying real estate in rural border areas of Alsace. RAF couriers were followed coming in and out of Paris, where a nexus of contact points, logistics, and safehouses was established. Although Audran's assassination seems to have forced a change in official thinking in Paris, the tolerance exhibited by the socialist government until now toward Italian, Armenian and other terrorist structures made Paris into an important though secondary regroupment area of international terrorism.

The real headquarters of the RAF is, however, to be found in the East. Following the police mobilization which led to the dismantling of most of the "old" RAF, the few remaining leaders gathered in East Berlin. Large parts of what is called the "Carlos" organization were safehoused in East Berlin at that time and the city served as a sieve for a multiplicity of Iranian, Syrian, and Abu Nidal-gang deployments into the West. Meanwhile the Bulgarian DS safehoused and led Turkish, Syrian, Armenian, and Iranian commando deployments out of Sofia (as was made abundantly clear in the revelations on the attempted assassination of the Pope).

According to Western intelligence specialists, the Bulgarian DS and East Germany's Staatsicherheitsdienst are specifically assigned this terrorist deployment task by the KGB. The Bulgarians benefit from the international operations of the Kintex and of Somat, their international transportation corporation, headquartered in Bern, Switzerland. In turn these capabilities interface the operations of the former Swiss SS officer, François Genoud, in Lausanne. A miasma of terrorist support activities is also run out of Switzerland, including the activities of the lawyer Bernard Rambert, one of the historical lawyers for Euro-terrorism and close associate of Jaques Vergès in Paris.

Lastly, the so-called Euro-terrorists are also logistically supported by the vast net of Syrian secret service and Iranian logistics in Western Europe. While both the Syrians and Iranians often act "on their own" and for themselves, the nature of their ties to the Soviet Union makes their cooperation with Warsaw Pact terrorism inevitable. Within the Soviet Politburo, Geidar Ali-Reza Aliyev is personally responsible for the Islamic component of world terrorism.

Venezuela's Cisneros exposes himself, orders expulsion of *EIR* correspondents

by Cynthia Rush

Ten days after drug kingpin Carlos Lehder, praising Adolf Hitler, declared total war on the Betancur government of Colombia, and only days after the Pope concluded an Ibero-American tour in which he had emphasized the urgent need for a new world economic order and an end to the continent's drug trade, four correspondents for *Executive Intelligence Review* were expelled from Venezuela on charges stemming from their involvement in the publication of *Narcotráfico, S.A.* the Spanish-language version of *Dope, Inc.*

Mexican citizens Carlos Méndez, Lucía López de Méndez, and Lorenzo Carrasco, *EIR* correspondents, arrived in Mexico City Feb. 7 following their deportation. They had been illegally detained for three days, suffering threats and physical abuse at the hands of Venezuela's political police, the DSIP. A fourth *EIR* correspondent, Italian citizen Stefania Sacchi de Servadio, was expelled from Caracas on Friday, Feb. 8.

Police raided the apartment of Carlos and Lucía Méndez at 2 a.m. on Feb. 5, and at 10 a.m. the same morning raided and cleaned out *EIR*'s Caracas bureau offices. Also on the morning of Feb. 5, police arrested five Venezuelan citizens, members of the *Partido Laboral Venezolano* who collaborate with *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche and are currently seeking official registration as a political party.

The four foreigners and the five Venezuelans were apparently detained at the insistence of the Cisneros family, a powerful Venezuelan banking family whose connections to the international money-laundering apparatus, other dirty financial activities, and Cuban intelligence, were described in a chapter of *Narcotráfico, S.A.* *El Mundo* reported on Feb. 6, "The four journalists were held incommunicado by the DSIP following a complaint by the Cisneros family." Media controlled by the family have been daily slandering *EIR* and LaRouche ever since.

EIR founder LaRouche in response issued a statement which reads in part: "Certain influential circles in Venezuela have joined with the Communist Party of Venezuela in massive circulation of lies copied from such accomplices of the U.S. narcotics-trafficking lobby as the Anti-Defamation League and NBC-TV. This campaign of villification in sections of the Venezuela news-media is being used as part of

an effort to lessen my support for the good work of the government of Venezuela under President Lusinchi.

"It is therefore appropriate that I publicly reaffirm my respect and sympathy for the President and his government, and to state that I understand rather fully the complex circumstances surrounding certain recent actions against journalists associated with me."

Enraged oligarchs

At the end of January, the Schiller Institute, the think tank founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, along with *EIR* mobilized internationally to protect the Pope's life as he repeated his calls for economic justice and an end to drug trafficking in virtually every nation he visited. The main threat identified by *EIR* stemmed from Tradition, Family and Property (TFP), the medievalist cult which had threatened the Pope. The mobilization provoked hysteria among the oligarchs who run TFP—the Thurn und Taxis family of Germany and the Braganças of Portugal and Brazil. TFP members left Ecuador and Peru during the Pope's visit so as not to be implicated in any attempts against him. Then came *EIR*'s publication of *Narcotráfico, S.A.*

The book was intended to aid those patriotic forces in Ibero-America who are collaborating with U.S. authorities in the anti-drug offensive and who want to put an end to the International Monetary Fund's policies which have permitted drug traffickers to brazenly challenge even the authority of sovereign governments. It provides documentation on Colombia's cocaine kingpin Carlos Lehder, who not only boasts of ordering the assassination of Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, to which *Narcotráfico* is dedicated, but vows to also kill Venezuelan Justice Minister José Manzo González and President Jaime Lusinchi.

The book also reveals the links between the drug-trafficking networks in Ibero-America and terrorism, their allies among the international banking community, and particularly their relationship with the "Bulgarian connection" through which the Soviet KGB operates. Since its publication at the end of January, the book has circulated widely and rapidly in Venezuela and throughout Ibero-America. As a result of the Feb. 5 raid, the book is now banned in Venezue-

la. But *EIR* Ibero-America editor Robyn Quijano has announced that a special dossier on the Cisneros family will be translated into eight languages and circulated internationally.

An *EIR* spokesman charged: "The Cisneros are attempting to prevent people from learning the role of Cuba and the Soviet Union in the international narcotics trade, particularly in the Caribbean region." *Narcotráfico, S.A.*, the spokesman asserted, "for the first time reveals Russian and Cuban involvement in the international black economy and their alliance with the narcoterrorists who are fomenting a bloodbath in Ibero-America, and their partnership with drug financiers such as Robert Vesco. This is what the Cisneros don't want people to know, and *this might be explained by their personal relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba.*"

The chapter of *Narcotráfico, S.A.* describing the activities of the Cisneros reports that Oswaldo Cisneros, the president of Pepsi-Cola Corp. in Caracas, visited Cuba in a company plane on June 7, 1984 and met personally with Fidel Castro. In a subsequent interview with the magazine *Resumen*, Cisneros insisted that his trip had been for personal and family reasons, and that his meeting with Castro was "pure coincidence" in which only "generalities" were discussed. The evidence presented in the book, however, strongly suggests otherwise.

International law violated

In their haste to halt the circulation of *Narcotráfico, S.A.*, Venezuelan authorities flagrantly violated international accords regarding the treatment of foreign nationals. Both the foreign journalists and the Venezuelans were stripped and bodysearched by police, and treated as if they were common criminals or drug-runners. For a period of 36 hours, the foreigners were denied their internationally recognized right to contact their embassies. They were subjected to intensive interrogation, always about the book, and especially about the origin and author of the chapter on the Cisneros family which, according to one DSIP agent, "will not permit one single copy of the book to circulate."

Carlos Méndez, who, contrary to lying reports in the Venezuelan press, was officially registered at the Interior Ministry as a foreign journalist, was physically abused by a DSIP agent who slapped him twice in the face and struck him three times on the body. Méndez was presented with what one DSIP agent said was a half-kilo bag of cocaine and told that it had been "found" in his apartment. Agents took several photographs of him holding the bag and threatened that they would publish the pictures in "the newspaper 2001" along with the charge that the publication of *Narcotráfico, S.A.* was only a cover-up for drug-running activities.

Cui bono?

From the moment of the journalists' arrests, the Cisneros family began a series of public slanders and recriminations

against what they described as the "transnational cult of totalitarian characteristics" run by "multimillionaire fanatic" Lyndon LaRouche. But their frantic activities and statements merely confirm *EIR's* charges that the family's attacks on this magazine and LaRouche serve the interests of the international dope cartel and financial community rather than those of the Republic of Venezuela.

On Feb. 6, the Cisneros-owned television station, Venevisión, reported that president Lusinchi had signed the order expelling the foreign journalists because they were involved in activities "denegrating and blackmailing . . . the best of our society" and destabilizing Venezuela's democratic system. LaRouche's associates have tried to undermine the institutional basis of the republic, Venevisión asserted, in accordance with the designs of "Soviet-Castro expansionism." Subsequent international wires reported the lie that *EIR* and LaRouche are tied to Soviet and Cuban intelligence services.

Much of what Venevisión has reported—several times a day beginning on Feb. 5—is a rehash of slanders printed in the *Washington Post* and made by NBC-TV in the United States. The Venezuelan television station insisted, as did NBC's First Camera in February of 1984, that LaRouche practices "the politics of hate" designed to ruin "respectable" political figures or institutions with whom he disagrees.

Respectable? In a report made available to the Caracas daily *Ultimas Noticias*, and published on Feb. 7, the Cisneros family expressed outrage that *EIR* and *Narcotráfico, S.A.* had the audacity to attack the "prestigious" government of Edward Seaga as just the type of "free enterprise" drug-haven envisioned by David Rockefeller's Caribbean Basin Initiative. *EIR's* assertion that "by 1978, [the establishment] of drug economies were the express policy of the IMF" caused similar hysteria, as did the charge that Henry Kissinger is in cahoots with Fidel Castro's drug operations, which help finance terrorism in Ibero-America. Cisneros defends Kissinger's Bipartisan Commission on Central America whose report advocates Hong Kong-style drug economies as the model for "economic development" in the region.

What the family could not tolerate was *EIR's* exposé of their allies in the international banking community who are trying to destroy what remains of Venezuelan sovereignty and economic integrity. *EIR's* correspondents in Caracas were attempting to "sabotage the process of negotiating the public debt," Cisneros raved. *Narcotráfico, S.A.* even "contains attacks on the principal world banks which are the creditors of the Venezuelan Republic."

Lest the point be missed, Gustavo Cisneros lunched on Feb. 8 with banker David Rockefeller, whose brother Nelson used to refer to Venezuela as his "plantation." Rockefeller was on a visit to Caracas with a delegation from Chase Manhattan Bank, there to inspect Venezuela's willingness to impose austerity in order to become "creditworthy."

The chapter the Cisneros family does not want read in Venezuela

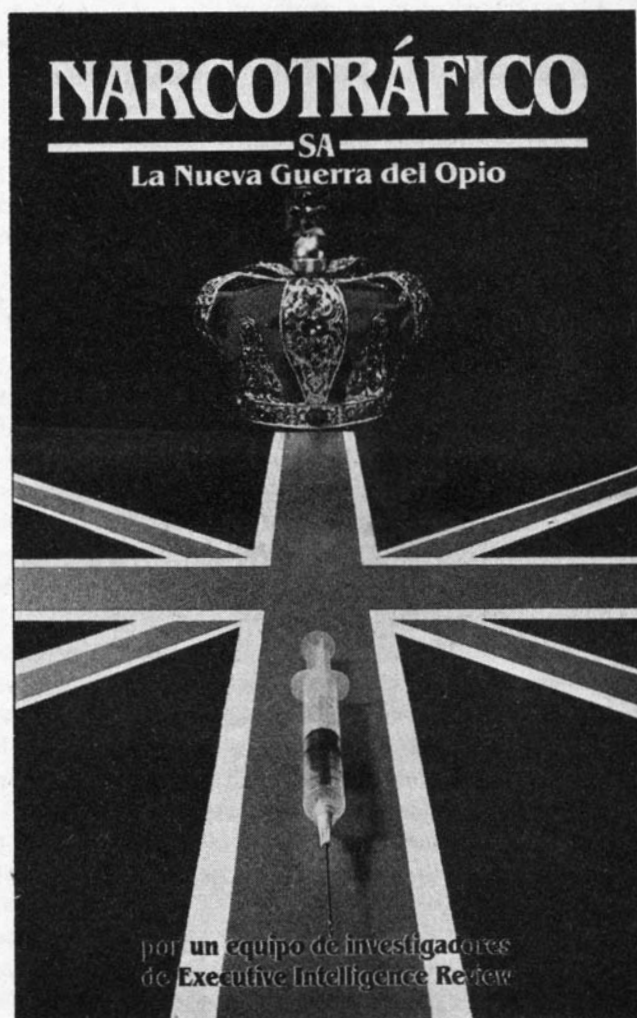
Below is the chapter on Venezuela of EIR's Spanish-language edition of Dope, Inc., titled Narcotráfico, S.A. For further elaboration of references to the Venetian insurance companies, the North American-based Bronfman family, and other topics from the world of dirty money, we recommend the EIR cover story of Jan. 15, 1985.

Until recently, Venezuela maintained a "privileged" relationship to South America's drug traffic. Largely exempt from producing and processing narcotics until 1983, Venezuela served instead as a transshipment center and "banking house" for the drug trade. It was Venezuelan drug money, for example, which led the way in laundering proceeds into Florida real estate, even before the Colombian mafia got the idea. Laundering from Venezuela into the United States through Florida grew so extensive that it became a common joke to say that Florida seceded from the Union—joining Venezuela as a new state. By 1980, public estimates placed Venezuelan real estate assets in Florida at over \$1.1 billion. A total of some \$5 billion was "washed" through Venezuela in 1983, according to early 1984 public estimates of one Venezuelan police official.

Venezuela's "privileged" relationship is long lost: Processing laboratories, cocaine production, and an estimated half-million addicts (among them, many children of the narco-financiers), now accompany the banking houses profiting from the trade. But tracking the money-laundering machine and its controllers remains the most efficient tool for identifying Venezuela's dope mafia as a whole.

On July 20, 1984, the Venezuelan magazine *Resumen* reported on a story alleging that a member of Venezuela's Cisneros family, one of the country's most powerful monied families, was up to its neck in dope-money laundering in Florida. According to the story, taken wholly from left-wing journalist Penny Lernoux's book *In Banks We Trust*, Oswaldo Cisneros Fajardo had been associated with the World Finance Corporation, an international money laundromat. Caught in one scam too many, the WFC eventually collapsed, and its Cuban-American president, Guillermo Hernández

Cartaya, landed in jail on the lesser charges of income tax evasion. Details of the seamier side of the WFC operation—arms for drugs in the Caribbean, financial capabilities made available to the Castro government in Cuba—were included in the story. Interest was heightened by the fact that a Caracas newspaper, *Diario de Caracas*, had just printed a picture of



Venezuela's President Lusinchi reading the Lernoux book with two of his advisers: The caption asserted that the readers were concentrating on the Cisneros' links to the drug world.

This provoked as much outrage as if *Newsweek* had accused David Rockefeller of laundering dirty money. The Organización Diego Cisneros, the Cisneros family holding company, published full-page advertisements in the Caracas press denying any connection to World Finance Corporation, Credival, or Mr. Hernández Cartaya. Oswaldo Cisneros, in an interview with *Resumen* magazine telling "his side" of the story, admitted he had hired Hernández Cartaya in 1975 to reorganize the investment company, Inversiones Fenix, later renamed Credival, and that the two had jointly incorporated a subsidiary of the WFC in Caracas. But he insisted that that was the last of their business association and that he had no knowledge that Hernández Cartaya was involved in drugs or drug-money laundering.

Others defended the good name of the Cisneroses by attacking the credibility of Lernoux, an easy enough proposition given that her career as a "journalist" was sponsored by the KGB and British intelligence-linked assets in the United States and Ibero-America. Yet most of the evidence presented by Lernoux on the WFC came from the records of the lengthy investigations by numerous U.S. agencies (including Congress, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Customs, and a Federal Grand Jury) into WFC and Hernández Cartaya.

The true story of the Cisneros family goes far beyond the ugly WFC affair. The mistake is in looking only down from the Cisneroses' family position of power, rather than across, and up. What would the reader say if we were to inform him of the existence of a prominent Ibero-American family that:

- got its start by being sponsored by one of the leading Dope, Inc. Canadian banks, the Royal Bank of Canada;
- has a long-standing association with the Rockefeller family, which has favored it by selling it crumbs of the Rockefeller empire in Ibero-America and by placing family members on the boards of directors of various Rockefeller international holdings, and which permitted the consolidation of these ties through marriage into the Rockefeller-linked Phelps family;
- has a strong relationship to the Florida banking circles found at the heart of the Carter administration's dope scandal;
- was a partner in a Florida finance corporation with documented ties to terrorists and drug runners, and which received millions of dollars from the Moscow Narodny bank;
- has for decades promoted the libertarian economic theories of Friedrich von Hayek's Mont Pelerin Society which advocates the legalization of the drug trade; and
- more recently has joined David Rockefeller's campaigns to promote drug-producing Jamaica as the "model" for the whole Caribbean Basin.

Now the reader is thinking in the right way to be able to understand the real Cisneros story, and the fact that we are dealing with the Venezuelan equivalent of the Bronfmans.

And cousin Oswaldo's involvement with the dirty Cartaya ceases to be a surprise.

