

EIR

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EIR

From the Editor

We begin the New Year by tackling the two most serious crises facing humanity, the scourge of illegal drugs, and the AIDS pandemic—starting in 1987, to reverse those crises.

DRUGS: As the world's leading authority on the international drug cartel for nearly a decade, we survey the state of the battle against drugs as 1987 begins. Recent information backs up the thesis put forward by *EIR*'s editors last spring, in the second edition of the book *Dope, Inc.*, that the drug business is a "joint stock company" between Soviet commissars and Boston Brahmins—the Western partners in this organized empire of evil. The feature package beginning on page 30 gives the intelligence picture and order of battle for defeating that conspiracy. This was written under the supervision of Counterintelligence editor Jeffrey Steinberg, and Ibero-American editor Dennis Small.

AIDS: The leading *Economics* story on page 4 by the director of *EIR*'s Biological Task Force, Warren Hamerman, reports on a turning point in the battle against the pandemic, as prominent scientists and other authorities have come around to *EIR*'s long-held view that we require a "Manhattan Project" wartime-mobilization approach. Whether that demand will be fulfilled, is very much a political question.

GREAT PROJECTS: Ibero-America has a less developed railroad grid today than the United States did in 1875. When you add this to a crushing, and largely illegitimate debt, is it any wonder the continent cannot be the kind of booming market for world trade and production it ought to be? See page 14 for an exciting, practical vision of great transportation projects required in the Hemisphere; and page 22 for insights into how the development of the Moon will transform the economy here on Earth as well.

In *International*, the articles on pages 47 and 54 reveal the relentless build-up of Soviet imperial plans under the cover of Gorbachov's "liberalization"; and in the lead story on page 42, Japan's emergence in 1987 as a power taking global responsibilities in defense, science, and development policy.

Next week, *EIR*'s coverage will include an extended tribute to Hulan E. Jack, the civil rights hero who died on Dec. 29.

Nora Hamerman

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Correction: In the article "Thatcher leads European prime ministers in 'war on AIDS,'" published in *EIR* dated Dec. 19, 1986 (Vol. 13, No. 50), page 7, under the subhead "France," the expenditure figure called for by the draft law was mistaken. The sentence should read as follows: "The draft law called for annual expenditure of about 10 billion French francs (U.S. \$1.5 billion)."

Feature



Demonstrators from the National Democratic Policy Committee denounce the Western side of the international drug cartel, in a February 1986 rally in Boston.

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Dr. Gallo calls for AIDS 'Manhattan Project'

by Warren J. Hamerman

In an interview published in the *Washington Times* on the last day of 1986, Dr. Robert Gallo, the senior U.S. AIDS researcher, stressed the need for a wartime urgency in dealing with the AIDS epidemic, and cited the Manhattan Project which led to the development of the atomic bomb as a paradigm for the type of effort needed to take on the fatal disease. Finally, a leading American AIDS researcher has publicly advocated the need for a Manhattan Project-style crash program to combat AIDS, the policy heretofore campaigned for exclusively by *EIR*.

Dr. Gallo's statements came on the heels of two breakthroughs on AIDS policy—one on the research front and the other on the public health policy front.

The new research development was the wide circulation on Dec. 30 of the publication of scientific findings by a team of researchers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, that a dormant AIDS virus can be activated when other viruses infect the same cells. Dr. Malcolm A. Martin, the head of the research team, commented that the experimental work supports the view that co-infections, environmental, or nutritional "co-factors" trigger the dormant virus into activating.

Gallo's interview also came four days after Maj. Robert Redfield, M.D.—one of the U.S. Army's chief researchers on AIDS at Walter Reed Army Institute for Research and the coordinator of the military's massive AIDS testing program which began in the summer of 1985—threw down the gauntlet on the public health policy front in a long interview to the

Washington Post which appeared under the title "The Advocate for AIDS Testing." In a direct personal appeal for universal screening outside the military, Redfield confessed that he fears that one of his own four children may likely develop AIDS without an emergency national civilian effort comparable to what has been done in the military. Redfield is a strong champion of traditional public health approaches: To fight disease, you must test to find out who has it, then try to prevent those who are infectious from spreading it to others.

Redfield challenged the way in which public health and scientific leaders have capitulated to the paranoid fears of homosexual activists: "People don't understand why our public health officials have been paralyzed by these civil liberties issues. They are important, but knowledge is our only tool right now."

Gallo's plan?

In his Dec. 31 interview, Gallo of the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Maryland stressed that while he did not propose to end independent research, "if we could get together the major players we're collaborating with from universities and industry, and let everyone work together under a common roof, I think things could move much faster."

While Gallo's call for a "Manhattan Project" will be viewed positively among the scientific community, many will wait to hear the nature and content of the effort, as

Gallo's call for "centralization" comes from an individual who has been involved in such intense competition with Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in France.

All of the principal policy and "personality" issues will rapidly sort themselves out around the resolution of the following three questions: 1) making sure that the crash program is launched from the top down by the federal government; 2) ensuring that the content of the program is sufficiently broad-based, international and scientifically interdisciplinary; 3) ensuring that the research effort is complemented by a full-scale emergency traditional public health program, especially in collapsed tropical areas.

Rather than merely enhanced money going to a few "mainline" labs using molecular genetics and biochemistry approaches, nothing short of a full-scale Biological Strategic Defense Initiative (BSDI) will work. The Manhattan Project must foster the development of optical biophysics or non-linear biological spectroscopies in the tradition of the approach opened by Louis Pasteur in the 19th century.

Secondly, the crash program must include emergency public health measures including large-scale economic and sanitation infrastructure development in Africa.