The family empire

The Cisneros family fortune is centralized today in the Organización Diego Cisneros (ODC), a holding company worth an estimated \$3 billion. Described recently by one New York banker close to the group as "a Gulf and Western-type" conglomerate uniting some 50 companies producing everything from disco records, sports equipment, and computers, to cosmetics and processed foods, and owning real estate, agriculture, communications, and financial institutions. "The Cisneros group, which has always had an international orientation to its investments, went acquisition crazy in the past two to three years," the banker commented. Informally, he added, it is now estimated to have placed at least \$1 billion outside Venezuela.

Like Gulf and Western, which owns Paramount Pictures, the ODC has its "entertainment" company: Venevisión, purchased in 1961 when television was taking off in Venezuela. The Cisneros family has used Venevisión to promote the kind of rock and pornography "Playboy" culture needed to create a "feel-good," hedonistic drug movement in any country. Skyrocketing sales of rock and disco stars recorded by the ODC's recording company, Sonoroven, are just one lucrative spinoff of the advertising capabilities which Venevisión provides to ODC.

It was the Royal Bank of Canada which gave the pater familias, Diego Cisneros, his start in Caracas after he emigrated from Cuba in 1929. The association with the Canadian dope bank continues to this day, with ODC executive vice president (and president of Venevisión) José Rafael Revenega representing Cisneros interests on its board of directors. In 1939, Diego went "independent," and set up the first Pepsi-Cola bottling franchise in Venezuela with his brother, Antonio. Pepsi and Cisneros are synonymous in Venezuela today with Antonio's son, Oswaldo, the company's current president.

It was Diego Cisneros, however, who built the ODC into a business and financial empire. In Venezuela, the inevitable word-association with the name Cisneros became "Rockefeller." Along with other wealthy families, the Cisneros family took over much of the business operations originally developed by the Rockefellers. These include the local outlets for the Sears, Roebuck retail chain; National Cash Register; and Nelson Rockefeller's pet project, Cada Supermarkets. Acquired along the way as ODC "international adviser" was George S. Moore, former president of Citibank and director emeritus of W.R. Grace. Son Gustavo also acquired a wife well-connected to the Rockefeller empire: Patricia Phelps, of the U.S. Eastern Establishment Phelps family.

Diego Cisneros was also proud of his membership in the elite Mont Pelerin Society, the leading international ideologues of "legalizing the illegal economy" whose work on behalf of drugs was cited at the outset of this book. Diego

Cisneros frequently sponsored visits of Mont Pelerin libertarian propagandists to lecture Venezuelan businessmen, and his life-long motto, according to son Gustavo's own report, was pure Mont Pelerin ideology: "Give me the right man, and I'll make the deal."

With the father's death in 1980, sons Gustavo and Ricardo Cisneros Rendiles took over the family business, as president and vice president, respectively, of the ODC. Gustavo became heir-apparent of the empire, and has continued the work of his father as a leading promoter of the "free enterprise" model in the Caribbean Basin. When David Rockefeller created the U.S.-Jamaican Businessman's Committee in 1981 to promote the "Jamaican model" of dope and free enterprise, Gustavo Cisneros announced the founding of a parallel Venezuelan-Jamaican Businessmen's Association, with himself as co-chairman.

Gustavo's career as an international businessmen is rising. He is vice-president of the Venezuelan Chapter of the Knights of the Sovereign Order of Malta. By 1981, he was put on the International Advisory Board of Chase Manhattan Bank, joining the likes of Henry Kissinger and his business associate, Per Gyllenhammer of Swedish Volvo, Argentina's "Joe" Martínez de Hoz, Y.K. Pao of Hong Kong's World-wide Shipping Corporation, Ian D. Sinclair, chairman of Canadian Pacific Enterprises, Ltd., and the chairman of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co, G. A. Wagner—all headed, of course, by David Rockefeller. In November 1983, Gustavo was added to the International Advisory Board of Pan American World Airways, joining United Brands' Sol Linowitz, Gulf and Western lawyer Cyrus Vance, Notre Dame University President Theodore Hesburgh, and Hong Kong's Bank of East Asia head, Yet-keung Kan, among others. Now a seat on the International Advisory Board of Beatrice Foods has been added his "credentials."

Cisneros's links to the Vance-Carter nexus are not new. Under the Carter administration, Washington sources report, then Secretary of State Vance frequently used Cisneros as his interlocutor with other political players in the region.

From Caracas, Cisneros and Venezuelan banker and long-time ally Pedro Tinoco, Jr. did their part in sponsoring the Venezuelan money boom in Florida. When Florida Gov. Robert Graham, an avid proponent of the "off-shore" scheme for Florida, came to Caracas in October 1980 to promote increased Venezuelan investment in Florida, it was Gustavo Cisneros and Pedro Tinoco, Jr. who threw the big reception for the governor and his Florida promoters. Ties extended, of course, to the business world as well. Around 1978, the Cisneroses bought a minority share of Florida National Bank of Jacksonville, the major member of a statewide holding company called Florida National Banks. He placed Tinoco, whom we shall know better in a moment, on the bank's board to represent Cisneros interests.

Florida National, it turns out, is one of three Florida banks which led the battle to force the deregulation of Florida bank-

ing at the end of the 1970s—the legislative changes required to turn Florida into a virtual "offshore" international banking haven for drug money.

Florida National Banks had another interesting feature: It was the principal bank for Charter Oil Co., which had two directors representing it on Florida National's board, Edward Ball and Charter Oil's chairman, Raymond Mason. Charter, which went bankrupt during 1984, became notorious when the news broke that it served as a conduit for Libyan oil sales promoted by President Carter's brother Billy—the scandal that goes down in history as "Billygate."

Gustavo Cisneros, however, was not harmed by the scandal. He reportedly sold off his shares in 1981, for a cool multi-million dollar profit.

WFC and the Cuban connection

It would seem that Oswaldo Cisneros, Gustavo's cousin, runs a great deal more than the Pepsi-Cola Company in Venezuela. According to a report appearing in the Venezuelan daily *Diario de Caracas* July 1, 1984, Oswaldo is the point man in a scheme to re-establish commercial and diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Cuba, hoping to legitimize his present middle-man role in U.S.-Cuban trade, in violation of the U.S. embargo of Cuba. *Diario de Caracas* claimed that Cisneros visited Cuba in a Pepsi company plane on June 7, 1984, and met personally with Fidel Castro. In an Aug. 12, 1984 interview with *Resumen* magazine, Cisneros did not deny the trip to Cuba, but insisted that it was for family and personal reasons, and that the meeting with Castro occurred by "pure chance" and that only "a series of generalities" were discussed. Oswaldo added that he had several other Pepsi board members who had participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion, and that the whole story was an attempt to discredit his well-cultivated anti-Castro credentials.

But Oswaldo Cisneros has other explanations to make. His wife is Ella Fontanals de Cisneros, a Cuban whose brother, José Fontanals Pérez, currently sits on the the Board of Directors of the Banco Nacional de Cuba in Havana, and serves as economic adviser to Fidel Castro. Ella's ties with her brother are not a thing of the past; her husband Oswaldo admitted in his *Resumen* interview that he facilitated at least one quiet visit to Caracas by José Fontanals, to attend the funeral of Fontanals' mother.

Ella reportedly lives alternatively in Caracas and New York, and sources close to the U.S. DEA report her to be part of a close social circle in New York which brings together current and former Cuban diplomats and Colombian drug-runners, including the former wife of Colombian mafia kingpin Carlos Lehder, Jemel Nassel de Lehder.

• How can the anti-Castro Cisneros clan socialize with current Fidelista diplomats, the reader perhaps queries? As various U.S. congressional committees have told the World Finance Corporation story, the overlap between anti-Castro and pro-Castro networks in the friendly underworld of drugs

is not as “impossible” as Oswaldo Cisneros would hope investigators to believe.

A Cuban-exile banker named Hernández Cartaya founded WFC in 1971 in Coral Gables, Florida. Cartaya had some sort of intelligence connection from the beginning; he fought in the Bay of Pigs invasion, was captured, released, and went to work for the Citizens and Southern Bank of Atlanta until he left to set up his own shop. WFC’s lawyer, whose signature appears on WFC’s incorporation papers, was a well-connected former OSS operative, Walter Sterling Surrey, who remained with WFC until 1976. Surrey was also the lawyer for Ronald Stark—a terrorist now jailed in Italy for ties to the Red Brigades. Stark, before his activities in Italy within narco-terrorist circles, had been a member of the Brotherhood of Eternal Love, an organization involved in producing most of the hallucinogenic drugs peddled in the United States through the 1970s. The Brotherhood was one of the first drug-running and money-laundering channels into the United States from the Caribbean and Central America.

From the beginning, according to various accounts, WFC was a money laundromat. By 1977, it owned nine companies plus a bank in Miami, as well as subsidiaries in eight Ibero-American countries. A Panamanian subsidiary, Unibank, controlled outlets in the Netherlands Antilles, Cayman Islands, London, the United Arab Emirates, and Texas. WFC’s balance sheet, in the seven years of its existence, was more than \$500 million. A bad (and allegedly illegal) investment in the United Arab Emirates brought the group down in 1977, costing investors \$55 million, and left Cartaya to flee the country using a phony Colombian passport. The collapse of the WFC revealed, upon investigation, that a 98%-owned subsidiary, the National Bank of South Florida, was involved in money-laundering, so-called insider loans, and sundry other abuses.

But before any of this happened, the WFC obtained a \$2 million loan from the Moscow Narodny Bank in 1975. From the available evidence, Cartaya had done more than enough to earn it.

WFC’s network included the scum of the continent’s financial underworld. The Colombian representative of WFC’s Panama holding group, Unibank, was Jaime Mosquera, a Colombian banker jailed for fraud in 1982. Mosquera was a contact of Cartaya’s since both worked for Citizens and Southern, Mosquera as C & S’s representative in Bogota. One of WFC’s first actions was to buy a small Colombian bank, Banco del Estado, and install Mosquera as chairman. In 1975, Unibank negotiated for a lead-managing role in a \$100 million loan to Colombia’s state-owned agricultural institute, Idema, with the inside support of Mosquera’s brother Christian, then Colombia’s banking commissioner. According to testimony to a U.S. congressional committee investigating the WFC scam, Cartaya was also acting as a covert representative of the Cuban government, and sought to use the loan as an incentive for the López Michelsen

government to cooperate with Cuba on the “northern” drug routes.

Unibank in Panama also acted as a conduit for Sandinista arms purchases, before the Cuban-sponsored rebel group ousted Anastasio Somoza in 1978. Unconfirmed reports also have it that Unibank was a mediator for arms-for-drugs exchanges in both Venezuela and Colombia.

Cartaya was a versatile individual. He was also accused of financing terrorist activities by Orlando Bosch’s notorious anti-Castro terrorist group. A WFC official, one Duney Pérez Alamo, was a member of the Bosch group, and an intimate of Gaspar Jiménez, the Bosch operative arrested in Mexico in 1976 when he attempted to kidnap the Cuban consul-general in Mexico City. Mexican government sources quoted by Lernoux claim that the government had evidence that WFC put up \$50,000 to break Jiménez out of jail, on condition that Jiménez keep his mouth shut about WFC.

WFC’s ties into major narcotics traffickers were extensive.

Drug Enforcement Administration files record that one of Cartaya’s closest associates was a narcotics wholesaler working with the Santos Traficante mafia group. In any case, a finance company linked to Traficante, Dominion Mortgage Corporation, listed its offices at the same address as Cartaya’s WFC. The DEA also claimed that a WFC employee named Enrique “Kaki” Argomaniz was a suspected drug- and gun-runner, and the brother of a known drug wholesaler, Alberto Argomaniz.

Oswaldo Cisneros confirmed to Venezuela’s *Resumen* magazine on Aug. 12, 1984, that he had worked with WFC’s Cartaya, but insisted, “I never knew, nor can I affirm that Cartaya has been tied” to the drug trade. According to his account, Cartaya and Cisneros did indeed jointly found a subsidiary of WFC in 1975-76; the relationship lasted a year, after which Cartaya’s relationship with Inversiones Fenix ended, and nothing more allegedly was heard from them.

Cisneros’s partner Tinoco

Gustavo Cisneros’s partner in a wide range of enterprises is Pedro Tinoco, Jr., a lawyer and the Venezuelan representative of the Banque Sudameris, the bank of Jesuit financial interests and the Venetian insurance companies. Informally, Tinoco is referred to as “Chase Manhattan’s man” in Caracas, as well as the main contact of the Rothschild family. As chief executive of Venezuela’s Banco Latino, he is a major figure in the informal “Grupo Occidente,” the dominant business power on the Venezuelan-Colombian border, one of the most concentrated sites for drug cultivation in the world.

Tinoco is described by Caracas bankers as “the smartest banker in town—young, sharp, and on the move.” He also may be one of the dirtiest. His ties to the Cisneros Rendiles family are such that they are perceived as one group. In 1981, for example, Gustavo Cisneros appointed him chairman of the board of directors of the Cisneroses’ Cada Supermarket chain.

When Banco Latino decided to build a new Caracas headquarters in 1980, Tinoco borrowed the funds from Banque Sudameris, Banca della Svizzera Italiana, American Express International Banking Corporation, and Araven Finance Ltd. (a joint partnership of Kuwait International Investment Co., Morgan Grenfell, Venezuela's Banco Consolidado, and Tinoco's Banco Latino).

As documented throughout this volume, this is the group which handles very large amounts of illegal money. The offices of Sudameris, American Express, and the more venerable Venetian insurance companies are omnipresent through Ibero-America. They dominate the insurance and re-insurance business and a great deal besides. Ibero-America lost over \$100 billion in "flight capital," most of it illegal, during 1981-83, and continues to lose funds to the offshore banking system. Phony invoices, phony insurance policies, phony subsidiaries employing phony consultants and chartering phony ships and planes, turn into offshore bank accounts, and thence into condominiums in Miami or whatever. There is a ghost economy whose purpose is to extract funds from Ibero-America, and it is maintained by the billion-dollar companies like Assicurazioni Generali. As noted, the Cisneros group itself has \$1 billion outside Venezuela.

Gustavo Cisneros Rendiles, Oswaldo Cisneros Fajardo, Pedro Tinoco, and their friends maintain one leg in this ghost economy. They operate at a level well above that of the country's mere politicians, whom they may grace on occasion with financial backing to obtain a favor here and there. They rub shoulders continuously—perhaps with a slight shudder—with the likes of Hernando Cartaya and World Financial Corporation. As reported earlier, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank does not keep bags of heroin in its vaults, nor does it habitually lend to the merchants in up-country Thailand who gather the opium harvest; it provides a central banking function and currency for the hundreds of overseas Chinese banks who do. Citibank does not wittingly handle illegal flight capital, directly; its "international personal banking" officers maintain a short list of former colleagues to do this for them, so that Citibank may be the ultimate recipient of these deposits. The HongShang describes this as "free enterprise," and ideologues like the Mont Pelerin Society offer philosophical justifications.

The point is not so much that Oswaldo Cisneros got his hand stuck in the cookie jar, which is amusing enough, but rather that the Organizacion Diego Cisneros, the Grupo Latino, and the rest of their ilk collaborate with the bankers for the Jesuit order and the clearinghouses of the ancient European *fondi* to order the affairs of nations and their financial systems, such that an Hernández Cartaya will be available any time the bankers snap their fingers. In the tidepool of the financial underworld, thugs and crooks like Cartaya vie with each other for the good graces of the Olympians, who pick their servants from among the survivors.

Pope takes on IMF, terrorists in Peru

by Susan Welsh

Pope John Paul II, during his five-day visit to Peru which began Feb. 1, braved a red-alert threat to his own security to deliver a vigorous challenge to the international financial oligarchy whose austerity conditionalities in the Third World are breeding despair, pseudo-religious cults, drugs, and terrorism. The spiritual and social crisis affecting the countries of Ibero-America, he said repeatedly throughout his four-nation tour, cannot be solved without also resolving "the issues that depend on the international economic order."

In Ayacucho, Peru, the stronghold of the Shining Path terrorist gang (*Sendero Luminoso*), he laid the blame for terrorism squarely on the international institutions that have fostered unemployment and desperate poverty. Although he did not name the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, his inference was unmistakable:

"The international community and institutions operating in the field of cooperation among nations must apply just measures in those relationships, especially in economic relations with developing countries. They have to abandon all discriminatory trade practices, especially in raw materials markets.

"By offering needed financial aid, they have to seek, by mutual agreement, conditions which permit aid to those peoples to get out of a situation of poverty and underdevelopment: renouncing imposing financial conditions which, in the long run, instead of helping those countries to improve their situation, sink them deeper and even can bring them to desperate conditions which bring conflicts whose magnitude cannot be calculated."

The assassination threat

The Pope's trip and his message were opposed by powerful international banking interests and aristocratic families who are trying to build a new feudal order from the ruins of nations like Peru. First among these, as *EIR* has documented, is the Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP) cult and its backers from Europe's ancient noble families such as the Braganças and Thurn und Taxis. This grouping, with the

connivance of East bloc intelligence services, constitutes the principal threat to the Pope's life, and security experts had warned that the Peruvian leg of the Pontiff's trip would provide the most likely opportunity for an assassination attempt.