Gallo's welcome public call for a Manhattan Project now forces the issue of Washington's intransigence on mobilizing the scientific community to combat AIDS. Up to now, the budget cutters epitomized by White House Chief of Staff Don Regan, who thought that a national scientific crash program was "cost prohibitive," could hide behind the excuse that the scientific community was "getting what it asked for" or was, at best, "divided." The White House's policy was not to waste budget money on AIDS research, but to let the Hollywood cohorts of Elizabeth Taylor and Mathilde Krim's National AIDS Foundation raise and steer private monies into selective research. In this way they hoped to keep AIDS research under tight control.

This policy led to a huge amount of money being steered into a small select group of scientists. The price for this largesse was that these select scientists were expected to come up with a miracle cure with the following strings attached:

- 1) Don't panic the general population because they will demand a sweeping policy response from Washington.
- 2) Remain totally silent or "bend the truth" in public statements so that the LaRouche-associated Proposition 64 is defeated in California.
- 3) Refute any dangerous evidence that there is a causal relationship between economic breakdown conditions in tropical areas such as Africa, South America, or southern Florida, and the uncontrolled spread of AIDS there to millions in the general population.
- 4) Don't back traditional public health measures such as universal screening because the very wealthy homosexual community, which is a large source of the private funds, feels

threatened and government finds them "too costly."

5) Delay sounding the alarm on the out-of-control emergency situation in Africa and Ibero-America because, quite frankly, those areas are "overpopulated anyway," "beyond hope," and emergency actions there are "cost prohibitive."

The disease burst the coverup

In late October 1986, the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine issued a report warning of an AIDS "catastrophe" unless the United States increased funding to the \$2 billion annual level. Even after its report, the now-discredited Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta continued to maintain that what was being done was sufficient, since AIDS only threatened a limited number of risk groups.

When the World Health Organization (WHO) head in November 1986 dramatically reversed its policy at a press conference given at the United Nations by Dr. Halfdan Mahler, WHO director, by admitting that the WHO (and implicitly its sister institution, the CDC) had "grossly underestimated" the threat of AIDS, what was left of the Atlanta CDC went into a catatonic fit. During this entire period, America's senior scientists refused to speak out publicly.

For instance, at the November 1985 Brussels, Belgium conference on African AIDS, some of the same senior U.S. researchers who have now called for a multibillion-dollar crash research program personally stated in response to this writer's suggestion that a "Manhattan Project crash program" had to be launched to save millions from dying in Africa, that it was "not necessary."

In another example, at the very last minute in the summer of 1986, a grouping of America's senior AIDS scientists mysteriously "pulled out" of what was going to be a closed congressional emergency briefing with a group of U.S. senators in Washington on the need for a full-scale AIDS crash program. By canceling their appearances, these senior researchers left the briefing to the government-controlled science administrators, who were certain not to "spread panic" by demanding a costly full crash research program and emergency public health measures. Unfortunately, the long period in delay of the crash program will mean that many more people will die from the 100% lethal disease.

Gallo urges centralization

In his 1986 year-end interview, Gallo said the consolidation he proposes would involve scientists from about a dozen laboratories with which NIH has collaborated closely in AIDS research. "There's a group at Duke and another group from MIT, who have been working on a vaccine," he said, citing the need for a coordinated approach that would result in less duplication of effort, fewer trivial subjects being pursued, and less research money being wasted.

"AIDS is too important a problem to be bureaucratized,"

Currency Rates

Gallo said. "I'd like to see more movement of money, slots, and information." Gallo said he meets regularly with Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the infectious disease institute, discussing ways to improve communication on AIDS-related issues. "In AIDS research, there is a need to get information out as quickly as possible," said Cecilia Mayer, who works with AIDS researcher Jay Levy at the University of California, San Francisco. "As of now, most of us learn of someone else's findings when they are published in medical journals," she added. Dr. Gallo, saying "to construct a new building for AIDS at NIH would probably take too long," suggested that NIH set aside a building at its Bethesda headquarters as a temporary AIDS institute, where people could easily share the results of their work.

Co-factors

One of the central questions which any crash AIDS research program will have to address is looking at the environmental co-factors in the rapid spread of AIDS among non-risk populations in poverty areas. Except for the work of the research group under Dr. Jean-Claude Chermann of the Pasteur Institute, the hypothesis of Doctors Mark Whiteside and Carolyn MacLeod of the Miami Institute of Tropical Medicine has not been seriously researched. The question of mechanical transmission by biting insects and looking for the "co-factors" and "co-infections" complex in high-risk AIDS areas is of vital concern.

It is encouraging that simultaneous with the Gallo call, researchers at the NIH's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases announced that they found that a dormant AIDS virus lying in cells can be stimulated into reproducing by exposure to a different family of viruses known as DNA viruses. The AIDS virus is an RNA virus or "retrovirus."

Dr. Malcolm A. Martin, chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, stated: "One of the big issues is what is it that determines why people stay asymptomatic for many years and what makes others go downhill? It could be infections with different viruses, as we have examined, or there may be environmental, diet, or hormonal factors that can up-regulate a dormant copy of an AIDS virus." The work is reported in a supplement to the December issue of *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

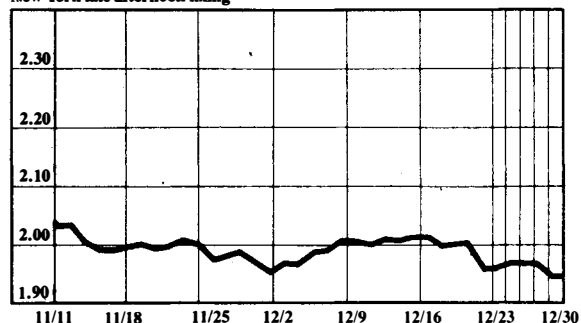
Dr. John Ziegler at the University of California-San Francisco commented: "This is an important observation and confirms the suspicion that there are co-factors in the progression and possibly the acquisition of AIDS virus infection."

The DNA viruses tested included herpes simplex, adenovirus (causes respiratory infections), varicella-zoster (responsible for chicken pox and shingles), and JC virus (causes degenerative neurological diseases).

The new findings lend support to those who have raised the issue of the causal relationship between the collapsed sanitation, nutritional, and insect-eradication programs in the tropics, and the widespread AIDS pandemic among the general population there.

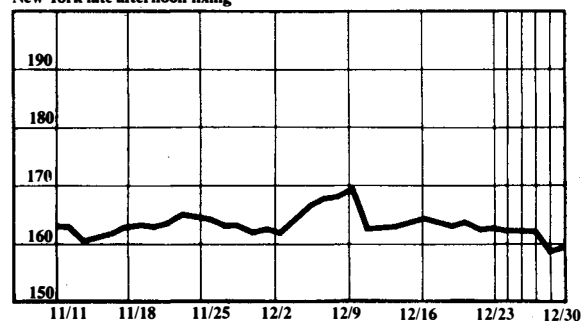
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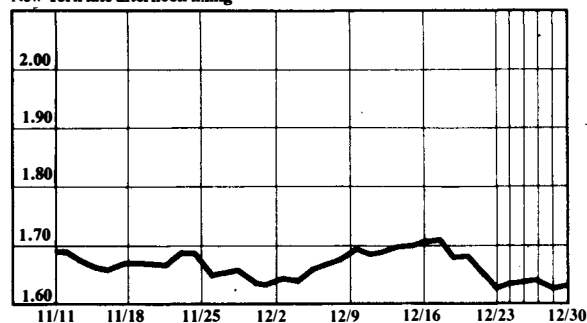
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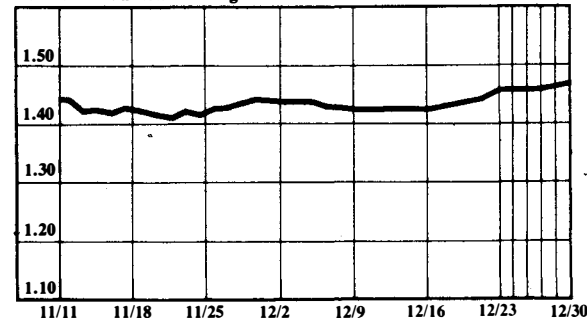
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The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



In 'War on AIDS,' U.K. steps backward

by Mark Burdman

While it was British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who led the charge for the European Community to adopt a continent-wide "War on AIDS" strategy, Britain itself has backed off from taking effective measures against AIDS. Despite widespread reports in early November that the British government would declare AIDS to be a notifiable disease and move toward measures of national screening and isolation, the actual government policy which emerged by December, has been to initiate "pilot projects" in various cities for dispensing "clean needles" to drug addicts, and to orient a national government-run "War on AIDS" advertising campaign almost entirely around the bogus "safe sex" and "use condoms" themes.

It was Italy, not the U.K., that took the lead in practical measures against AIDS. On Dec. 15, the Italian government announced that it had declared AIDS to be a "communicable disease," and officials indicated they would put into effect various screening and testing measures, and were advising local and regional officials to draw up plans to isolate AIDS sufferers, when, where, and as necessary from a public-health standpoint.

The discrepancy between promise and practice has not been lost on Britons. Fear and concern over AIDS have caused the majority of Britons to call into question the entire liberal "Permissive Society" cultural-moral paradigm which has ruled the country since, at least, the left-liberal Harold Wilson-Roy Jenkins regime of the mid-1960s. By adopting the "clean needles/safe sex" approaches to AIDS, the government has been operating precisely within the context of the liberal paradigm, that the population itself has rejected.

As *Times of London* commentator Ronald Butt put it on Dec. 20, the "safe sex" approach "was quickly seen as providing a new opportunity by a nexus of sex educators, libertarians, some vested interests and those who fly unreflectingly with the fashion of the moment," to take over actual day-to-day direction of AIDS policy. Other British political observers fear that the "safe sex" orientation has allowed misnomered "Gay Rights" activists and advocates in medical associations and health-advisory circles to usurp control over policy.

Numbers of British commentators have bluntly warned that, should the British government maintain its "clean

needles/safe sex" approach, then AIDS will become Mrs. Thatcher's Achilles Heel in 1987, especially in the context of upcoming early general elections.

'Panic is healthy'

The *Mail on Sunday's* Julie Burchill went so far as to prophesy on Dec. 21 that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher could be swept out of power if her government persists in the "safe sex/clean needles" approaches. British Social Services Secretary Norman Fowler had unveiled a "pilot project" for dispensing "clean needles" to drug addicts in AIDS-flashpoint cities like Edinburgh. Fowler announced this pilot project after visits to Amsterdam and West Berlin, where "clean needles" are regularly dispensed to addicts, supposedly to prevent "dirty needles" from spreading AIDS.

Burchill first raised the possibility that the opposition Labour Party could make a big electoral issue about the Thatcher government's "uncaring" and "laissez faire" attitudes toward AIDS, and the Thatcher government's failure to make AIDS into a "notifiable disease." Improbable that the ultra-liberal Labourites would launch such a campaign? Responded Burchill:

Labour Party leader Neil "Kinnock doesn't know much about anything, but he does know, after a fashion, what the man in the cul-de-sac likes. And he doesn't like the way the government is being so cavalier about AIDS at all." Reporting that 75% of Britons agree with the Dec. 11 declaration of Greater Manchester Chief Constable James Anderton, that AIDS's spread is worsened by rampant moral degeneracy, Burchill continued:

"It is too easy for the Olympian creatures of Easy Street EC4 and Queer Street SW1, the hacks and talking heads and motor mouths, to laugh off these people as hysterical and ignorant.

"These people want to live—desperately. And if they panic when they feel their lives are threatened, that's healthy: A truly sick society would be one that didn't scream and yell at the threat to death to themselves and those they love."