Thus the world watched on television as the Pope was forced to make his way through million-person crowds, enveloped in a strange-looking bullet-proof-glass contraption. As he arrived at the airport in Lima on Feb. 3, the Shining Path delivered a flamboyant pyrotechnical show of force, plunging the city into darkness by dynamiting electrical towers just as his plane was taxiing down the runway. Then suddenly hundreds of lanterns were lit on a hillside overlooking the city, in the shape of a giant hammer and sickle. The Pope drove through the blacked-out city and addressed crowds in the darkness from the balcony of the Vatican's embassy.

In his speech in Ayacucho, the Pope appealed to the Shining Path terrorists, "those that have allowed themselves to be fooled by false ideologies," to put an end to the senseless violence which has taken 5,000 lives in four years:

"If your objective is a more just and brotherly Peru, seek the pathways of dialogue and not those of violence. . . . Evil is never a path toward the good. You cannot destroy the lives of your brothers; you cannot continue spreading panic among mothers, wives, and daughters. You cannot continue intimidating the elderly. Because of that, I plead with pain in my heart, at the same time with firmness and hope, that you will reflect about the path you have taken. . . .

"I ask you, therefore, in the name of God: Change your path! Convert to the cause of peace and reconciliation! You still have time! Many tears of innocent victims wait for your answer."

The Pope's extremely tight security protected him from several threats and assassination attempts. One thousand soldiers protected his residence at the nunciature in Lima. As the Pontiff was speaking at a racetrack in Lima, an armed man successfully evaded the security check at the entrance and was only stopped at a secondary check-point. Five men with false press credentials were arrested when they attempted to climb to the platform with the Pope. In Ayacucho, Mayor Leonor Zamora, a sympathizer of the Shining Path terrorists, was stopped at the entrance to the airport. She was dressed in black, carrying a cross, and leading a group of 50 carrying a banner that read, "Thou shalt not kill." She said she was going to hand the Pope letters denouncing the violation of the "human rights" of the terrorists. She was not allowed to enter the premises because she refused to go through a metal detector.

No to the 'false prophets'

Throughout his tour, the Pope directed his fire against the Marxist-Jesuit "Theology of Liberation," calling on the faithful to remain true to the spiritual values of their Church. In Piura, he condemned "the falsities and false prophets, the re-

readings of the gospel in non-ecclesiastical terms inspired by social and political vision." He told the crowd of 100,000, "Evangelists must follow a strict and loving fidelity to the teachings of Jesus because they are not the owners of God's word but its ministers and servants."

Yet while attacking the "left-wing" Jesuits in this way, he was careful not to fall into the trap set for him by such "right-wing" groupings as the TFP. He stressed that the Church, while it opposes the revolutionary doctrines of the Theology of Liberation, is by no means against the liberation of a people enslaved by poverty and political oppression. His attacks on the "international institutions" behind the economic crisis and his many gestures toward the poor made that clear.

In Peru, where 35% of the population is Indian, living mainly in impoverished and isolated mountain areas, the Pope delivered a blow to the cultural relativism preached by anthropologists, liberation-theologians, and the *New York Times*. Instead of glorifying primitive culture, he stressed the universal character of Christianity, praised the missionaries, and stressed the need to bring higher levels of culture to the population, to stamp out cultism, superstition, and inhuman conduct.

In the jungle city of Iquitos, the Pontiff saluted the Amazon Indians: "You are among those destined to receive the message of Jesus Christ, because to the Pope and to the Church there is no distinction of races or cultures, given that to God there are not any Greeks, nor Jews, nor slaves, nor freemen, but Christ is for all."

And in Guasmo, he again attacked the manipulations of the false prophets and the cults: "Do not allow yourselves to be seduced by proselytizing campaigns promoted by groups and sects of little religious content, oriented toward making you lose your Catholic faith. Say no to bossism, which wants to utilize you as simple clients only at specific times. Say no to violence, which does nothing constructive. . . . Reject religious indifference, the extremist ideologies which preach hate, revenge, and atheism, or which, from another angle, put themselves in the service of despotism, of the pornography of power or money."

To the dismay of the drug-pushing financiers and the "Indianists" who glorify such "indigenous" practices as coca-chewing, the Pope told an audience of 1 million in Cuzco: "Egoism is also the cause of a corrupting business that has been created around the growing of coca, a product which natives sometimes use in a natural way as a stimulant of human activity, but which on becoming a drug has been transformed into a deadly poison that some exploit without the slightest scruples, with no concern about the grave moral responsibility of some reaping economic benefit at the cost of the physical and mental health of many, especially adolescents and youths who so often remain incapacitated from living decent lives."

Are Kissinger and friends pushing Pacific Basin economic development?

by Linda de Hoyos

As part of his January whistle-stop tour of Asia, which took him to seven countries, Henry Kissinger did not fail to make an appearance in Bangkok, Thailand. Traveling on a plane from Singapore to Bangkok with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savestila, Kissinger held a press conference during a short stopover at the Bangkok airport and met with Saburo Okita, the former Japanese foreign minister who is now a member of the consulting firm, Kissinger Associates.

Kissinger's publicized appearance in Bangkok served to put the imprimatur on a whole roster of conferences and seminars held in Thailand by colleagues of Kissinger who descended upon the country during the month of January. The subject of these operations was "Pacific Basin Economic Cooperation"—a euphemism for Kissinger's free enterprise concept of the destruction and looting of the ASEAN countries in coordination with Moscow.

- On Jan. 6-11, a conference was held in the northern Thai city Chiang Mai, sponsored by the Kissinger-allied Institute of East Asian Studies, Berkeley; the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta, which functions in association with Kissinger's own CSIS in Washington; and the Institute of Security and International Studies, Bangkok. Speakers included U.S. think tankers and representatives of the U.S. State Department, including Undersecretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz.

- From Jan. 12-14, many attendees from this conference moved south to Singapore, where Henry Kissinger and Singapore potentates held court for invited leaders of the ASEAN countries. This "gathering of old friends" included Indonesia's defense chief Benny Murdanni, Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi, Philippines Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Malaysian Education Minister Abdullah Bin Ahmad Badwai, and Indonesian Economics and Finance Minister Ali Wardhana.

- On Jan. 15, Kissinger arrived in Bangkok after a plane ride with Minister Siddhi, where he held his press conference at the Bangkok Airport.

- Jan. 15-16, a conference sponsored by the Honolulu-based Pacific Forum was held in Thailand with co-sponsorship from the Thai Foreign Ministry. The title of the confer-

ence was "Southeast Asia 1985-1995: Prosperity and Security."

The attendees at these conferences represent the same Anglo-American power establishment that imposed the November 17% devaluation on the Thai currency, the baht, through the International Monetary Fund and advisers from the Wharton School of Economics situated at the National Economic and Social Development Board. The devaluation begins the process of putting the Thai economy in the same barrel that has destroyed the economies of Ibero-America and now the Philippines.

The conference deployments are a significant upgrading of the operations against the national sovereignty, economy, and national security of this front-line state which has been unswerving in its loyalty to the United States as an ally. They took place precisely at the point that Thailand is under increasing pressure from a Vietnamese ground offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In the face of this security danger and the increased economic stress of Kampuchean refugees coming into Thailand, the November devaluation has forced a decrease in defense spending and placed an almost insurmountable roadblock in front of Thailand's plans to acquire the F-16A jet fighter to combat Soviet MiG-23s now stationed in Cam Ranh Bay. While Pentagon officials continue to pledge their commitment of military assistance to Thailand, Bangkok sources say that this is an offer of outdated equipment for which Thailand has no need.

The Pacific Basin hoax

According to a U.S.-based business source, Kissinger also went to Thailand with the aim of bringing to a halt the drive for the construction of the Kra Canal. "Henry will put that project back to bed," the source said. The great project was put on the Thai national agenda by two conferences over 1983-84 co-sponsored by the Thai Communications Ministry, the Fusion Energy Foundation, and *EIR*.

This hostility to the Kra Canal, which would function as the nexus point for industrializing of all Southeast Asia, calls the question on exactly what kind of "Pacific development" and "high-technology transfer" as discussed at the confer-

ences. According to the chairman of the Pacific Forum, Admiral James Vasey, the conference in Bangkok was designed to come up with policy options toward Southeast Asia that will be presented to the Reagan administration. For the economies of Southeast Asia, Vasey projects the development of infrastructure, particularly for energy purposes, and the development of light—not “smokestack industries” which would “not be appropriate.” This emphasis on light industry is exactly what was imposed on Ibero-America in the 1960s, with the result that those economies have progressed negatively toward industrialization, whereas an emphasis on heavy industry is the secret to the Japanese and now South Korean “economic miracles.”

As for high-technology transfer, this is to be done through attracting foreign investment into Southeast Asia. Southeast Asia offers an excellent opportunity for foreign investment, says Vasey, because of its “less-expensive labor.” That is: “High-technology transfer” is a cover phrase in the “Pacific Basin jargon” for the exploitation of cheap labor by foreign capital.

A sample representation

The Pacific Forum brought together a prestigious spectrum of the policy-making elite of all the ASEAN countries and Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, and Australia, with representation from the United States and Great Britain. The presence, however, of two individuals underscores the actual policy content behind the drive for Pacific cooperation as promoted by the Pacific Forum and like organizations.

- Saburo Okita, member of the board of Kissinger Associates. Okita is “Mr. Pacific Basin” in Japan, where he served as foreign minister under then Prime Minister Ohira in 1982. Within Japan, Okita is a member of the Miyazawa-Suzuki faction, which is known to oppose Japan’s participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative. Okita is also a member of the Trilateral Commission and the Club of Rome, both organizations which are ideologically and in practice opposed to the industrialization of the underdeveloped sector. Within Japan, Okita is the point-man for realizing the demands of Kissinger’s U.S. and European financial backers to open up Japan’s financial markets and force the yen to absorb responsibility for the unpayable world debt.

- Naya Seiji, director of the Resource Systems Institute for the East-West Center, Hawaii. Seiji is an econometric programmer at the East-West Center where the Club of Rome econometric program for Asia was originated in the late 1970s. The East-West Center is one of a group of private think tanks in the United States charged with coordination of the “New Yalta” division of the globe between the British-European oligarchy and the Soviet Union. The director of the East-West Center in the late 1970s was Harlan Cleveland, also director of the Aspen Institute international affairs program. The Aspen Institute is now directing the Eastern Establishment back-channel to the Kremlin against the Strategic Defense Initiative. The East-West Center is only one example

of such organizations represented at the Pacific Forum meeting, pointing to the fact that the dual downgrading of ASEAN security and upgrading of focus on its potential for looting is part and parcel of that New Yalta, with the Philippines an excellent case in point.

During 1975-79, the chairman of the board of governors of the East-West Institute was Herbert Cornuelle, who also sits on the board of the Private Investment Company of Asia. Cornuelle’s presence at the East-West Center provides a lead for another aspect of the Pacific Basin cooperation envisioned by Kissinger and company: drugs. Cornuelle is a past president of United Brands, the Dope, Inc. shipping company that brings cocaine and marijuana from Ibero-America into the United States and which has a charted history of association with organized crime. Among the members of the board of Cornuelle’s Private Investment Company of Asia is George Moore of Citibank. Moore is the manager in the United States of all the holdings of the Cisneros family, the premier dope-trafficking family of Venezuela (see page 32). PICA was incorporated in Panama, with operating headquarters in Singapore. Its counsel is Coudert Brothers, which also represents Sol Linowitz, the director of Marine Midland Bank—with major operations in Panama—which was bought up by the Asian dope-financing bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai.

These are but opening lines for investigation, but it is enough to make clear that for Thailand and all of ASEAN, the caution flags should be up.

Who attended the Pacific Forum conference

Alfred Deakin Brookes, chairman of Pacific Institute, Melbourne. Founding director of the Australian secret intelligence service. Member, policy council, Pacific Forum.

John Colvin, H.M. ambassador, retired; vice-president, director for international relations, Asia/Pacific, Chase Manhattan Bank.

U. Alexis Johnson, former U.S. undersecretary of state and ambassador to Thailand and Japan; currently director of the Atlantic Council.

Guy J. Paulker, consultant to Rand Corporation; member of Research Council, Pacific Forum.

Robert Scalapino, director of Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley; member of board of Council on Foreign Relations.

John Gunther Dean, U.S. ambassador to Thailand.

H. A. J. Staples, Her Britannic Majesty’s ambassador to Thailand.

Iran-Nicaragua axis plots terror spree

by Thierry Lalevée

President Reagan, speaking at the White House on Jan. 24, denounced the new Iranian-Nicaraguan relationship which recently emerged during the visit to Managua of Iran's Prime Minister Hussein Moussavi. Dismissed by the media as just another administration attack on the Sandinista regime, the real point was missed. Moussavi's visit had everything to do with the terror wave now hitting Europe and threatening to spill over into the United States.

The usually boastful Iranian media was itself quite mute on the visit, describing its purpose as the strengthening of commercial ties between the two countries—no word on why a prime minister would be dispatched for such a routine job. Even less was said about Moussavi's earlier stop in Havana. And when, upon Moussavi's return, the foreign ministers of Libya, Syria, and Iran conferred in Teheran on Jan. 27 to upgrade their "coordination in the fight against the United States," no connection was generally perceived.

Yet according to European-based intelligence sources who carefully monitored the course of these events, the conferences in Managua, Havana, and Teheran aimed at improving intelligence and terrorist coordination, so as to be able to strike in Europe and the Middle East as well as in the Western hemisphere.

Several regional and national conferences of the Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian intelligence services over recent months paved the way for this consolidation. As early as the last week of November, Syrian President Hafez al Assad had convened a security conference with intelligence head Gen. Ali Duba, Air Force intelligence chief Gen. Mohammed el Khouri, and Syria's "Gromyko," Abdelhalim Khaddam, giving them a six-months deadline to eliminate the "American agents" of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Yasser Arafat personally. At the same time, Libya's Muammar Qaddafi was presiding over a similar conference of Palestinian "rejectionists" of the PFLP-General Command of Ahmed Jibril. By late December, the Jibril group had assassinated PLO leader Fahd Qawasmeh in Amman, and by mid-January, Jibril's operations, under the leadership of Ali Duba, were upgraded by the creation of a 150-man-strong command squad.

But the terror squads sent to North Africa or, more recently, to Europe, have not had Palestinians loyal to Arafat as their sole targets. Syrian commandos entering Britain, France, or especially West Germany in recent weeks are reported to have played a key role in fostering the Direct Action and Red Army Faction terrorists. Meanwhile, reports from Libya indicate that Qaddafi is not satisfied with the use of Middle Eastern terrorists, and has begun to recruit former European mercenaries and members of extreme right-wing fascist groups with military experience for operations in Europe and the United States.

Cuba, East Germany, and the Soviet Union

The terrorist deployments directly serve Moscow's current strategic demands. This is the key to Moussavi's Central American journey, which occurred while Iranian Foreign Minister Sheikh Hussein Islamzadeh was meeting in Damascus on Jan. 21 with Akal Valimov of the Supreme Soviet.

Iranian-Nicaraguan relations have been developing for some time; in 1975, Iranian Islamic guerrillas were being trained under the sponsorship of the Sandinistas. According to intelligence sources, Nicaragua today harbors several permanent intelligence and military bases of the Islamic Amal of Hussein Moussavi, as well of the Party of God (Hezbollah) fanatics—organizations credited with organizing the numerous kamikaze operations against American forces in Lebanon. Khomeini's current moves in Nicaragua have nothing to do with his wish to convert the entire world to his version of Islam. Nicaragua is a key intelligence base from which to monitor the United States, and infiltrate commandos northward. Among the many Iranians to visit Nicaragua recently have been Mohsen Rezai, commander in chief of the Pasdarans (Revolutionary Guards), and Pasdarans Minister Rafiq-Dust.

It was following Moussavi's visit to Cuba that intelligence experts in Europe began noticing a more active role played by Cuban intelligence, the DGI, as well as some of the Cuban embassies in Europe, in directly supplying Syrian or European terrorists with sophisticated weapons. Between Havana, Moscow, and East Berlin, a new division of labor was worked out, to organize an explosion of European, Middle Eastern, and Islamic terrorism.

It may be that for the first time, Moscow and East Berlin have given the green light to the mullahs to hit Europe or the United States with kamikaze operations of the kind perpetrated in Lebanon. Reports have reached the West of new operational groups being formed within Iran and in Lebanon, under the command of Hussein Moussavi. Khomeini himself warned in a speech on Feb. 2 that "when the people throughout the world see that the Americans have built defense systems around the White House to protect it against terrorists actions which they say would be coming from Iran, then the people witness the real power and strength of Iran and of Islam!" He called on all "Muslim religious leaders to lead the fight against the great powers" and their junior partners.

A blow against the anti-nuclear lobby

Behind the decision to sweep aside the obstacles to nuclear power lies a new current of pro-technology optimism.

The German government's recent decisions to revive the country's stalled nuclear energy program and to expose the Soviet hand guiding the anti-nuclear protest movement, show the great potential that exists here for reversing two decades of anti-technology brainwashing by the zero-growthers.