In more restrained language, *Times of London* religious-affairs correspondent Clifford Longley warned in a Dec. 23 article: "Neither church nor government has fully appreciated that pre-AIDS and post-AIDS are two entirely different worlds, and that the earlier balances and compromises on sexual morality are not necessarily workable any more. Yet, what the government and most people probably want is unattainable: a permissive society without AIDS."

Yet, the British cabinet's main advisers on AIDS seem committed to sticking to the apparently pragmatic course. On Dec. 21, British Health Minister Tony Newton announced his opposition to a "moral crusade": "I disagree with the view that a moral crusade would be sufficient answer to this problem." Newton declared that the government should focus on changing sexual behavior rather than morals, especially as the former would take less time. "We frankly don't have time to rely on changing the moral climate," he added.

Shimon Peres's 'Marshall Plan': economic basis for Mideast peace

by Muriel Mirak

The following article was written for EIR's "1986 in Review" issue last week, but could not be published for considerations of space. Given the escalating war danger in the Middle East, the overview remains highly timely.

In the view of Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, 1987 should be "the year of peace negotiations." To lay the groundwork for talks, which would engage the United States, Egypt, Israel, and Jordan (and including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization), Peres, in his capacity as prime minister, led an indefatigable diplomatic effort throughout the year of 1986, to establish his "Marshall Plan" as the economic platform on which negotiations could begin. Whether or not the incoming year will indeed signal the beginning of concrete moves toward peace, will depend on the extent to which the Irangate scandal, now sweeping the U.S. and Israel, will remove from policy-making positions the obstacles constituted by gun-running networks, and clear the way for patriotic forces of both nations to pursue peace through economic development.

Peres's plan, first floated in January 1986, was the outgrowth of a decade of deliberations on the part of Peres associates like Economic and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi and former Bank of Israel head Avnon Gafny, both known as "fathers of the Marshall Plan." Bearing striking resemblance to the regional economic development approach American economist and politician Lyndon LaRouche has been campaigning around since 1975, the Marshall Plan calls for the creation of a \$25 billion fund over 10 years, created by the OECD nations, and earmarked for economic and industrial development in the entire Mideast. According to Gad Ya'acobi, who helped hammer out the projects of the plan, "this would include development of educational systems, vocational training, irrigation, energy, roads, R&D, industrial plants, housing, airports, and seaports. . . . Proposed in the framework of the plan, for example, was cooperation between Israel and Egypt in the field of chemicals production, in irrigation, in agriculture, in energy, including the possibility of establishing a nuclear-powered electric station in the Sinai, which would supply energy to both Israel and Egypt." In short, the program defines a series of great infrastructural

projects involving Israel and the neighboring states, projects whose economic fruits would be enjoyed through a technological level in production and a concomitant, significant increase in the labor power of the populations concerned.

The driving motivation behind Peres's launching the idea, as he repeatedly stated, was his concern that the deteriorating economic conditions in Egypt, Jordan, and particularly Syria, would hasten the process of social disruption, paving the way for irrationalist, Muslim fundamentalist forces to accede to power. The tremendous military debt shouldered by both Israel and Egypt, aggravated by the International Monetary Fund austerity policies enforced by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, has brought both economies to the edge of collapse. In Syria, the massive military build up has sacrificed the civilian economy, and the influx of workers, repatriated due to falling oil production, has so weighed on the economy as to create emergency conditions in the country, visible in electricity and water rationing as well as food lines. Peres has not excluded the possibility that Syria could participate in the development scheme, for this very reason.

LaRouche intervenes

Although the Marshall Plan idea is just what the doctor ordered, convincing concerned parties to provide the medication has not been easy. Peres traveled through Western Europe to illustrate his plan, and urged national leaders to deliberate on setting up a fund, during their OECD summit in Tokyo in May. No mention of the plan appeared in that meeting's final communiqué, but participants assured Peres that they had discussed it. The only prominent Western leader who wholeheartedly endorsed the plan was Lyndon LaRouche, whose political support for it was communicated throughout the Arab world in the Saudi newspaper *Asharq al-Aswat* in May. LaRouche stepped up his campaign for the plan within the United States, and issued a series of policy recommendations which circulated in Washington and Jerusalem.

In June, two *EIR* correspondents, this writer and Paolo Raimondi, traveled to Israel, to conduct a series of interviews with persons directly involved in elaborating the plan, including Gad Ya'acobi, Avnon Gafny, and a host of others.

Details of the plan and Israeli political expectations were thus further spread to Western policy-makers through *EIR*.

In August, LaRouche issued a further policy document, entitled "A New Middle East Policy Is Urgent." Addressed primarily to the Reagan administration, whose 1982 Mideast program had long since become a dead letter, LaRouche warned, "The U.S. must concentrate on assisting President Mubarak and Israel's 'New Marshall Plan' backers, to reach practical agreements of a kind which will set the trend for all so-called moderate Arabs. If that works, the Middle East can still be saved. If not, the entire eastern Mediterranean will soon become a Soviet lake."

Due to the hegemony exerted in Washington by policy-makers since identified in Irangate as pursuing a diametrically opposed policy of promoting precisely that brand of fundamentalism that the Marshall Plan aims to thwart, the official response to the plan remained guarded silence.

With merely weeks to go as prime minister, before the October rotation of power in Israel, Peres responded to the passivity of the United States, by launching a series of dramatic diplomatic moves. First, in early autumn, he made an unannounced trip to Morocco, meeting with King Hassan. While his factional opponent, Yitzhak Shamir, grumbled at the initiative, Peres succeeded in reaching a diplomatically worded agreement indicating Moroccan willingness to aid negotiations with the moderate Arab camp, particularly with Jordan. No sooner had Peres completed his Moroccan "coup," than a full-fledged summit meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak took place. The final communiqué of the Cairo summit pledged a commitment to establish a commission which would prepare a multilateral, regional peace conference, with the participation of Egypt, Israel, the United States, Jordan, and the Palestinians. Peres's aim, as Labour Party insiders confirmed, was to render the negotiating process he had initiated, unstoppable, by institutionalizing it in such a commission.

Although no explicit mention of the Marshall Plan was included in the final communiqué of the Cairo summit, Peres made clear in his subsequent activities that the perspective remained unaltered. Now occupying the post of foreign minister in a Shamir government, Peres traveled to the United States in November for a speaking tour, during which, Israeli spokesmen stressed, he "talked about the Marshall Plan wherever he went." In Detroit, during one such speaking engagement, Peres again outlined the economic catastrophe hitting the Arab world.

"As an Israeli," he said, "I'm sincerely worried about it. I wish to see a stable and flourishing Egypt. I wish to see a stable and flourishing economy in Jordan, because all of us know the simple truth that at the gates of poverty, you always have an assembly of bitterness, belligerency, and extremism. I think that they should be helped. . . . I believe a Marshall Plan should be offered to the countries in trouble by the international society. The Marshall Plan should be made of governmental contributions in a partnership between busi-

ness and banks."

Since Shamir has taken over as prime minister, there has been no official motion toward the plan, nor has any attempt been made even to maintain the momentum created by Peres's organizing drive. Worse, the Shamir government has recently introduced a series of drastic austerity measures internally, which will cut expenditures in all those areas—health, housing, education—which are crucial to qualifying the labor power required for the Marshall Plan effort.

The only hope for Peres's "year of peace negotiations" lies ironically in the U.S. "Irangate." Although Israeli government statements have tended to play Israel's involvement in Irangate as "a favor to the United States," a favor which Peres, Defense Minister Rabin, and Shamir agreed upon, it has become clear that the factions originally involved in clinching the arms deals for Iran with Alexander Haig, were those grouped around Ariel Sharon. Significantly, it is precisely the "Irangate" networks in Israel who are most vehemently opposed to the Marshall Plan, including the current prime minister.

Israel cannot have both gun-runners and scientific city-builders. Either Irangate is seized as the golden opportunity for Israel's Marshall Planners to clean house, and reestablish a commitment to technological progress as the nation's identity, or the economy and credibility of Israel as a modern nation, will disintegrate.

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Confrontation ahead in Colombia

President Barco may learn the hard way that "you can't fool all of the people, all of the time."

Colombian workers are in a rage at the Barco government's year-end deception operation, and the next move is theirs. Whatever that move proves to be, President Barco's continued subservience to the International Monetary Fund is setting the stage for confrontation—and not only with the labor movement.

The tripartite National Wages Council had been battling for weeks over the size of the traditional New Year's minimum-wage increase, with the powerful business associations—backed by the government—insisting on a hike no greater than the just-released annual inflation figure of 20.5%. The trade unions, which had originally demanded 30%, and then came down to 22.5%, stuck adamantly to their pledge to win an increase above the cost of living.

After much haggling and threats of a labor walkout from the Council, the government-business alliance "yielded" in mid-December to the unions' 22.5% demand. But the labor victory proved a chimera, for within the week, the government announced fuel-price hikes ranging from 18.5% to 33%.

The multiplier effect was immediate, with truckers raising their rates by more than 25% for transporting food to the cities, and private bus owners demanding fare increases to cover their new fuel and labor costs. The Health Ministry also announced a 22% hike in the cost of pharmaceuticals, blamed on the high price of imports. As one driver put it, "Tomorrow transport will be more expensive; the day after, food

will double in price, and in a week the wage increase will be all used up."

Jorge Carrillo, president of the newly formed Unified Workers Confederation (CUT) and former minister of labor, protested that "this violent cascade of increases finishes off the possibility of minimal well-being for poor families." Carrillo angrily accused the Barco government of making "fools" of the Colombian people, while another CUT spokesman announced plans to join a national strike of state workers in late January or early February.

The fuel-price hikes were announced Dec. 26 by Energy Minister Guillermo Perry, whom one trade unionist described as "the minister of the seven plagues" for having approved across-the-board hikes in public service rates during his short five months in office.

Claiming that his measures protect "the pockets of the poor and medium-income," Perry blamed the fuel hikes on loss of national oil supplies due to constant terrorist assaults on the country's main oil pipeline, a pipeline which primarily carries the oil of Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum Company. Perry had already gained notoriety in the Barco government for his defense of Oxy Pet against charges by the comptroller general's office that the narco-terrorist-linked oil multi was up to its neck in tax evasion.

Although the Barco government did not openly cite the authority of the International Monetary Fund to justify the new price increases, it is widely known in Colombia that the policy of

holding wages below the inflation rate is a standard IMF prescription. That prescription had been discredited under the previous Betancur government, when then-Labor Minister Carrillo proved that wages maintained above the cost of living were *not* inflationary.

The pressures of the international financial agencies can be seen reflected in other aspects of the Barco government's economic policies as well. In particular, the Colombian government's machinations within the Cartagena Consensus (the Andean Pact), to overturn the cornerstone of that regional agreement, Article 24.

Designed to protect the economic sovereignty of the region by strict regulation of foreign investment in member countries, the Pact's Article 24 has long been viewed as a thorn in the side of the more rapacious members of the international investor community. Today, the creditor cartel and its political agents see Article 24 as an intolerable obstacle to the foisting of Kissingerian debt-for-equity scenarios upon Ibero-America's debtor nations.

Faced with the prospect of a prematurely terminated coffee "bonanza," a massively indebted public sector, 15%-plus unemployment and the end of his "honeymoon" with the Colombian population, President Barco appears to have been snared by offers of substantial new foreign credits into lending his offices to the destruction of the Andean Pact.

Not that it will disappear without a fight. To some, the Cartagena Consensus holds the seeds of the political and economic integration of the continent and, as such, must be defended at all costs. Alan García's Peru has already made moves in that direction. 1987 may well be a year of confrontation for the Barco government.