This shift coincides with a growing recognition by the Kohl government that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is a *fait accompli*—and even an indispensable program to defend the Western alliance as a whole from the Soviet nuclear threat. Bonn has begun to drop its skepticism as a result of President Reagan's firm stand on the SDI since his re-election, plus numerous assurances by the President, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, SDI Director Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson, and other officials that the United States was by no means withdrawing its defense umbrella from Western Europe—quite the contrary.

Now the prospect of a German contribution to the high-technology research needed for the SDI and the space exploration program is threatening to liberate the pro-technology mainstream in the country from the regime of environmentalism. The Jan. 16 decision by the Kohl government to join the U.S. Columbus space station project inspired German industrialists to think about developing new technologies rather than complaining about competition from the Japanese.

After the decision on space research, nuclear energy became the next test case, and on Feb. 4 a decision was

announced to put a stop to nearly 10 years of controversy and build a nuclear fuel-reprocessing facility at Wackersdorf, in eastern Bavaria near the border with Czechoslovakia. The plan had been approved by the Bonn cabinet in January, and now the German Society for Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing (DWK) announced construction plans. Preliminary work on the site will begin soon.

A previous plan to build a reprocessing and nuclear waste storage facility in Lower Saxony was stalled following violent anti-nuclear protests in the 1970s. Since the current construction site is on state-owned land and there are no private land-owners involved, there will be no possibility of sabotage of construction permits by the anti-nuclear lobby.

This reprocessing project will ensure the safe disposal of nuclear waste, so that the nuclear industry can continue to function. It will allow the nuclear industry to reprocess and reuse spent nuclear fuel, and will enable the country to enrich lower-grade or spent fuel, opening up new prospects for the development of nuclear fission technologies.

Another sign of the technological optimism emerging is a new interest in the media in the "laser technology revolution"—the use of lasers both for industrial and medical application.

But most crucial was the government's decision to finally open its files on the anti-nuclear movement and leak to the press details of the abundant evidence of the subversive role of East

bloc intelligence agencies against Western nuclear power development.

As the report of the interior ministry shows, the Soviet KGB and East German secret intelligence have spent millions of deutschemarks to support the West German anti-nuclear movement, to pay off journalists, to encourage political and scientific sabotage of nuclear power. These agencies also resorted to direct sabotage, the ministry's report reveals. East German agents, for example, were deployed to spread radioactive wastes around nuclear power plants, to foster the hoax of a threat from nuclear radiation.

If the Kohl government decides to go beyond the present leaks and publish more of its security dossiers on the anti-nuclear movement, there is every reason to expect a decisive turn against the "green" anti-nuclear sentiment in the whole country. A recent public opinion poll documented that about two-thirds of the West German population is basically in favor of nuclear energy development, while only 14% opposes it.

Growing opposition to the environmentalist Green Party has recently come from the trade union movement and from industrialists who are fed up with the Greens' blockage of their investments. When the Green Party of Frankfurt published its election program early in February, denouncing the Hoechst Chemical Corporation as a "killer industry" which should be dismantled for the greater good of Mother Nature, Hoechst countered the attack promptly: Management and the union shop stewards joined forces on Feb. 5 to file a lawsuit against the Greens.

In the past companies and unions alike have tried to "convince" the Greens by endless "dialogues" rather than hitting back.

The truth about the war on drugs

The attorney general has called for popular support, while organized crime is murdering top police officers.

Just as occurred 10 years ago, when the government of the Mexican Republic declared a national war against the drug mafia which had turned the country into the principal exporter of heroin to the United States, the government of President Miguel de la Madrid is facing a similar problem but on a different scale.

In effect, during the last 12 months the international illegal-drug trafficking interests have exponentially increased the growing, marketing, and smuggling of dope on Mexican territory, either through direct cultivation or by using Mexico as a means of access to the United States. This phenomenon has not gone unperceived by the government; indeed, it has been taken as a direct and intolerable aggression. In turn, voices from the National Action Party have charged that the Mexican government is complicit in the narcotics traffic. But such an outrageously baseless opinion has not been put out by any other public or private entity of the country.

The cry of alarm was sent up by the attorney general, Sergio García Ramírez, last Oct. 12, speaking to the national coordinators of the anti-drug battle, when he charged that drug trafficking is "a cunning, merciless, corrosive kind of crime, endowed with great resources by which it is trying to fight us with the same force or *more* than we employ to destroy it." At that time, the attorney general made an unusual appeal to citizen groups which denounce drug pushing privately or

sotto voce, to do it in such a way that "it is transformed into a national clamor," so that they become "the great army fighting against drug traffic which attacks the whole of society." He added that in this way "we can, with relative speed and facility, give the dope traffic the answer that this aggressive criminality deserves."

The dramatic declaration by the high Mexican official reflected the ruthless war which the international drug traffickers have launched against Mexico's judicial and police authorities.

On Oct. 9, the second in command of the Federal Judicial Police (PJF), Samuel Barocio Mascarenas, was assassinated while raiding the safehouse of a network of Colombian and Bolivian drug runners whose Mexican partners had been captured in Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Torreón, in a crack-down against an extensive network smuggling cocaine to the United States.

On Oct. 15, Major Ceferino Ojeda Ojeda, chief of police in Culiacán, the capital of the state of Sinaloa, was gunned down by a narco-terrorist commando which ambushed him in the center of town. Culiacán used to be known around the world as the "Little Chicago" because of the gun-fights in the streets between rival drug-trafficking bands.

The assassination was carried out with AK-47 machine guns, which experts say were possibly of Chinese, Russian, East German, or Czechoslo-

vakian make. The drug gangs use these weapons for special executions and mainly for the "narcs" of Sinaloa state. How these weapons are getting into Mexico is a subject of debate.

Major Ojeda was distinguished as part of a group of honest and incorruptible law enforcement officials who had fought drug running as well as its political tentacles in both the radical-communist left and the extreme right. Another member of this group, Commander Guadalupe Leyva, was murdered by the drug mafia on almost the same day one year earlier in 1983.

At the beginning of November, an even more serious atrocity took place against the chief of the Interpol group of the Federal Judicial Police, Jorge Miguel Aldana, when his helicopter was shot down in a battle against drug runners in the mountains of the state of Veracruz, on the Gulf of Mexico. Aldana distinguished himself by his enthusiasm in fighting drugs. Nonetheless, at the beginning of January it became known that Commander Aldana had asked for an indefinite leave of absence as the chief of the PJF's narcotics squad.

Then, in early February, it was learned that the second in command of the PJF, who replaced the murdered Barocio in October, had been assassinated at the hands of the drug traffickers fighting the police in a village of the state of Colima, on the Pacific coast. During the burial ceremony, Attorney General García Ramírez stated that many criticisms are made in Mexico against the police, but the honest cops struck down in the fight against organized crime are not honored.

Some analysts of these events see a conspiracy to crush the police officials directly involved in fighting drugs in Mexico. But soon, there will be some surprises.

Foreign minister puts foot in mouth

Palme's foreign minister played down the Soviet threat and scorned Sweden's navy—yet Palme comes out stronger!

At a Jan. 31 dinner in Stockholm with six journalists, Sweden's Foreign Minister Lennart Bodström questioned the reports of submarine incursions into Swedish waters, and scorned the Swedish navy's unfruitful attempts to capture a Soviet submarine—the only proof the Palme regime would accept in determining from which country the submarines are deployed.

During the dinner, which was hosted by journalist Harald Hamrin of the liberal daily *Dagens Nyheter*, Bodström charged that nobody can say that there have been submarine violations of Swedish waters since the famous Hors Bay incident in the fall of 1982, when photographs were released of tracks of Soviet mini-submarines on the sea bed.

Bodström also accused the Swedish military of chasing ghosts, and praised the calm Norwegian and Finnish reactions to the Soviet cruise missile provocation on Dec. 28, 1984, reactions he contrasted to Swedish hysteria over Soviet submarine intrusions, whose very existence he doubted.

During the intervening days between the foreign minister's outrageous statements on Jan. 31 and their publication in *Dagens Nyheter* on Feb. 3, Harald Hamrin, a notorious Moscow conduit, published two prominent articles on the Soviet perception of submarine operations in Swedish waters. Hamrin, who was trained at the University of Moscow in the 1960s before starting his journalistic career at *Dagens Nyheter*, skillfully designed the articles to set up the foreign

minister the day after.

The message of the articles is that Sweden must accept Moscow's claim of uncontested military control over the entire Baltic Sea or face the tragic consequences of challenging Soviet power. In the first article, Hamrin "revealed" that Soviet mini-submers operated in Swedish waters throughout the 1970s.

In the second article, Hamrin affirms that "the Soviets regard the Baltic Sea as their inland lake. Submarine intrusions must be seen against this background. For a longer period, Sweden has acted in such a way that the Soviet Union may have believed that the Swedish government not only knew of but also silently tolerated the intrusions."

After the dramatic revelations of Soviet submarine intrusions during 1981-82, the Swedes began to upgrade their anti-submarine warfare capabilities, which may have created a problem, Hamrin writes: "It is possible that the Soviets misinterpreted this, one source tells *Dagens Nyheter*. They may have imagined that Sweden no longer accepted Soviet behaviour that Sweden had tolerated for 40 years. They may have believed that Sweden wanted to roll-back the Soviet Union in a vital area."

This sophist's argument, ridiculous as it seems, concluded: "This interpretation gives reason for great pessimism over future submarine affairs, *Dagens Nyheter's* source says. One cannot avoid the feeling that the whole thing will come to a tragic end."

It was after this barrage of psy-war that Foreign Minister Bodström's pe-

culiar view of the matter was released to the public. At first, the military leadership as well as the political opposition was outraged. Banner headlines included threats to resign from both the commander in chief and the chief of staff of the armed forces. The three opposition parties in parliament raised a vote of no confidence against the foreign minister personally, arguing pathetically that they—the "opposition"—wholeheartedly supported Premier Olof Palme's foreign policy, but that the foreign minister did not.

Palme, in supreme disregard of the truth, publicly decreed that the foreign minister—"as always"(!)—is of the same opinion as the government and the military, while Defense Minister Anders Thunborg, who is viewed by the military as "their man" in the government, privately convinced the military leadership to stay cool. Adding to the demoralization of the military, a large winter maneuver, termed "Western Frontier," goes on through February along Sweden's border with Norway, a most unlikely adversary.

While this poor show was still going on, Moscow's favorite journalist Harald Hamrin appeared on a nationally televised talk show, explaining the unfolding scenario: The three opposition parties would now call for a vote of no confidence, they would be defeated, and Palme would come out stronger than before.

And indeed, after all "opposition" parties declared their full confidence in Palme, and Palme declared his confidence in Foreign Minister Bodström, the parliament with its socialist majority easily defeated the impotent vote of no confidence against Bodström on Feb. 8. While the current foreign minister admittedly isn't the greatest one could think of, Palme's current opposition remains his chief political asset.

International Intelligence

Seaga says marijuana is only minor problem

The importance of marijuana production for the economy of Jamaica has been grossly exaggerated, according to Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who told *Washington Post* editors that his government is taking "draconian measures" to reduce production of the drug, including restricting access to tourist beaches to authorized drug salesmen. The tourist trade, Seaga explained, is being affected by those undesirables.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that 1,850 metric tons of marijuana, with a wholesale value in the United States of \$2.3 billion, was packaged last year for shipment to the United States. The value of that marijuana for farmers and middlemen in Jamaica was about \$82 million. Jamaica supplies 14% of the marijuana smoked in the United States, giving it third place after Colombia and Mexico.

Seaga is currently in the United States to try to convince Vice-President George Bush that the DEA figures are wrong. His position, however, was challenged on Feb. 1 by John T. Cusack, the senior staff member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, who said that money from the sale of marijuana "makes the world go round" in Jamaica, and that Seaga would lose considerable political support if he instituted an island-wide program to destroy the marijuana crop. Cusack said that as an alternative, Seaga has opted for "interdiction rather than eradication," and that "this approach has never worked anywhere in the world. They are tolerating production. . . ."

Jack Anderson tries to stop European SDI aid

Columnist Jack Anderson is trying to poison the well of the incipient Euro-American technological cooperation on President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Target number one is West Germany, the European country which has swung farthest toward the SDI. In a column picked up by

400 American newspapers, Anderson blasted West Germany as "the West's worst security risk," given its purportedly "lax surveillance of technology transfers to the Soviet bloc." Anderson's article, according to the German conservative daily *Die Welt*, aims at "strengthening an atmosphere in public opinion where Americans should exert utmost caution in technological cooperation with the European partners."

Anderson leaked a "CIA report" allegedly depicting West Germany as "the largest single source of high-value Western technology yet secured by the Kremlin." The report is allegedly stamped "not to be made available to foreigners." Anderson, adds *Die Welt*, had already, on Jan. 31, "fingered West Germany and asserted that the Germans had no interest in limiting a highly profitable trade of Western technology" with the Soviets, and therefore opposed any attempt to "give teeth to the Cocom list." The list registers sensitive technologies whose export to the Soviet bloc is embargoed by the OECD nations.

U.S.S.R. attacks Japan's support of 'Star Wars'

In a commentary dealing with Japanese responses to the upcoming American-Soviet arms-control talks, *Izvestia*, the official newspaper of the Soviet government, wrote on Feb. 4 that Tokyo's officially optimistic reactions "sound false."

"The Japanese government does not intend to give up its traditional policy of playing into the hands of those forces in the U.S.A. who are least interested in the successful completion of the Soviet-American dialogue. . . . Japan has already agreed to the cooperation of Japanese companies with American arms concerns to build the most modern space-weapon systems."

The Japanese must know, *Izvestia* continues, that in Geneva, the solution of the question of space weapons will be of "key importance. Without banning the militarization of space, the talks on the problem of nuclear arms would be deprived of any sense and prospect." To support those who insist on space militarization de facto means complicity with the forces who are striving to

prevent a successful outcome of the upcoming Soviet-American negotiations."

John Gavin insults Mexico—again

At a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City during the first week of February, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin said Mexican critics "complain about U.S. protectionism instead of taking advantage of being next to the largest and most open market in the world." He said U.S. trade practices were deliberately distorted in reports by people "committed to the deterioration" of relations.

The *Journal of Commerce* commented: "The unusually caustic tone of his latest remarks, reported widely in the local press, was calculated to rile both private sector exporters and the Mexican trade policy officials' whom Mr. Gavin said 'focus too narrowly on perceived trade problems at the price of overlooking real opportunities to increase trade.'" It continued: "Mr. Gavin's sharp-edged address was expected to spark a fresh round of polemical commentary about his conduct as the U.S. envoy here."

Rockefellers behind cults in Ibero-America

Nelson Rockefeller and his family's interests are behind the subversive work of American-based Protestant fundamentalists in Ibero-America, reports the West German weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel* on Feb. 4. Although the magazine attempts to twist the facts into a "Yankee conspiracy," the prominence of the Rockefellers in the genocide lobby to which the Catholic Church is a major obstacle leaves little doubt of the meaning of the expose.

Rockefeller, after his trip to Ibero-America in 1968, decided that the Catholic Church was the worst enemy of "American interests" on the continent, reports the weekly. He and his collaborators planned the wave of fundamentalist movements on the continent which have steadily undermined the influence of the Catholics. They

sent paid volunteers and used such pretenses as earthquake relief to funnel millions of dollars into the fundamentalist networks, whose genocidal nature is summarized in such figures as former Guatemalan dictator Rios Montt. *Der Spiegel* cites Montt as well as Paraguayan dictator Stroesser.

New Zealand, Australia support Soviets, Britain

In measures unprecedented since the ANZUS military pact was set up shortly after World War II, the nations of New Zealand and Australia have refused to cooperate in defense-related matters with the United States. New Zealand's Labor Prime Minister David Lange has informed the United States that U.S. nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed vessels will no longer be given base rights in "nuclear free" New Zealand. The refusal to allow U.S. nuclear armed vessels to dock effectively cancels the scheduled Sea Eagle exercises of the three-way pact.

At the same time, Australian Labor Prime Minister Bob Hawke, in Washington for meetings regarding the ANZUS pact, informed U.S. officials that Australia will in all likelihood not be participating in future U.S. MX-missile tests in the South Pacific. Australia has routinely provided refueling and food facilities for the tests, as well as providing monitoring capabilities for the splashdown of tested MX missiles in the Pacific. Hawke will also shortly be voicing "major objections" to the American SDI program, according to Australian newspapers. Seasoned observers note that the so-called "leftist" governments of the two island countries are taking orders on these matters from the "right-wing" government of Britain's Margaret Thatcher.

Russian Orthodox Church leads anti-SDI drive

As part of a concerted mobilization of the Russian population and various foreign "peace movements," Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia renewed his attacks

on beam weapons in a statement to the Soviet news agency Novosti on Feb 1.

He said that it is "the duty of all religions and people" to call for peace as "the sacred gift of life" and to "stop the impending threat of the arms race being spread to outer space."

The next day, Russian Orthodox Metropolitan Antonii, in a statement broadcast in Russian on Radio Moscow, also condemned President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative program saying that the "imperialist circles" led by the United States are carrying out plans to militarize outer space with the aim of achieving a "first-strike capability" against the Soviet people. The Metropolitan called on the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva to overcome the "Star Wars" plans of President Reagan.

Moscow renews attacks against China

Political tensions between Moscow and Peking have flared up once again, this time over the visit of American General Vessey to China, and over the worsening of relations between China and Vietnam.