Food trade warfare is food reduction

The rhetoric over the trade measures hides a reality that could mean stricter diets everywhere.

While Dec. 31, 1986 was the announced deadline for the United States to institute food trade retaliation measures against Western Europe, nevertheless, on both food-exporting continents, almost identical programs are under way to drastically cut food output. If the American and European public and policy makers fall for the trade-war rhetoric, and ignore the overall crisis, they may find themselves on a stricter diet than the doctor ordered.

On Dec. 30, President Reagan issued tariff duty orders, to go into effect Jan. 30, on European imports to the United States, including gin, brandy, white wine, and cheese. The tariff will almost triple the cost of these products.

Reagan considers his action just retaliation for lower purchases of U.S. feedgrains (corn, corn gluten, and sorghum) over the past year, since Spain and Portugal joined the Common Market and began to acquire these feeds from EC sources. For the six months up to Dec. 31, trade negotiators attempted to find a solution to the trade impasse, but, in the absence of this, a policy of mutual retaliation was announced at year's end by the respective national leaders.

"It is a pity that we did not find a solution for this problem in negotiations in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade," said Paul De Keersmaeker, the Belgian official who, on Jan. 1, took over as president of the EC council of ministers for six years. But, Keersmaeker said, in response to Reagan's hostile

announcement, "The European Community has also prepared its own ammunition, including tariffs on corn gluten feed."

The trade war may be dramatic, and it threatens to fracture NATO and other Western Alliance relations, but it bears no relationship to reality. World trade flows are already so disrupted that the United States has become food-dependent for much of its meat and other staples. The monthly U.S. trade deficit for November was \$19.2 billion.

The problem is that trade volume worldwide has shrunk, under the policy direction of the International Monetary Fund, whose loan conditionalities and other directives have made it impossible for food-short nations to import foodstuffs or the means to produce food, forcing them to export food to gain foreign exchange for debt payments.

The volume of the world grain traded annually has shrunk from over 200 million tons a year to less than 164 million tons. The United States, which in recent years accounted for over half of the grain trade, is now exporting at a rate of 30 million tons less per year.

Only fools, or worse, propose trade war as the "solution" to markets that are shrinking because of shrinking economies. Even worse, these fools are saying that since there is little "effective demand" in Third World nations, who are starving but cannot afford to import (according to the IMF), then food production should be scaled back in North America and Western

Europe, which will meantime engage in trade war.

In December, the European Community agriculture offices in Brussels announced unprecedented production cutbacks. A dairy output cutback plan will be implemented, to eliminate 2.5 million milk cows. In addition, penalties will be imposed for imputed production-over-quota of various grains. Other farm income-guarantee programs which have helped develop European agriculture productivity will be eliminated.

The USDA has announced maximum land set-aside programs for the 1987 crop season. Millions of acres will be idled through these actions, and, in addition, millions more will go unplanted because of the rate of farm bankruptcy and dispossession. So far, Congress has refused to take effective action to halt the disintegration of the giant Farm Credit System, which holds about \$69 billion, or one-third of the national U.S. farm debt. A new "Chapter 12" code of the standing federal bankruptcy laws has been enacted to help farmers, but nothing exists to preserve and expand the basic farm and agriculture infrastructure of the nation, because of the prevailing policy myth that the problem is "over-production."

If U.S. farm output is cut back, this means automatic catastrophe for world food supplies. There were an estimated 1,662 million metric tons of grains of all types produced in the world in 1986-87, of which U.S. production accounts for 312 million tons. Worldwide, at present the annual reserve stocks are only an estimated 387 million metric tons of grain. Of that amount, 221 million metric tons are in the United States—built up because both exports and U.S. domestic livestock consumption are falling drastically.

Business Briefs

Technology

Educator: Soviets fear SDI spinoffs

George Bugliarello, president of Brooklyn Polytechnic University, a school participating in the Strategic Defense Initiative program, urged Americans not to forget during this time of controversy over Irangate, that the thing the Soviets fear most is the SDI.

"The SDI debate will soon intensify," the educator said in the Dec. 20 *New York Post*. "When it does, one critical issue, largely ignored in the debate so far, should be thoroughly explored: the non-military technological implications of SDI research. Perhaps more than it fears the strategic advantage SDI gives the U.S., the Soviet Union worries about the new technologies SDI research will yield . . . [which] could leave the Soviets much farther behind in their race to catch up with the West."

Bugliarello sees the United States benefiting in three general categories:

- 1) Leadership in the now plodding power industry;
- 2) Renewed vigor in the moribund materials industry;
- 3) Leadership in computers and communications industries.

He concludes: "In our political debates and in our future negotiations . . . we must also consider its far-reaching, long-term, non-military economic implications for the U.S.—implications that spell opportunity for us and a most serious dilemma for the Soviet Union."

Free Enterprise

U.S. gangs sponsor Thai drug cultivation

Steady progress in reducing opium production in the notorious Golden Triangle is being offset by marijuana cultivation financed and controlled by U.S. crime gangs, Thai and U.S. narcotics authorities said, according to reporter Ted Chan, writing in the *Bangkok Post*.

"What we are seeing is narcotics colonization, U.S. crime syndicates moving into Thailand to grow marijuana," a U.S. drug-enforcement official said.

"The American traffickers have Thai contacts who approach farmers to grow marijuana. With the low price of rice these days, it does not take much persuasion and money," said Police General Chaovalit Yodmanee, head of the office of narcotics control.

The Thai government has destroyed large marijuana fields in almost every part of the country, but General Chaovalit admits much that much of the crop escapes. "We need to make detailed aerial surveillance of the country and mount considerable ground operations," he said. "It will require a lot of resources."

Complicating their efforts is the fact that neighboring Laos has turned a blind eye to and even sponsored marijuana and opium production to compensate for the crack down in Thailand. Police in the northeast say that Laotian officials consider marijuana a cash crop and tax villages about \$10 per acre.

Under the terms of an omnibus drug bill, the United States will provide at least \$1 million in fiscal 1987 to help Thailand's eradication campaign.

International Trade

Burt blames Europe for 'trade war'

U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Richard Burt has warned of a trade war between the United States and its European allies in 1987, in an interview published in late December in *Bild Zeitung* newspaper. Burt blames the European leadership for the problem.

"The danger of protectionism in America is greater now than at any time since the 1930s," he said. "If our governments do not really cooperate more closely in trade matters, we could run into serious problems next year."

Burt goes on to say that a trade war could be avoided only if the EC ceases to subsidize agricultural exports and to restrict U.S. food imports.

He also attacked European state support for the European Airbus project, saying it prevented fair competition in the aircraft industry.

A similar attack was made on Dec. 18 by U.S. Special Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter.

A spokesman for the West German machine tool industry told *EIR* that the demand was "unnecessary at this time because German tool exports to the U.S. in the first nine months of the year are down 32%."

Development

Egyptian 'Marshall Plan' discussed

A Marshall Plan for the economic development of Egypt has become the number-one topic in Paris, Bonn, and Rome since President Hosni Mubarak's visit to Europe in late December.

French Foreign Minister Raymond, who has been in Cairo since Dec. 23, confirmed that Paris is committed to the plan.

Egyptian media have underlined that while Israel is trying to get its own Marshall Plan proposal endorsed by the United States, Cairo will receive primarily European help. Mubarak is reported to have made three speeches in a week denouncing the United States for not being concrete in terms of aid to Egypt.

Egyptian sources stress that Cairo is definitely not leaning toward the Soviets, however, and that the recent trade agreement between the two countries has no political importance.

Defense

Weinberger demands more for SDI research

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has asked Congress for an extra \$2.8 billion for research on the Strategic Defense Initiative, and for a new rocket to carry military payloads into space and to cover other "must-pay" defense costs.

The \$2.8 billion supplemental request for fiscal year 1987, released Dec. 29, also includes \$300 million in initial costs to provide a variety of aircraft for Special Operations Forces.

Weinberger said an extra \$500 million for SDI would include \$250 million for "space transportation technology," including a manned or unmanned heavy-lift launch vehicle. Other allocations are for space surveillance, directed energy activities, kinetic kill vehicle technology, and other defense areas.

A Pentagon statement said that a vigorous SDI program "is vital in light of active Soviet efforts in this field." The Soviets have spent about \$200 billion on strategic defense over the last 10 years, it reported.

Transportation

Brazil building 'grain railway'

Brazil is building a 1,000-mile "grain railway," heading north from an existing railhead near Brasilia to the Amazon, a region that has not been intensively cultivated before because of high transportation costs.

Construction on the railway will begin as early as May, the transport ministry revealed the week of Dec. 22. One percent of the national budget, \$350 million, has been allocated for the project in 1987, and it is expected to be completed in three years.

Planned by CVRD, the state company that runs the Carajas iron-ore-based project, the railroad is expected to open vast areas of Brazil's interior plains to food production, especially cereals such as wheat.

Space

NASA spinoffs called benefit to everyone

NASA spinoffs benefit everyone, says syndicated columnist Gary Meyers, in a Dec. 26 column in the *Houston Post*. Meyers defends NASA and the "outburst of U.S. talent

and technology" sparked by the space program under President Kennedy, reminding readers that the benefits of the space program "are with us everywhere from the hospital room to the playground."

He cites such examples as graphite-loaded resins used in cars, boats, planes, prosthetics; telemetry that can monitor a patient's condition, even via satellite; food preservation techniques to help the world's hungry; and image enhancement using computer-enhanced photos to facilitate medical diagnosis and treatment, and arms-control verification.

These are now all possible, says Meyers, "because this nation chased its dreams."

U.S. Recovery

Iacocca: U.S. headed for disaster

The United States is headed for an economic blowout that will be "beyond belief," Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca warned in an interview with several news agencies the week of Dec. 22.

Iacocca, who has been considered a potential presidential candidate, said that he wouldn't want to be President: "If we have [an economic] downer coming up, what are the options? I'd be damned if I know," he said. "That's why I don't want to be President."

Iacocca said that the recent Boesky inside-trader scandal on Wall Street and massive layoffs announced by GM are just "microcosms" of what's wrong with the U.S. economy. "The next President is gonna feel just like Herbert Hoover after the Jazz Age and [Calvin] Coolidge," he said.

"He's going to bear the rap and . . . the next eight years, you're going to have a [Franklin] Roosevelt-type administration that's going to do something because the crisis of 1992 may be beyond belief. And I'm not being a Doomsday guy. I'm just saying we gotta pay the piper some time, don't we?"

The agriculture ministry also has orders to map out settlement programs to make maximum use of land within 500 kilometers of the rail line.

Briefly

● **AMERICANS** think AIDS is an "extremely urgent" problem. A poll conducted by *U.S. News and World Report* magazine has found that 65% of those queried believe that AIDS will become an "extremely urgent" problem in 1987. AIDS ranked second in the poll's "extremely urgent" category, surpassed only by cocaine use.

● **DWAYNE ANDREAS**, U.S. grain multimillionaire of the Archer-Daniels-Midland firm, is the likely successor to Armand Hammer as the key contact point with the Soviet leadership for U.S. businessmen and big international East-West deals, Italy's *La Stampa* reported on Dec. 29. Andreas, from Iowa, is closer to the age of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov, and has long-standing, good Soviet contacts, *La Stampa* notes.

● **POVERTY** is increasing despite the "recovery," according to statistics published in the annual report of the U.S. Conference of Mayors the week of Dec. 22. According to the report, the number of poor people increased this year in two-thirds of 25 cities surveyed, and in 24 out of 25, the demand for emergency shelter for the homeless increased significantly.