On Feb. 1, *Pravda* sharply criticized the expansion of American-Chinese military ties behind "a veil of thick secrecy." The head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Vessey, had been a welcome guest because of his "rich experience" as a participant in the "aggressive wars" of the United States in Korea and Vietnam. *Pravda* spoke of a "strategic partnership" between Washington and Peking.

On the previous day, the Soviet news agency TASS responded angrily to an article in *Peking Review* on Afghanistan, calling it an "unfriendly gesture in the style of official American propaganda." China, TASS claimed, has become the "second center" of the "undeclared war" against Russian satrapy Afghanistan, overshadowed only by the United States.

At the same time, tensions between China and Vietnam are bringing the two countries closer to war. According to the Jan. 30 *London Guardian*, Chinese foreign minister Wu threatened Vietnam with a "second lesson" if it continues its aggressive acts.

Briefly

● **MILITARY SPECTATOR**, the official publication of the Dutch Army and Air Force Society, published in its February issue an extensive report on beam weapons by Heinz Horeis of the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF). Horeis is co-author of the recently published German-language book, *Strahlenwaffen (Beam Weapons)*.

● **AL ALAM**, the Moroccan daily newspaper, gave prominent coverage on Jan. 11 and Jan. 18 to the activities of the Schiller Institute. The first report stressed the Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man, which attacks the IMF in the language of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. The second report focused on Helga Zepp-LaRouche and her call for an Indira Gandhi Memorial Economic Summit meeting to reform the world's debt structure. The Tunisian daily *Al Amal*, on Feb. 2, published an interview with the Institute's Webster Tarpley, explaining the importance of U.S. beam-weapon development and why Third World countries should support it.

● **BRAZILIAN** President-elect Tancredo Neves on Feb. 5 urged Ibero-American nations to agree on mutual objectives in renegotiating their debts. He told a Mexico City press conference that bilateral negotiations with banks were not enough and that "mutual objectives" should be set. But, as in previous stops in his current continental tour, Neves came out strongly against any debt moratorium or debtors' cartel.

● **ILSE VON GREBMER**, an Austrian noblewoman, hosted a latter-day Congress of Vienna by bringing together many descendants of the original congress participants at a masked ball in Milan in late January. She declared that many world problems would be solved today "if the spirit of the Vienna Congress would be revived."

Defense budget 'minimum for national security'

by Kathleen Klenetsky

On Feb. 4, the President formally requested that Congress approve a Pentagon spending plan for \$277.5 billion—an after-inflation increase of 5.9%. The composition of the budget makes it clear where the administration's priorities lie: funds for an additional 48 MX missiles, a tripling of funds for the Strategic Defense Initiative, to \$3.7 billion, and a beefing-up of the U.S. contribution to the defense of NATO.

To the great satisfaction of the Soviet Politburo, the plan was immediately greeted by a preprogrammed outpouring of criticism from the Eastern Establishment media, Congress, and the nuclear-freeze lobby, which vowed in unison that they would fight to slash the budget increase by half, or freeze the budget altogether.

In response, Reagan and Weinberger have come out forcefully defending their proposed budget as, in Weinberger's words, the "absolute minimum necessary" to ensure the security of the United States and its allies. The Pentagon chief went before the Senate and House Armed Services Committee and the Senate Budget Committee, to warn of the consequences of reducing the budget.

At Senate Budget Committee hearings on Feb. 7, Weinberger bluntly asserted that a freeze on defense spending would send a signal around the world "that we simply lack the will" to defend ourselves, and would "decimate the ability of the department to continue programs now in effect." He said the freeze would result in deletion of all 23 new warships in the 1986 budget; shutting down production lines for many weapons, such as the nation's three front-line fighters, the F-14, F-15, and F-16; a 50% reduction in army and air force helicopter programs; a two-year delay in deployment of the D-5 Trident missile; two fewer Trident submarine purchases; and the termination of several key transport programs.

The President, in a meeting with a group of trade and business representatives at the White House Feb. 5, stated

that further defense cuts would weaken the nation in the face of the "unprecedented military buildup of the Soviet Union." His defense secretary provided a detailed—and frightening—picture of what that Soviet buildup looks like in his Annual Report to Congress issued Feb. 4, documenting the giant gains the Soviets have made over the last decade, not only in offensive but active and passive defensive systems as well.

In response to questions from congressmen about the possibility of "saving money" by stretching out funding for the SDI and MX, Weinberger warned that this would be "the very worst signal to send the Soviets," convincing them that they could achieve their "principal objective of stopping the SDI" and derailing the U.S. strategic modernization program "through a vote in Congress." Weinberger emphasized that the MX is "absolutely not a bargaining chip," and urged Congress to release funds for the 21 MX missiles approved last year. Those funds have been held up by the so-called "Aspin amendment," named for chief sponsor Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), who recently took over the influential House Armed Services Committee.

Answering criticisms of European NATO members leveled by Sens. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Bill Cohen (R-Maine), and Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.), Weinberger warned Congress that "threats and intimidation" typified by the "Nunn amendment" of last June for a troop withdrawal from Europe were "fatally wrong." "We are not in Europe for altruistic reasons," Weinberger said. "We are there because it is our front line of defense. . . . We could not live in a world where Europe was overrun."

As Weinberger stated in testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 4, "the defense budget cannot be regarded as a tool of fiscal policy. The defense budget is different from other federal spending" because it is determined "by external threats" over which we have no control.

In reply to demands that the defense department do "its share" to reduce the budget deficit, Weinberger also stressed in congressional testimony that every dollar cut from the defense budget does not produce a corresponding dollar reduction in the federal deficit, since defense spending produces jobs and tax revenues. Moreover, terminating military-production programs already in process is extremely costly, because the Pentagon must pay termination costs, often in the hundreds of millions of dollars, to defense contractors.

Congress vs. national security

But neither these arguments, nor the fact that the budget is both \$2 billion less than the spending figure approved by Congress four months ago and a sharp reduction from the final military-spending projections of the Carter administration, have deterred the majority of Congressmen from pressing their stupid and dangerous campaign to gouge the Pentagon budget, eliminating if possible such crucial programs as the SDI and the MX.

Proclaiming that the defense budget must fall victim to the same "economic realities" as the rest of the federal budget, such figures as Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), Sens. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), Joe Biden (D-Dela.), Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), and Charles Mathias (D-Md.), Rep. Aspin, and many others put on a disgusting spectacle of cowardice, duplicity, and outright treason this week, announcing, as Nunn put it, "The question isn't whether military spending will be slashed, but by how much."

At this point, "moderate-conservative" Republicans like Dole who previously had embraced a defense freeze have backed off and are offering a "compromise" 3% increase. That figure has also been mentioned by leading Democrats including Rep. Jim Wright of Texas. But, as Weinberger stressed to the House Armed Services Committee, 3% is half of the "bare minimum" necessary to sustain U.S. national security. Anything less than the 5.9% requested by the administration would dangerously impair American defense capabilities.

Nevertheless, Capitol Hill sources report that Aspin, Nunn, Kennedy, Biden, and their cronies intend to do just that, primarily by attacking two specific systems, the MX and the SDI. This gaggle exploited Weinberger's appearances on Capitol Hill to attack the beam-defense program as "destabilizing," a "romantic fantasy," and unworkable.

Commitment to SDI 'total'

If there is a certain hysterical edge to these attacks, it stems from the awareness among the SDI opponents that Weinberger and the President have placed the program at the top of their military agenda. Reagan laid the foundation in a report, issued just days before the defense budget, charging the Soviets with violations of the ABM Treaty, and documenting their long-term engagement in the development of defensive capabilities (see page 50).

In his House Armed Services Committee testimony, Weinberger stated that the "depth of commitment to the SDI is total, as far as I'm concerned and as far as the President is concerned. . . . Our commitment to the idea . . . is complete." In other congressional testimony, he warned: "The Soviets are tremendously opposed to the SDI. It would be a great mistake to reduce [its funding]. It is the principal objective of the Soviets to stop it. . . . But it is President Reagan's principal priority."

Reagan himself made a personal appeal for the SDI in his State of the Union address Feb. 6. "It is the most hopeful possibility of the nuclear age," he said. "But it is not well understood. . . . Its purpose is to deter war, in the heavens and on earth." The Soviets "already have strategic defenses that surpass ours . . . and a research program covering roughly the same areas of technology we're exploring." Some critics, Reagan noted, "say that the research will take a long time. The answer to this is: 'Let's get started.'"

Reagan and Weinberger are not only taking the case for the SDI to the American people, but to Western Europe as well, where Soviet-sponsored terrorism and assassinations are directed at key figures in SDI-linked operations. On Feb. 8, Weinberger began a five-day trip to Britain and Germany for high-level meetings with defense and other officials, telling a press conference upon arrival in Britain that his purpose was to bring the Allies into the program.

As Weinberger Annual Report to Congress stated: "Because the security of the United States is inextricably linked to the security of our friends and allies, the SDI program will not confine itself solely to an exploration of technologies with a defensive potential against ICBMs and SLBMs. We will also examine, and at the same time work to achieve, technologies that will be effective against shorter range ballistic missiles. . . . Given its potential contribution to collective security, SDI will be a major topic of mutual interest, and therefore will continue to be discussed with our friends and allies over the months and years ahead."

Economic benefits

In what could signal an extremely significant shift in the administration's approach, Weinberger stressed to the House Armed Services Committee that the SDI is a program "involving a very great deal of high-technology research and development that is transferable to the civilian economy, just like the space shuttle or the space program." Such military R&D can have "enormous benefits to the civilian economy." Although he did not mention the SDI by name, program director Gen. James Abrahamson gave a private briefing the same day revealing that he has brought in a NASA scientist to look into SDI technology's transfer to the civilian economy.

Should the administration choose to emphasize the SDI's role as a "science driver" for a second industrial revolution—as *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche has repeatedly advised—then Reagan's dream of presiding over a Second American Revolution would indeed come to pass.

The President's unclassified report on Soviet arms-control violations

The following is the text of a message to the Congress, transmitting the President's unclassified Report on Soviet Non-compliance with Arms Control Agreements as required by the FY-1985 Defense Authorization Act. Released by the White House News Service on Feb. 1, it has been blacked out by the U.S. national media.

To the Congress of the United States:

During 1984, at the request of the Congress, I forwarded two reports to the Congress on arms control compliance. The first, forwarded last January, was an in-depth analysis of seven specific issues of violations or probable violations by the Soviet Union of arms control obligations and commitments. The second report, forwarded in October, was an advisory study prepared independently by the General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament. These reports indicate that there is cause for serious concern regarding the Soviet Union's conduct with respect to observance of arms control agreements.

In the FY-1985 Defense Authorization Act and the Conference Report on that Act, the Congress called for additional classified and unclassified reports regarding a wide range of questions concerning the Soviet Union's compliance with arms control commitments. The Administration is responding to these requests by providing both classified and unclassified reports which update the seven issues initially analyzed in the January 1984 report, and analyze a number of additional issues.

In this unclassified report the United States Government reaffirms the conclusions of its January 1984 report that the U.S.S.R. has violated the Helsinki Final Act, the Geneva Protocol on Chemical Weapons, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, and two provisions of SALT II: telemetry encryption and ICBM modernization. The United States Government also reaffirms its previous conclusions that the U.S.S.R. has probably violated the SS-16 deployment prohibition of SALT II and is likely to have violated the nuclear testing yield limit of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty. In addition, the United States Government has determined that the U.S.S.R. has violated the ABM Treaty (through the siting,

orientation and capability of the Krasnoyarsk Radar), violated the Limited Test Ban Treaty, and violated the SALT II provision prohibiting more than one new type of ICBM, and probably violated the ABM Treaty restriction on concurrent testing of SAM and ABM components. Evidence regarding the U.S.S.R.'s compliance with the ABM Treaty provision on component mobility was determined to be ambiguous. In addition, the United States Government is concerned about Soviet preparations for a prohibited territorial ABM defense. Further, the U.S.S.R. was determined to be currently in compliance with those provisions of the SALT I Interim Agreement and its implementing procedures that deal with reuse of dismantled ICBM sites and with the reconfiguration of dismantled ballistic missile launching submarines.

Beyond the issues that are treated in the unclassified report released today, there are other compliance issues that will not be publicly disclosed at this time but which remain under review. As we continue to work on these issues, we will brief and consult with the Congress in detail and will, to the maximum extent possible, keep the public informed on our findings.

In order for arms control to have meaning and credibly contribute to national security and to global or regional stability, it is essential that all parties to agreements fully comply with them. Strict compliance with all provisions of arms control agreements is fundamental, and this Administration will not accept anything less. To do so would undermine the arms control process and damage the chances for establishing a more constructive U.S.-Soviet relationship.

As I stated last January, Soviet noncompliance is a serious matter. It calls into question important security benefits from arms control, and could create new security risks. It undermines the confidence essential to an effective arms control process in the future. With regard to the issues analyzed in the January 1984 report, the Soviet Union has thus far not provided satisfactory explanations nor undertaken corrective actions sufficient to alleviate our concerns. The United States Government has vigorously pressed, and will continue to press, these compliance issues with the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels.

Our approach in pursuing these issues with the Soviet Union is to ensure that both the letter and intent of treaty obligations and commitments will be fulfilled. To this end the Administration is: analyzing further issues of possible noncompliance; as noted above, seeking from the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels explanations, clarifications, and, where necessary, corrective actions; reporting on such issues to the Congress; and taking into account in our defense modernization plans the security implications of arms control violations. At the same time, the United States is continuing to carry out its own obligations and commitments under relevant agreements. Our objectives in the new negotiations which begin in March are to reverse the erosion of the ABM Treaty and to seek equitable, effectively verifiable arms control agreements which will result in real reductions and enhance stability. While all of these steps can help, however, it is fundamentally important that the Soviet Union take a constructive attitude toward full compliance with all arms control obligations and commitments.

The Administration and the Congress have a shared interest in supporting the arms control process. For this reason, increased understanding of Soviet violations or probable violations, and a strong congressional consensus on the importance of compliance to achieving effective arms control, will strengthen our efforts both in the new negotiations and in seeking corrective actions from the Soviet Union.

I look forward to continued close consultation with the Congress as we seek to make progress in resolving compliance issues and in negotiating sound arms control agreements.

Sincerely,
/s/ Ronald Reagan

The unclassified report provided to the Congress is attached.

Introduction

In January 1984, the President, in response to congressional requests, reported to the Congress on several issues involving violations or probable violations by the Soviet Union of existing arms control agreements, including: the Geneva Protocol on Chemical Weapons, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the Helsinki Final Act, the ABM Treaty, SALT II, and the Threshold Test Ban Treaty.

In that report the President stated:

"If the concept of arms control is to have meaning and credibility as a contribution to global or regional stability, it is essential that all parties to agreements comply with them. Because I seek genuine arms control, I am committed to ensuring that existing agreements are observed."

The President further noted that:

"Soviet noncompliance is a serious matter. It calls into question important security benefits from arms control, and could create new security risks. It undermines the confidence essential to an effective arms control process in the future. It increases doubts about the reliability of the U.S.S.R. as a

negotiating partner, and thus damages the chances for establishing a more constructive U.S.-Soviet relationship.

The current unclassified report provides updated information on seven issues previously reported and additionally reviews six other compliance issues that have been intensively studied since the January 1984 report was completed, for a total of thirteen issues. The six new cases involve questions of Soviet compliance with provisions of the SALT I Interim Agreement, the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) and the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

- With regard to the SALT I Interim Agreement, this report examines the evidence on two issues: 1) whether the U.S.S.R. has made prohibited use of remaining facilities at dismantled former ICBM sites; 2) whether the U.S.S.R. has reconfigured dismantled ballistic missile submarines in a manner prohibited by Treaty or Protocol provisions.

- With regard to the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT), this report examines whether the U.S.S.R. vented nuclear debris from underground nuclear tests beyond its territorial limits in contravention of the LTBT.

- With regard to the ABM Treaty, this report examines whether the U.S.S.R. has: concurrently tested SAM and ABM components; developed, tested or deployed mobile ABM components; and/or has provided a base for territorial defense.

In this report the United States Government reaffirms the conclusions of its January 1984 report that the U.S.S.R. has violated the Helsinki Final Act, the Geneva Protocol on Chemical Weapons, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, and two provisions of SALT II: telemetry encryption and ICBM modernization. The United States Government also reaffirms its previous conclusions that the U.S.S.R. has probably violated the SS-16 deployment prohibition of SALT II and is likely to have violated the nuclear testing yield limit of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty. In addition, the United States Government has determined that the U.S.S.R. has violated the ABM Treaty through the siting, orientation and capability of the Krasnoyarsk Radar and the Limited Test Ban Treaty and by testing the SS-X-25 ICBM in addition to the SS-X-24 ICBM, violated the SALT II new types provision limiting each party to one new type ICBM, and probably violated the prohibition against concurrent testing of SAM and ABM components. Moreover, the Soviet Union's ABM and ABM-related actions suggest that the U.S.S.R. may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory. Evidence regarding the U.S.S.R.'s compliance with the ABM Treaty provision on component mobility was determined to be ambiguous, and the U.S.S.R. was determined to be currently in compliance with provisions of the SALT I Interim Agreement and its implementing procedures that deal with re-use of dismantled ICBM sites and the reconfiguration of dismantled ballistic missile launching submarines.

In addition to the issues regarding Soviet compliance with arms control agreements which are addressed in this unclassified report, there are other compliance matters currently

under review which cannot be publicly disclosed at this time and which we intend to brief to the Congress on a classified basis in the near future.

In examining the issues in this unclassified report, as well as in the classified report to follow, we have focused on questions of Soviet noncompliance. Questions of Soviet noncompliance have not arisen with regard to several other provisions of these agreements, nor with certain other treaties, such as the Antarctic Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, the Environmental Modification Convention, and others.

The issues we have analyzed raise very serious concerns. The United States Government firmly believes that in order for arms control to have meaning and credibly contribute to national security and to global and regional stability, it is essential that all parties to agreements fully comply with them. Strict compliance with all provisions of arms control agreements is fundamental, and the United States government will not accept anything less: to do so would undermine the arms control process and damage the chances for establishing a more constructive U.S.-Soviet relationship.

The findings

Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and 1925 Geneva Protocol

1. Chemical, Biological, and Toxin Weapons

Treaty Status: The 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (the BWC) and the 1925 Geneva Protocol are multilateral treaties to which both the United States and the Soviet Union are parties. Soviet actions not in accord with these treaties and customary international law relating to the 1925 Geneva Protocol are violations of legal obligations.

Obligations: The BWC bans the development, production, stockpiling or possession, and transfer of: microbial or other biological agents or toxins except for a small quantity for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes. It also bans weapons, equipment and means of delivery of agents or toxins. The 1925 Geneva Protocol and related rules of customary international law prohibit the first use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices; and prohibits use of bacteriological methods of warfare.

Issues: The January 1984 compliance report addressed whether the Soviets are in violation of provisions that ban the development, production, transfer, possession and use of biological and toxin weapons. Soviet compliance was reexamined for this report.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that evidence during 1984 confirm and strengthen the conclusion of the January 1984, report that the Soviet Union has maintained an offensive biological warfare program and capability in violation of its legal obligation under the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention of 1972.

Although there have been no confirmed chemical and toxin attacks in Kampuchea, Laos, or Afghanistan in 1984, there is no basis for amending the January 1984 conclusion that the Soviet Union has been involved in the production, transfer and use of trichothecene mycotoxins for hostile purposes in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan in violation of its legal obligation under international law as codified in the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention of 1972.

Limited Test Ban Treaty

2. Underground Nuclear Test Venting

Treaty Status: The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)) is a multilateral treaty that entered into force for the United States and the Soviet Union in 1963. Soviet actions not in accord with this treaty are violations of a legal obligation.

Obligations: The LTBT specifically prohibits nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. It also prohibits nuclear explosions in any other environment "if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted."

Issue: The U.S. examined whether the U.S.S.R.'s underground nuclear tests have caused radioactive debris to be present outside of its territorial limits.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that the Soviet Union's underground nuclear test practices have resulted in the venting of radioactive matter and caused radioactive matter to be present outside the Soviet Union's territorial limits in violation of its legal obligation to the Limited Test Ban Treaty. The Soviet Union has failed to take the precautions necessary to minimize the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances despite U.S. request for corrective action.

Threshold Test Ban Treaty

3. Nuclear Testing and the 150 Kiloton Limit

Treaty Status: The Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) was signed in 1974. The Treaty has not been ratified but neither party has indicated an intention not to ratify. Therefore, both parties are subject to the obligation under customary international law to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the TTBT. Soviet actions that would defeat the object and purpose of the TTBT are therefore violations of their legal obligation. The United States is seeking to negotiate improved verification measures for the Treaty. Both Parties have separately stated they would observe the 150 kiloton threshold of the TTBT.

Obligation: The Treaty prohibits any underground nuclear weapon test having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons at any place under the jurisdiction or control of the Parties, begin-

ning March 31, 1976. In view of the technical uncertainties associated with estimating the precise yield of nuclear weapons tests, the sides agreed that one or two slight unintended breaches per year would not be considered a violation.

Issue: The January 1984 report examined whether the Soviets have conducted nuclear tests in excess of 150 kilotons. This issue was reexamined for this report.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that, while ambiguities in the pattern of Soviet testing and verification uncertainties continued in 1984, evidence available through the year confirms the January 1984 finding that Soviet nuclear testing activities for a number of tests constitute a likely violation of legal obligations under the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974, which banned underground nuclear tests with yields exceeding 150 kilotons. These Soviet actions continue despite U.S. requests for corrective measures.

Helsinki Final Act

4. Helsinki Final Act Notification of Military Exercises

Legal Status: The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed in Helsinki in 1975. This document represents a political commitment and was signed by the United States and the Soviet Union, along with many other States. Soviet actions not in accord with that document are violations of their political commitment.

Obligation: All signatory States of the Helsinki Final Act are committed to give prior notification of, and other details concerning, major military maneuvers, defined as those involving more than 25,000 ground troops.

Issues: The January 1984 compliance report examined whether notification of the Soviet military exercise Zapad-81 was inadequate and therefore a violation of the Soviet Union's political commitment under the Helsinki Final Act. The U.S.S.R.'s compliance with its notification commitment was reexamined for this report.

Finding: The U.S. government previously judged that the Soviet Union violated its political commitment to observe the prior-notification provisions of Basket I of the Helsinki Final Act, which requires notification and other information concerning exercises exceeding 25,000 ground troops. A major Warsaw Pact maneuver (Zapad-81), exceeding the 25,000 troop limit, was conducted in 1981 at a time great pressure was being put on Poland, and the Soviet Union did not provide the pre-notification or other information required. The judgment that the Soviet Union did not observe the prior notification provisions of the Helsinki Final Act is confirmed.

While the U.S.S.R. and Warsaw Pact states have generally taken an approach to the confidence-building measures of the Final Act which minimizes the information they provide, Soviet compliance with the exercise-notification provisions was much improved in 1983. However, during 1984, the U.S.S.R. returned to a minimalist stance, providing only the bare minimum required under the Final Act.

SALT I Interim Agreement

Treaty Status: The SALT I Interim Agreement entered into force for the United States and the Soviet Union in 1972. Dismantling procedures implementing the Interim Agreement were concluded in 1974. The Interim Agreement, by its own terms, was of limited duration and expired as a legally binding document in 1977. The applicability of the Interim Agreement to the actions of both parties has, however, been extended by the parties by a series of mutual political commitments, including the President's May 31, 1982 statement that the United States would refrain from actions which would undercut existing strategic arms agreements so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint. The Soviets have told us they would abide by the SALT I Interim Agreement and SALT II. Any actions by the U.S.S.R. inconsistent with this commitment are violations of its political commitment with respect to the Interim Agreement and its implementing procedures.

Two issues were analyzed for this report: Soviet activities at dismantled ICBM sites, and reconfiguration of a Yankee-Class ballistic missile submarine.

5. Mobile Missile Base Construction at Dismantled SS-7 ICBM Sites:

Obligation: The SALT I Interim Agreement and its procedures prohibit the parties from using facilities remaining at dismantled or destroyed ICBM sites for storage, support, or launch of ICBMs. Any Soviet actions inconsistent with this commitment are violations of a political commitment with respect to the Interim Agreement and its implementing procedures.

Issue: The U.S. examined whether the U.S.S.R. has used former ICBM sites in a manner inconsistent with its political commitment under the Interim Agreement and its implementing procedures.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that Soviet activity apparently related to SS-X-25 ICBM deployments at two former SS-7 bases does not at present violate the agreed implementing procedures of the SALT I Interim Agreement. However, ongoing activities raise concerns about compliance for the future, since use of "remaining facilities" to support ICBMs at deactivated SS-7 sites would be in violation of Soviet commitments. The U.S. will continue to monitor developments closely.

6. Reconfiguration of Yankee-Class Ballistic Missile Submarines

Obligations: The SALT I Interim Agreement and its procedures require that submarines limited by the Agreement be dismantled or be reconfigured into submarines without ballistic missile capabilities. Any Soviet actions inconsistent with this obligation are violations of a political commitment.

Issue: The U.S. examined whether the U.S.S.R.'s reconfiguration of a submarine to increase its length, and for use as a platform for modern long-range cruise missiles is con-

sistent with its political commitments under the Interim Agreement and its implementing procedures.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that the Soviet Union's conversion of a dismantled SSBN into a submarine longer than the original, and carrying modern, long-range cruise missiles is not a violation of its political commitment under the SALT I Interim Agreement, but constitutes a threat to U.S. and Allied security similar to the original Yankee-Class submarine.

SALT II Treaty

Treaty status: SALT II was signed in June 1979 and has not been ratified. In 1981 the United States made clear to the Soviet Union its intention not to ratify the SALT II Treaty. Prior to this clarification of our position in 1981, both nations were obligated under customary international law not to take actions which would defeat the object and purpose of the signed, but unratified, Treaty. Such Soviet actions prior to 1981 are violations of legal obligations. Since 1981, the United States has observed a political commitment to refrain from actions that undercut the SALT II Treaty so long as the Soviet Union does likewise. The Soviets have told us they also would abide by these provisions. Soviet actions inconsistent with this commitment are violations of their political commitment with respect to the SALT II Treaty.

Three SALT II issues are included in this unclassified report: encryption of telemetry, SS-X-25 ICBM, and SS-16 ICBM deployment.

7. Encryption of Ballistic Missile Telemetry

Obligation: The provisions of SALT II ban deliberate concealment measures that impede verification by national technical means. The Treaty permits each party to use various methods of transmitting telemetric information during testing, including encryption, but bans deliberate denial of telemetry, such as through encryption, whenever such denial impedes verification.

Issue: The January 1984 compliance report examined whether the Soviet Union has engaged in encryption of missile test telemetry (radio signals) so as to impede verification. This issue was reexamined for this report.

Finding: The U.S. government reaffirms the conclusion in the January 1984 report that Soviet encryption practices constitute a violation of a legal obligation under SALT II prior to 1981 and a violation of their political commitment since 1982. The nature and extent of such encryption of telemetry on new ballistic missiles, despite U.S. request for corrective action, continues to be an example of deliberately impeding verification of compliance in violation of this Soviet political commitment.

8. The SS-X-25 ICBM

Obligation: In an attempt to constrain the modernization and the proliferation of new, more capable types of ICBMs, the provisions of SALT II permit each side to "flight test and deploy" just one new type of "light" ICBM. A new type is

defined as one that differs from an existing type by more than 5 percent in length, largest diameter, launch-weight and throwweight or differs in number of stages or propellant type. In addition, it was agreed that no single re-entry vehicle ICBM of an existing type with a post-boost vehicle would be flight-tested or deployed whose reentry vehicle weight is less than 50 percent of the throwweight of that ICBM. This latter provision was intended to prohibit the possibility that single warhead ICBMs could quickly be converted to MIRVed systems.

Issues: The Soviets declared the SS-X-24 to be their allowed one new type ICBM. The January 1984 report examined the issues: whether the Soviets have tested a second new type of ICBM (the SS-X-25) which is prohibited; whether the reentry vehicle (RV) on that missile, if it is not a new type, is in compliance with the provision that for existing types of single RV missiles, the weight of the RV be equal to at least 50 percent of total throwweight; and whether encryption of SS-X-25 flight test telemetry impedes verification. The U.S. reexamined these issues for this report.

Finding:

a. Second new type

The U.S. Government judges that the SS-X-25 is a prohibited second "new" type of ICBM and that its testing, in addition to the SS-X-24 ICBM, thereby is a violation of the Soviet Union's political commitment to observe the "new" type provision of the SALT II Treaty. Despite U.S. requests, no corrective action has been taken.

b. RV-to-throwweight ratio

The U.S. government reaffirms the conclusion of the January 1984 report regarding the SS-X-25 RV-to-throwweight ratio. That is, if we were to accept the Soviet argument that the SS-X-25 is not a prohibited new type of ICBM, it would be a violation of their political commitment to observe the SALT II provision which prohibits the testing of such an existing ICBM with a single reentry vehicle whose weight is less than 50 percent of the throwweight of the ICBM.

c. Encryption

The U.S. government reaffirms its judgment made in the January 1984 report regarding telemetry encryption during tests of the SS-X-25. Encryption during tests of this missile is illustrative of the deliberate impeding of verification of compliance in violation of a legal obligation prior to 1981, and of the U.S.S.R.'s political commitment subsequent to 1981.

9. SS-16 deployment

Obligation: The Soviet Union agreed in SALT II not to produce, test or deploy ICBMs of the SS-16 type and, in particular, not to produce the SS-16 third stage or the reentry vehicle of that missile.

Issue: The January 1984 report examined the evidence regarding whether the Soviets have deployed the SS-16 ICBM

in spite of the ban on its deployment. The U.S. reexamined this issue for this report.

Finding: The U.S. government reaffirms the judgment made in the January 1984 report. While the evidence is somewhat ambiguous and we cannot reach a definitive conclusion, the available evidence indicates that the activities at Plesetsk are a probable violation of the U.S.S.R.'s legal obligation not to defeat the object and purpose of SALT II prior to 1981 when the Treaty was pending ratification, and a probable violation of a political commitment subsequent to 1981.

ABM Treaty

Treaty Status: The 1972 ABM Treaty and its Protocol ban deployment of ABM systems except that each party is permitted to deploy one ABM system around the national capital area or, alternatively, at a single ICBM deployment area. The ABM Treaty is in force and is of indefinite duration. Soviet actions not in accord with the ABM Treaty are, therefore, violations of a legal obligation.

Four ABM issues are included in this unclassified report: the Krasnoyarsk radar, mobile land-based ABM systems or components, concurrent testing of ABM and SAM components, and ABM territorial defense.

10. The Krasnoyarsk radar

Obligation: In an effort to preclude creation of a base for territorial ABM defense, the ABM Treaty limits the deployment of ballistic missile early warning radars, including large phased-array radars used for that purpose, to locations along the periphery of the national territory of each party and requires that they be oriented outward. The Treaty permits deployment (without regard to location or orientation) of large phased-array radars for purposes of tracking objects in outer space or for use as national technical means of verification of compliance with arms control agreements.

Issue: The January 1984 report examined the evidence regarding the construction of a large phased-array radar near Krasnoyarsk in central Siberia. It was concluded that this radar was almost certainly a violation of the ABM Treaty. The U.S. reexamined this issue for this report.

Finding: The U.S. government judges, on the basis of evidence which continued to be available through 1984, that the new large phased-array radar under construction at Krasnoyarsk constitutes a violation of legal obligations under the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 in that in its associated siting, orientation, and capability, it is prohibited by this Treaty. Continuing construction, and the absence of credible alternative explanations, have reinforced our assessment of its purpose. Despite U.S. requests, no corrective action has been taken.

11. Mobility of New ABM System

Obligation: The ABM Treaty prohibits the development, testing or deployment of mobile land-based ABM systems or components.

Issue: The U.S. examined whether the Soviet Union has

developed a mobile land-based ABM system, or components for such a system, in violation of its legal obligation under the ABM Treaty.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that Soviet actions with respect to ABM component mobility are ambiguous, but the U.S.S.R.'s development of components of a new ABM system, which apparently are designed to be deployable at sites requiring relatively little or no preparation, represent a potential violation of its legal obligation under the ABM Treaty. This and other ABM-related Soviet actions suggest that the U.S.S.R. may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory.

12. Concurrent testing of ABM and SAM components

Obligation: The ABM Treaty and its Protocol limit the parties to one ABM deployment area. In addition to the ABM systems and components at that one deployment area, the parties may have ABM systems and components for development and testing purposes so long as they are located at agreed test ranges. The Treaty also prohibits giving components, other than ABM system components, the capability "to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory" and prohibits the parties from testing them in "an ABM mode." The parties agreed that the concurrent testing of SAM and ABM system components is prohibited.

Issue: The U.S. examined whether the Soviet Union has concurrently tested SAM and ABM system components in contravention of this legal obligation.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that evidence of Soviet actions with respect to concurrent operations is insufficient to assess fully compliance with Soviet obligations under the ABM Treaty, although the Soviet Union has conducted tests that have involved air defense radars in A8M-related activities. The number of incidents of concurrent operation of SAM and ABM components indicate the U.S.S.R. probably has violated the prohibition on testing SAM components in an ABM mode. In several cases this may be highly probable. This and other such Soviet activities suggest that the U.S.S.R. may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory.

13. ABM territorial defense

Obligation: The Treaty allows each party a single operational site, explicitly permits modernization and replacement of ABM systems or their components, and explicitly recognizes the existence of A8M test ranges for the development and testing of ABM components. The ABM Treaty prohibits, however, the deployment of an ABM system for defense of the national territory of the parties and prohibits the parties from providing a base for such a defense.

Issue: The U.S. examined whether Soviet ABM and related activities provide a base for a territorial defense.

Finding: The U.S. government judges that the aggregate of the Soviet Union's ABM and ABM-related actions suggest that the U.S.S.R. may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory.

Western hemisphere nations form common front against drug mafia

by Dolia Estévez Pettingell

For the first time since illegal drugs became “the single greatest menace to civilization” and to the security of the Western Hemisphere, top-level government and military representatives from the most important Ibero-American nations and the United States met to discuss combined efforts to wipe out the drug trade.

The atmosphere was one of optimism. It was the firm conviction of all present that “the war on drugs can and will be won.” Sen. Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.), chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse who sponsored the Jan. 31-Feb. 1 conference in Washington, D.C., stated that all that is needed from the nations of the Hemisphere is “political will.”

“Our children are victimized, and our national security and safety are threatened by the presence of illicit narcotics. . . . Illegal drugs threaten our educational systems, paralyze our national productivity, destroy our military preparedness, and rob our families of sons, daughters, mothers, and fathers,” Senator Hawkins told the participants during her opening remarks.

The governments of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Argentina, and Ecuador sent ministerial level representatives. All other Ibero-American nations were represented by Washington-based diplomats. The entire U.S. anti-drug high command in law-enforcement, military, and government agencies attended.

The U.S. media, however, did not find it “newsworthy.” The creation of a multi-national anti-drug command to eradicate drugs was not reported by either the *Washington Post* or the Moon-linked *Washington Times*. But then, both are on record for drug “decriminalization.” The *Washington Times* recently editorialized in favor of legalizing cocaine.

The *Post* and *Times* of Washington are representative of the dominant faction in the U.S. news media, which favors legalizing drugs to permit debtor nations to become officially drug-producing nations, exporting their crops as a means of earning foreign exchange to pay their debts to those interests for which such newsmedia speak. This faction also has current control of U.S. economic policy toward debtor (drug-exporting) nations, which, as State Department representatives’ behavior at the conference underscored, represents a factor of pure sabotage of the administration’s war on drugs.

“American mothers and fathers are fed up” with illegal narcotics trafficking and drug abuse, stated Hawkins. After offering the Ibero-American governments “whatever resources necessary” to fight what she called “no longer a battle, but a war,” she called on them to “join hands” with the United States like “sister nations” to “eradicate this evil.”

“We were founded by the same ancient civilizations,” she recalled. “We all began as colonies of other empires, and we all had to fight for our precious freedom. We must not relinquish this freedom to drug trafficking. We must work together to rid our nations, and our peoples, of this mutual affliction.”

The Reagan administration “remains dedicated to achieving, once and for all, the eradication of drug abuse.” She particularly referred to the First Lady’s personal role in the anti-drug fight, and took the opportunity to make public Mrs. Reagan’s plans for a “summit” of First Ladies from the Western Hemisphere in the middle of this year to coordinate efforts against drug abuse.

‘War can and will be won’

The first day of the conference heard progress reports from the U.S. representatives, among them: Carlton Turner, special assistant to the President for drug abuse policy; Lt. Gen. Dean Tice, director of the Defense Department Task Force on Drug Abuse, Adm. James Gracey, commander of the U.S. Coast Guard; William Webster, director of the FBI; Francis Mullen, director of the Drug Enforcement Administration; and William van Raab, commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service.

The presence of such high officials, plus a 10-minute appearance by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, left no doubt that the administration means business. Both Weinberger and General Tice referred to the legal impediments that the U.S. armed forces face in “participating directly in the seizure, apprehension, or arrest of civilians. . . . It is very difficult for the armed forces to be used for law-enforcement related matters,” the secretary of defense said, but “the actual duties and mission of the military itself . . . enable us to assist in this war on narcotics and we are participating to the full extent the law permits it.”

Tice delivered an impressive report on “indirect” military

participation in anti-drug efforts. Moves are under way to change some of the regulations that prohibit more direct military participation, Weinberger added.

Dr. Turner called for a "united front" among nations, adding that for President Reagan, the fight against drugs represents one of the "highest priorities of his administration." One man gave his life in this war, Turner went on: Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. We have to continue providing the leadership he represented before his murder. As Colombian President Belisario Betancur once said, Turner concluded, "Drug abuse is a cancer in the soul of men. If we don't extirpate it, men will die."

U.S. Customs Commissioner van Raab pointed out that the American people are beginning to take a harsher attitude toward drug consumption thanks to the Reagan administration's strong stand on the issue. "We almost gave up the fight in the early 1970s" when a number of states started to "decriminalize" drug abuse. "We thought it was an evil we had to live with." But, he continued, thanks to the Reagans, we can say without doubt that "the war can and will be won."

Colombia in the lead

On the second day of the conference, which was not open to the public, the participants discussed the different strategies of the Ibero-American nations to combat not only drug traffic, but its partner, terrorism. Reports were presented by the Colombian vice-minister of justice, Dr. Nazley Lozano, the vice-minister of justice of Venezuela, Dr. Sonia Sgambatti (see p. 58), and the Peruvian ambassador to Washington.

Colombian President Betancur's determination to destroy the drug mafia in his country was acknowledged and strongly backed. Senator Hawkins asked for one minute of silence in memory of Colombia's Lara Bonilla, killed in April of last year by mafia families now threatening Betancur and Colombian and U.S. law-enforcement officials.

As the conference was taking place, intelligence sources reported that a Colombian mafia hit-team had entered the country to kill anti-drug officials. Security for the Colombian representative, Mrs. Lozano, was strengthened for the duration.

Mrs. Lozano gave a dramatic report on the fight in her country against Dope, Inc. She provided U.S. officials with new statistics on the number of marijuana and coca plants and cocaine laboratories destroyed from 1982 to 1984, and the number of drug cargos captured on land and at sea. She also reported on new laws regulating importation of chemicals used to produce cocaine.

The Venezuelan representative, Dr. Sgambatti, referred to her government's plans to propose continental legislation to prevent this "transnational" mafia from continuing to use its economic power to "corrupt, blackmail, and silence" those who oppose their evil.

The alliance between terrorists and drug traffickers was addressed by Senator Hawkins, who showed pictures of Nicaraguan officials with Colombian mafia chief Pablo Escobar.

Mrs. Lozano added that the easiest way for terrorists to get cash to buy arms is to protect the mafia's drug industry. A "guerrilla" group was recently caught operating a cocaine laboratory in Colombia.

Peru's Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso), a savage medievalist terrorist group whose criminal operations are financially supported by the drug mafia, is known to have assassinated a number of anti-drug officials in Peru. Senator Hawkins referred to several Peruvian law-enforcement officials who had been collaborating with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and who were recently found decapitated. Their skin had been peeled off while they were still alive.

Real causes not addressed

The Ibero-American nations complained about the economic crisis in their countries which has prevented them from obtaining the means to fight a well-equipped narco-terrorist structure. In some cases, as in Bolivia, the mafia is financially more powerful than the government itself, representing a state within the state.

Jon Thomas, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, replied in private conversations with Ibero-American representatives: "One cannot blame high interest rates and the debt problem for not fighting drugs. It is just an excuse which we will not accept." He also launched veiled threats against Colombian President Betancur for factionalizing, and thus weakening, armed-groups in his country by offering "amnesty" to those who give up their arms.

On the contrary: Paul Volcker's international regime of usury and the policies of the International Monetary Fund are at the heart of the drug problem. Unless the Reagan administration is prepared to break with the International Monetary Fund, whose policies have not only caused the shift in relative economic and political power to organized crime elements, but encouraged drug production and export to earn foreign-exchange to meet debt-service payments, the war on drugs is doomed.

This was not addressed at all during the otherwise excellent conference. IMF and World Bank officials have stated that they do not care if Bolivia, Peru, and any other nation in the South pays the debt with drug-earned money, as long as they pay it. At current prices, peasants in Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru find it more attractive to grow coca or marijuana than potatoes. In Peru alone, over 1 million people work in the drug industry, in Bolivia over 300,000.

If the war on drugs is to be won, the administration and Congress must adopt economic policies consistent with the fight against drugs at the law-enforcement level, and let the "Jamaican model," "free enterprise" advocates like the State Department, David Rockefeller, and Henry Kissinger, go hang. By dumping the IMF, reorganizing debts, and granting credit at low interest rates, the administration would allow Ibero-American nations to develop economically, employing their labor force in jobs worthy of human beings.

Debt burden weakens the anti-drug fight

The following interview with Dr. Sonia Sgambatti, Vice Minister of Justice of Venezuela, was conducted on Jan. 31 by EIR correspondent Dolia Estévez Pettingell in Washington.

EIR: Venezuela has stood out in the fight for the integration of the Ibero-American nations in the struggle against drugs. What are the fields where a greater coordination of efforts is being sought?

Sgambatti: The President of Venezuela, Dr. Jaime Lusinchi, at the outset of his administration, assumed a clear, radical, and very coherent position in relation to the anti-drug struggle. In this sense he asked that all brother countries move to make a unified call to the United Nations to have drug trafficking considered a crime against humanity.

This would lead us to think about a series of important questions such as how the anti-narcotics legislation of the Latin American countries ought to be harmonized, to count on these unique legal instruments, which would serve as very clear communicating vessels, enabling us to confront the modern anti-Christ which is drugs.

The fact that drug trafficking passes over national borders should allow us a more fluid fight. In this sense, we can not be content with just a declaration of crimes against humanity, nor simply with the fact that it is very important to consider that the drug question is not a single or ordinary crime but a multiple-offense crime against the defense and security of the state.

EIR: What is the role that the United States can and should play in this process of Ibero-American integration in the anti-drug fight?

Sgambatti: We are asking the United States, as a great power, to give general, complete aid to the countries which are in one form or another caught up in this terrible scourge—some as cultivators of drug crops, others as a bridge, others as consumers of drugs, etc.

In this sense it is demanded and asked of the United States that it move from a theoretical position to practical execution. Not only material aid, of course, which it has the *wherewithal* to give, but that it see the necessity, as the first power in the

world, to control the sources of drugs. The United States does not necessarily have to proffer aid to the countries which have this serious problem, but must also give them economic, material, and technical aid—an intelligent aid.

In other words, to put the best of its technology, its computers, and its intelligence networks to provide us with aid and we in this sense can, with a very clear posture and with the most appropriate tools and mechanisms, fight against drug trafficking.

EIR: In what form do the International Monetary Fund's austerity policies affect the anti-drug fighting capacity of the Ibero-American countries?

Sgambatti: We have a situation of weakness which is the enormous foreign debt. This drains us as a nation, weakens us, and forces us to confront this problem: We assume that we have to pay and we will pay, but not much beyond the demands made by the creditors, because if we asphyxiate ourselves, we will fall into serious social problems, and these social problem will debilitate our institutional systems. In this sense I think that all the creditor countries should offer all possible breathing-room to the debtor countries and not oppress their economies.

EIR: What else could the United States do to help Ibero-America in the fight against drugs?

Sgambatti: The United States has the DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency] in El Paso, which is very important for my particular area of responsibility. The United States should also help us develop an intelligence network to know where the laboratories are, how the narcotics traffickers deploy, who are the men involved, not the "mules" and the street pushers, who are really the little fish.

I also feel that the United States should give all the technical aid, let us say in computer processing of intelligence to deal with drug trafficking at its three watersheds: suppression, rehabilitation, and prevention.

In the last Latin American Convention against drug trafficking in Bogota, it was agreed that Buenos Aires will function as the center of everything concerning rehabilitation of drug-dependents. Lima, Peru, would be the center for suppression of drugs to train functionaries of the different brother countries and finally, Venezuela would be the facilitator, the preventer of drug abuse through education.

EIR: The mafia is threatening the life of every public official who combats it. What do you advise, in the face of these threats, to your colleagues in other countries?

Sgambatti: I think the posture has to be very clear, very coherent, and very energetic: No quarter can be given to drugs. This is a war without borders. I think that all countries which are involved in one way or another have to unite to really make an effective fight, to effectively combat the narcotics trafficking problem.

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

Of Turin and the Bohemian Grove

During the weekend of Feb. 2-4, Henry A. Kissinger suddenly showed up in Turin, Italy, for meetings with the bigshots of the Fiat financial empire, Gianni and Umberto Agnelli and Cesare Romiti, whose multinationals are controlled by the old Venetian and Swiss titled nobility.

Evidently, something of great importance was afoot. After all, the last time Henry Kissinger tried to get into Italy, ca. Dec. 11-12, 1984, a trip to Milan was suddenly "canceled." We speculated at the time that his cancellation was linked to intensive factional warfare *inside* Venice, and the desire of certain leading personages *not* to have Henry in town.

This time around, for some reason, Henry was big news. Turin's Fiat-owned *La Stampa* published photographs of Kissinger in Italy. The same edition printed the seventh of Fat Henry's syndicated series of articles, this time "forecasting" an international debt and banking crash premised on an imminent collapse of world oil prices and demanding a "bailout" of the banking system.

This scale of looting would, of course, result in hundreds of millions of deaths, even more than the tragic consequences of the 1973-74 Kissinger-arranged Oil Hoax, but that doesn't faze the hardened Venetian inner circle. They're used to internecine backstabbing and mafia wars, and the latest chapter in this centuries-old story may tell us a great deal about what Henry was up to in Turin.

The Agnelli family is allied to such Soviet-allied Venetians in the Olivetti Corporation empire as Carlo de Benedetti and Finance Minister Bruno Visentini. Gianni Agnelli has been in the center of a financial war, aiding the Lazard Frères banking companies

in taking over Italy's Mediobanca interests from a set of interests associated with a director of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, Cesare Merzagora. Merzagora tends to be associated with certain more "conservative" financial factions in Venice who are somewhat more hesitant to make global "New Yalta" deals with Moscow of the sort that Kissinger is assigned to negotiate.

The Mediobanca takeover is also key to attempts by the Visentini crowd to decapitate what is left of the Italian public sector in favor of Italy's drug-connected "black economy." In a recent interview, the head of the Mont Pelerin Society, Max von Thurn, cited Italy's black economy as the "model" for the future world economy.

Turin is a most appropriate place for carrying out such deals. It is notorious as an "entrepôt" between East and West. Agnelli's own financial empire has been constructed in significant part on the basis of deals with Libya's Qaddafi, Iran's Khomeini, and the financial wizards of the U.S.S.R. and Soviet-controlled Balkans.

Undoubtedly, Kissinger's role as bag-man for Agnelli and Lazard would not be too pleasing to some in this international capital of intrigue. . . .

Henry, the embarrassment

Recall that on Nov. 5, 1984, Kissinger met with Agnelli in New York City, including at a cocktail party thrown by Lally Weymouth, the daughter of Katharine Graham, in turn daughter of Lazard partner Eugene Meyer and mistress of the Lazard-related *Washington Post*. Also at the cocktail party were Lazard-New York's Felix Rohatyn, the prestigious Mrs. Vincent Astor, and several leading Israeli diplomats.

Gossip circuits in New York spec-

ulate that on that evening, Henry had one of his famous fits against Lyndon LaRouche, *EIR*'s founder and former independent presidential candidate. That was Election Eve, and LaRouche was informing the American population that Kissinger had brought "the morality of a Bulgarian pederast" into the State Department. Agnelli, tied into high-level Balkan interests, would have a special appreciation for that comment.

Soon after, word began circulating that Kissinger was looking for a new way to "get" LaRouche. Such indelicacies are unquestionably becoming a matter of embarrassment to Kissinger's sponsors and patrons.

Documents recently released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) reveal that in August 1982, Kissinger and FBI director William Webster began closely cooperating to go after LaRouche. An Aug. 19, 1982 letter from Kissinger to Webster on the subject of LaRouche concludes: "It was good to see you at the Grove, and I look forward to the chance to visit again when I am next in Washington."

"The Grove," of course, is a reference to California's Bohemian Grove, homosexual-cult meeting-place for the degenerate elite circles in which Kissinger moves.

Some of these cultist gentlemen don't like it when their indiscretions come so cruelly to the light of day. As LaRouche associates began a series of international press conferences Feb. 8 to expose the Webster-Kissinger collaboration, the echoes will not escape the Grove's regulars.

In coming weeks, Kissinger is scheduled to carry out assignments on behalf of the "black" families of Venice in Brazil and Houston, Texas. How these scheduled assignments will be affected by the exposure of his indiscretions is not yet certain. . . .

Senators launch new assault on NATO allies

Senators Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and William Cohen (R-Maine) have kicked off a new round of attacks on America's European allies, warning that unless they spend more money for defense, the United States might withdraw from the alliance. The two went into a tirade against European NATO members during Senate Armed Services Committee hearings Feb. 4, where Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. John Vessey testified on the Pentagon budget for FY 1986.

"Why should we spend more when our allies don't meet their commitments?" fumed Nunn, who proceeded to go into a long complaint alleging that the financial "input" into NATO far exceeds the "output."

He was seconded by Cohen, a leader of the Military Reform Caucus, a group of congressional defense "reformers" with close links to Kissinger's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "We've got to sit down and have some meaningful talks about how we're going to make this [NATO] work," said Cohen, hinting that economic retaliation, rather than troop withdrawal, might be the best tactic.

Last spring, Nunn, a creature of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, tried to implement Henry Kissinger's Soviet-inspired scheme for "decoupling" NATO by sponsoring an amendment demanding withdrawal of troops from Europe if the allies didn't significantly increase their financial contribution to NATO. Although the amendment was defeated, partly due to Reagan administration efforts, it caused a furor and much mistrust of the United States.

At the Feb. 4 hearings, Nunn indicated he would introduce similar legislation during this Congress—a move which, in the context of Soviet-sponsored terrorist operations against U.S. targets in Western Europe, could potentially garner far more support than it did last time around.

Back from Moscow, Hart launches 1988 campaign

Fresh back from a mid-January visit to Europe and the Soviet Union, where he was feted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) is signaling his intentions to make another bid for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988. In what was widely interpreted as an informal declaration of intent, Hart gave a "theme" speech to a crowd of several hundred admirers in Boston's Faneuil Hall on Feb. 4, in which the effects of his sojourn in Russia could be heard loud and clear.

Hart issued a rabid denunciation of President Reagan for preaching a "patriotism consisting merely of nationalistic flag-waving, public relations symbolism and military interventionism."

The United States has to get rid of such nasty tendencies, Hart went on, and adopt a "genuine patriotism" which "must appeal to the deep sense in all of us that each of us can do better at our chosen tasks, that our nation can do better at home and abroad, that there is a higher purpose for a great nation than outdated political arrangements on the one hand, or self-interest, materialism and selfishness on the other."

Right after his meeting with Gromyko, and doubtless bringing tears of joy to the foreign minister's eyes, Hart had issued a scathing attack against the Strategic Defense Initiative, and

called for the United States to declare a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and deployment.

Hart apparently got some new ideas on how to run a presidential campaign from the Kremlin. According to his fans at the *Washington Post*, Hart plans to deliver a major speech each month on topics ranging from defense policy and arms control to economics. He also intends to establish a think-tank to bring together "creative thinkers" on public policy, is writing a book on defense policy, and will rejoin the military reform caucus in Congress.

Goldwater moves to repeal War Powers Act

Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), the new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, introduced a bill into the Senate on Jan. 29 mandating the repeal of the War Powers Resolution. The prime cosponsor of the legislation, S. 305, is Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.).

In a statement motivating the bill, Goldwater terms the War Powers Resolution "unconstitutional," and charges that it "attempts to deny flexibility to the President in the defense of American citizens and their freedoms. Even if it were not unconstitutional," he states, "it is impractical and dangerous."

"The biggest mistake any Congress could ever make," he asserts, "would be to become convinced that it has exclusive or primary control over tactical military decisions and that Congress alone can give the order to go to war or make peace, something the Constitutional Fathers were careful to prevent."

Goldwater argues that the War Powers Resolution would have prevented President Franklin Roosevelt "from taking courageous action prior to a declaration of war against Nazi Germany, action which probably saved Great Britain and the resistance in Europe from total annihilation." The resolution "would have brought a total disaster to the democracies had it been in effect in the 1940s."

Biden blasts SDI at Brookings Forum

Senator Joe Biden (D-Dela.), the ranking minority member of the Senate European Affairs subcommittee, told a Brookings Institution seminar on the future of the Atlantic Alliance on Feb. 5 that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative will be the major issue facing NATO in 1985.

Calling the SDI "a visionary scheme," and an example of the Reagan administration's "flawed public dialogue on strategic issues," Biden charged that Reagan has "caused alarm among NATO" with his beam defense. Specifically, said Biden, Reagan's March 23, 1983 announcement of the program "was incredibly ill-timed" because it coincided with the Euromissile deployment and "created once again questions about U.S. leadership and its commitment to the allies, since it implied that the U.S. would withdraw behind a technological shield."

Biden also claimed that development of the SDI "could enhance decoupling" of the United States and Europe.

Ironically, Biden's charges were echoed nearly verbatim by Al Haig in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 7. Haig,

who was fired as secretary of state in June 1982, said: "I thought the President's speech was ill-timed, ill-advised, and created the problems we have today. I wish he hadn't made it." Haig said that the speech "confused" America's allies about what the program would actually do.

Mathias gets marching orders from Gromyko

Senator Charles Mathias (R-Md) traveled to Moscow, and met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Feb. 7. The Soviet foreign minister took the opportunity of the meeting to reiterate Soviet propaganda against President Reagan's beam-weapon development program, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), in the weeks leading up to the mid-March Geneva arms talks.

"Reaching mutually acceptable agreements to prevent an arms race in space," said Gromyko, is the top priority for Geneva. The talks, he added, must address "the danger inherent in plans to militarize outer space."

He warned that the commitment of the Reagan administration to go ahead with the SDI "would topple the ABM treaty and many other agreements, and would mean an end to the whole process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction, and would set up a run-away arms race in all directions."

Apparently, when Gromyko speaks, Mathias clicks his heels. According to his aid John Hess, the senator from Maryland will lead the Senate fight to reduce all spending on the Strategic Defense Initiative by 75%. His plan includes having all funds for prototype development and testing of beam-weapon systems eliminated,

killing the program by bogging it down in the abstract research phase.

Meese approved by Senate Committee

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 12-6 on Feb. 5 to approve Edwin Meese's nomination as U.S. attorney general. The full Senate is scheduled to vote on his appointment Feb. 18.

As *EIR* has reported (Jan. 12), the international drug lobby mobilized every asset it has against Meese, for fear he will undertake a clean-out of the Justice Department and FBI to permit an effective war on drugs. Sources have told *EIR* that the drug lobby is preparing for a long-term Watergating operation against Meese, in the likely event they cannot block the appointment. Charges of "cronism," which were already dismissed by a federal court, will be leveled at Meese repeatedly to prevent any sweeping changes in the Justice Department, particularly if he attempts to bring in trusted associates from California.

Organized-crime tainted Senate Judiciary Committee member Howard Metzenbaum (R-Ohio) blasted Meese during the hearings, and the Washington-based Common Cause organization attacked "the White House and Mr. Meese and his attorneys" for supposedly quashing a report issued by the Office of Government Ethics which they claimed implicated Meese in "unethical" financial practices.

The dissenting votes were six of the eight Democrats on the Committee: Kennedy, Leahy, Byrd, Metzenbaum, Biden, and Baucus. Democratic Senators Heflin of Alabama and DeConcini of Arizona voted for Meese.

National News

Surgeon General calls euthanasia 'Nazi'

The Surgeon General of the United States, C. Everett Koop, labeled the euthanasia ('Right to Die') movement a "Nazi" phenomena in a speech delivered to a Christian World Affairs conference held Feb. 2-3 in Washington, D.C.

The seeds of Germany's holocaust were planted before Adolf Hitler came to power with the corruption of the medical profession—which planned euthanasia of the elderly, the insane, and people with tuberculosis and amputations—and corruption of the law, the Surgeon General said.

The abortion syndrome in the United States and the medical profession's growing acceptance of infanticide for handicapped infants is following the same path as pre-Nazi Germany, he asserted. "I hope you're as frightened as I am about what the ethical and economic decisions of the next century are going to do to elderly people. . . . They're going to force them into some kind of pattern of passive and then perhaps active euthanasia."

He also attacked the spread of rock video and pornography as "a public health problem that affects the future mental hygiene of our young people. . . . I am absolutely convinced, with a steady diet of that [rock video], that a young teenager today will never be able to make a satisfactory relationship with a member of the opposite sex later on in life."

Koop announced that the Public Health Service will sponsor a project to "reverse the hedonist trend" in American culture, and will convene a 200-person workshop to that end on Oct. 28-29.

SDI office to study technology spillover

General James Abrahamson, head of the Strategic Defense Initiative Office, has brought in James Eyenson from the NASA-

Goddard Space Center to look into how SDI technology can be transferred to the private sector, according to a source at the Department of Defense. The SDI office will investigate how small, innovative companies can take advantage of SDI research breakthroughs. Abrahamson is considering spending up to \$100 million next fiscal year for civilian-economy transfer of "non-secret" SDI-related technology, using the experience that NASA has had in civilian applications for two decades.

According to this source, Abrahamson is "positively committed to technology transfer."

The initiative is clearly coordinated with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's comments Feb. 5 before the House Armed Services Committee on the positive impact high-technology R&D could have on the civilian economy.

Grants for SDI research are beginning to be distributed to various universities. The University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) will be getting a \$5 million research grant as part of the "'Star Wars' military defense system," reports the Fort Worth, Texas *Star-Telegram*. This is "the largest grant in the school's history."

UTA is one of five schools in the United States to receive the first wave of SDI grants, according to the *Star-Telegram*. The four other schools designated by the Department of Defense to get SDI-related research contracts are Auburn University, New York University, the University of Rochester, and Texas Tech University in Lubbock.

Reagan: Yalta reminds us of unkept promises

"Why is Yalta important today?" President Reagan was asked on Feb. 5, the 40th anniversary of the Yalta agreements which divided Europe, but contained provisions for free elections, German reunification, and so forth. The accords are important, said the President, but "not because we in the West want to reopen old disputes over boundaries. Far from it. The reason Yalta remains

important is that the freedom of Europe is unfinished business. Those who claim the issue is boundaries or territory are hoping that the real issues, democracy and independence, will somehow go away. They will not."

The anniversary, said Reagan, "recalls an episode of cooperation between the Soviet Union and free nations, in a great common cause. But it also recalls the reasons that this cooperation could not continue—the Soviet promises that were not kept, the elections that were not held, the two halves of Europe that have remained apart. . . . We do not deny any nation's legitimate interest in security. But protecting the security of one nation by robbing another of its national independence, and national traditions, is not legitimate. In the long run, it is not even secure."

SDI is hope for NATO's next generation

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger appealed to the youth of Europe and the United States to "seize the future" by embracing the "inspired vision" of a world safe from nuclear war promised by the SDI in a speech to the conference of the Wehrkunde, a West German military think-tank, in Munich, Feb. 10.

In his speech, entitled "Seizing the Future: The Strategic Defense Initiative's Promise for NATO," Weinberger said: "I believe that the President's Strategic Defense Initiative gives us a special, indeed unique, opportunity to pass on not just responsibility but hope to NATO's next generation: the hope that peace can be maintained, not by the threat of nuclear destruction, but by a strong defense which could not only deter, but defeat, the most awful offense of all.

"The President refuses to accept that our scientific and technological ingenuity cannot create a safer and more stable world. . . .

"The question we face is whether we are willing, in the 1980s, to preclude the possibility of developing . . . with wholly new

technologies unknown to the people who drafted the ABM Treaty—an effective defense against ballistic missiles. Are we truly such hostages of the past, that we can never even consider a better way—a way to keep the peace that offers hope in place of one based on always balancing terror?

“Some of you . . . are thinking that I have the question all wrong. The real issue in Western Europe, you might argue, is whether Europeans will become hostages to the Soviet Union as the United States retreats to an illusory fortress across the ocean. . . . There is no fortress, and there is no retreat. America could not survive, nor live, in a world in which Europe was overrun and conquered. . . .”

“It is worth pointing out here that the Soviets themselves have never subscribed to the worth of mutual vulnerability. For years they have pursued a major research effort into defensive technologies. Indeed, the Soviet Union is almost certainly violating the ABM Treaty. . . .”

“I believe the prospect of effective, and cost-effective, defenses offers an important new incentive for negotiating an end to this spiralling accumulation of offensive, destabilizing nuclear weapons. I refer, by the way, not just to ICBM’s, but also to SS-20s, Scaleboards and other shorter range ballistic missiles which pose a particular threat to NATO.

“ . . . The President’s vision of nuclear peace through defense can, in the end, appeal more realistically and persuasively to expressed Soviet concerns than an approach based on mutual vulnerability. . . .”

Gov. Lamm facing recall campaign

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and chairman of the Schiller Institute, has denounced Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm’s recent statements in favor of euthanasia and allowing African starvation as “a re-emerging of fascist ideology like that of the Nazis.” Her statement, carried by UPI, came as the Schiller Institute formally began a campaign

to have Lamm recalled and “put on trial under the Nuremberg statutes.”

Lamm first made headlines as a stalking horse for a Nazi revival during the 1984 presidential campaign, when he was Gary Hart’s state campaign manager. In a public speech, he declared that old people should “die and get out of the way.” More recently in Berkeley, California (see *EIR*, Feb. 12), he called for all hospitals to practice euthanasia against the elderly and terminally ill to save costs, and denounced any relief efforts for starving Africa.

In response to the Schiller Institute’s challenge, UPI quoted him: “I’ve been picketed by better people than these.”

The Institute kicked off its campaign to recall Lamm at a Denver, Colorado press conference on Feb. 8.

Hemlock Society opens conference on euthanasia

The Hemlock Society’s “Second National Voluntary Euthanasia Conference” opened Feb. 8 in Santa Monica, California, with an address by the vice-president of the Society, British subject Derek Humphrey, who helped kill his wife in 1975 and has called for laws to be re-written to legalize “assisting a suicide.”

Edwin Schneidman, professor of thanatology at UCLA School of Medicine and co-founder of the L.A. Suicide Prevention Center, gave the first speech on “Some Essentials of Suicide,” devoted to discussing how to prevent it. Several people got up to denounce Schneidman’s speech, saying they had come to hear about how to get people to take kill themselves, not how to prevent it.

Panels covered such topics as “Ethical Dilemmas in Euthanasia,” “Choices in Death for the Elderly,” and “The Sexual Needs of the Terminally Ill Person.”

Fifteen persons representing the Schiller Institute picketed the opening of the proceedings, pointing out that advocacy of euthanasia by the Society violates the Nuremberg Statutes as well as Sec. 401 of the California Penal Code.

● **CONSERVATIVE** syndicated columnist Patrick Buchanan has been named by President Reagan White House coordinator for press and communications. Buchanan has repeatedly voiced support for President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative.

● **‘GOVERNOR LAMM** is certainly a friend of ours,” an aide to Elizabeth Kuebler-Ross commented of the Colorado governor. “I think he and Elizabeth have an amiable relationship. I’ve seen correspondence between the two of them. They seem to be friends.” Kuebler-Ross, the “death with dignity” advocate, is known for her insistence that she can communicate not only with the dying, but with the dead.

● **THE SDI**, the five-year, \$26-billion Strategic Defense Initiative to develop beam-weapon defenses, “dwarfs research for both the Manhattan Project and the Apollo moon program,” reported the Feb. 5 *New York Times*, known for its anti-SDI editorial policy. “Defenders and detractors may fight over the feasibility of ‘star wars,’ Congress may blanch over its budgetary implications, and governments may engage in wary diplomacy over its futuristic goals. But at laboratories around the country there is little hesitancy as thousands of scientists push technology to the limit in what is being envisioned as the biggest research project of all time.”

● **JAMES ABRAHAMSON**, head of the Strategic defense Initiative, told the American Astronautical Association Feb. 8: “Some folks are still talking about an ‘Astrodome defense’ over the United States alone. The President has just reiterated that this is a defense of our allies as well as ourselves.”

Four strategic options

A review of the current world conjuncture indicates that there are four strategic options which are facing us during the first quarter of 1985. The actions taken in the immediate period ahead on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) by the United States will determine whether we successfully avert three variants of disaster, now under preparation by the Soviet Union and its oligarchical allies in the West.

The first option, put on the agenda by the appointment of Socialist International snake Max Kampelman as chief arms negotiator at the upcoming Geneva talks with the Soviet Union, is the possibility that the United States will be convinced to back down on its commitment to the SDI.

Given the repeated commitments of President Reagan and Secretary of Defense Weinberger to the SDI and its full budget allocation of \$3.7 billion, this option currently appears very unlikely. But there is no question but that Kissinger forces like Kampelman and Shultz still have a certain toehold in the foreign policy establishment, and that their allies like Lord Carrington of Great Britain are still committed to trying to sabotage the SDI through economic or diplomatic means.

The second option is that the inordinate pressures put by the Soviet Union on West Germany and France succeed in breaking Western Europe from the United States. That pressure is currently being applied in the most dramatic fashion in postwar history, through the direct deployment of spetsnaz terrorists against NATO installations. The Soviets have great hope that this tactic will force the Western Europeans to either insist that Reagan abandon the SDI, or to break away from the United States for a separate deal with the Soviets.

The strongest moves in tandem with this option are being taken by Great Britain and France. However, currently the Federal Republic is rapidly orienting even more closely to the U.S. position, making this option appear impractical.

The third option—currently discounted by defense “professionals,” but to be ignored at the peril of the

West—is the possibility of a Soviet military move against Western Europe, or a more global military offensive. Preparations for this eventuality by the Soviets are currently going on in depth, through propaganda campaigns for wartime austerity, shifts in the military command, and strategic deployment.

In other words, the spetsnaz deployment into Western Europe against NATO installations and the SDI projects is not simply a scare tactic. It is a pre-war deployment—should the Soviets believe that they have to go ahead with the war option.

Should the Soviets go ahead with this war option, the West had better be prepared to fight, and win.

Only the fourth option represents a hope for the coming period. That is the option under which the Soviets agree to the Reagan administration's offer of joint development of the technologies to kill nuclear missiles, and thus trade in the framework of mutually assured destruction for mutually assured survival.

Under the current situation, where the Soviets are doing everything possible to kill the SDI and individuals working on its development, this might seem as realistic as Pollyanna. Yet this is the only option which can prevent the world from devolving into a horror show unseen since the Dark Ages.

Nor can it be considered impossible. As demented as the Soviet oligarchy with its delusions of grandeur is, that oligarchy would still rather avoid a war. The Soviet leadership continues to be suitably impressed with the industrial potential of the United States, should that potential be put to work in the industrial revolution represented by the SDI. If the Reagan administration would openly, unequivocally, force through a real crash program for the SDI, the Soviets just might have to accept the SDI as a negotiating framework.

Where does the hope for this option, and humanity, lie? Only in the mass movement of technological optimism which the SDI's power to kill missiles and poverty represents. We must throw all our resources in that direction now.

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