● **OVER ONE-THIRD** of Venezuela's budget will go to interest payments on the foreign public debt in 1987. Of the \$7.6 billion budget, 33.9% will be spent on interest, more than the central government will earn from oil exports. Venezuela's oil exports brought in \$8 billion in 1986, as opposed to \$13.3 billion in 1985.

● **GREAT LAKES** ports are being dismantled for the service economy, according to an article in the Dec. 14 *Buffalo News*. Several once-thriving port cities on the Great Lakes are undergoing major transformations into "more lucrative, consumer-oriented enterprises," i.e., spending hundreds of millions to court tourists.

The great infrastructure projects: transportation

Part 16

Ibero-American integration

Infrastructure is not an industry that produces wealth directly, but it “produces” something more important: productivity. To become an economic superpower, Ibero-America will need 200,000 kilometers of new railroads, as well as ports, canals, hydraulic projects, nuclear energy, and a second inter-oceanic canal.

This installment begins Chapter 6 of our exclusive English-language serialization of the Schiller Institute's book, *Ibero-American Integration: 100 Million New Jobs by the Year 2000!* The book was published last September in Spanish. It was prepared by an international team of experts elaborating Lyndon LaRouche's proposal to free the continent of economic dependency and spark a worldwide economic recovery, “Operation Juárez.”

Numbering of the figures, tables, and maps follows that of the book.



Despite decades of talk about Ibero-American integration, virtually nothing has been done to construct the physical infrastructure without which integration cannot exist. The role of transportation, of power, of great water works, and of urban infrastructure, has always been crucial to economic development, from the days of the Greeks and before, and has never been more so than today.

In the prevailing environment of “free market” cost accounting economics, the true role of infrastructure is usually obscured. Infrastructural investments cannot “pay for themselves” in a cost accounting sense, and be covered by “user fees,” as the World Bank would prefer. Infrastructure investment doesn't create products; it creates productivity itself. It imparts efficiency and productivity to the goods-producing sectors of the economy, in nonlinear and usually non-measurable, but nonetheless very real, ways. Transportation creates markets for producers where none existed before; it permits larger-scale, and hence more efficient, production to service these larger markets; it lowers costs, thus increasing reinvestable profits; and it creates innumerable opportunities for business to flourish that wouldn't exist without it. Electric power likewise enhances industrial productivity in many ways—by providing focused and more versatile energy, by making possible a vast array of new industrial processes—despite the fact that no tangible trace of the energy provided turns up in the finished product.

Figure 6-1 shows the correlation between investment in infrastructure, in constant dollars, in the United States between 1970 and 1980, and industrial and agricultural produc-

tivity, measured as a ratio of net profit to the combined costs of labor and capital. Not only is the correlation extremely close, with rises and falls in productivity following by a year or so rises and falls in infrastructure investment, but also the overall pattern, which reached its high point in the mid-1960s, corresponds to the known period of greatest vitality in the U.S. economy, when NASA was the great project that fueled the greatest rate of technological advance in recent American economic history, before that advance was derailed in the 1970s.

Ibero-America requires several trillion dollars, expended over the next 30 years, for railroads, roads, electric power, water management, and urban construction, if it is ever to escape the vicious circle of underdevelopment of which it is still victim. The 19th-century construction of a canal network, followed by the construction of the transcontinental railways in the United States, is an appropriate model for the type of great projects that must both capture the imagination of the citizens of all of Ibero-America, and fulfill the function of creating the economic and physical basis for sustained growth through integration. The limited experience in Brazil and Mexico with such great projects, such as the Itaipu Dam and Mexico's superport construction, must be generalized and vastly expanded.

These "great projects" should concentrate on four areas of economic infrastructure:

- 1) transportation, including water transport, ports, rail-

way systems, air-transport systems, highway systems, and the efficient interface among these systems and the warehousing and related materials-handling features of transportation as a whole;

- 2) water-management, including irrigation, hydroelectric power stations, navigable canals, and the supply of water for urban and industrial consumption;

- 3) energy production and distribution systems; and

- 4) urban infrastructure.

The launching of great development projects is also of the utmost political importance for the Ibero-American Common Market nations. The great projects will employ literally millions of people currently unemployed and underemployed, between now and the year 2000, and in the process train them for the higher-skilled jobs which will dominate the Ibero-American job market in the 21st century.

These new construction workers, most of them youths, will have to be politically mobilized to achieve these inspiring nation-building goals, and organized and deployed in brigades to open up the continent's new frontiers.

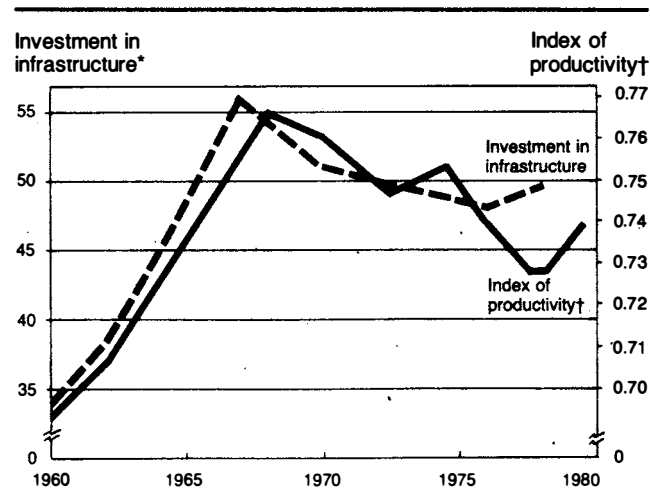
Great transportation projects

Ibero-America's transportation network has never overcome its colonial origins as a raw materials extractor conveyor belt to transport mineral and agricultural wealth from the interior to the metropolitan centers of Europe and the United States. Neither roads nor inland waterways, and least of all railroads, connect the nations of South America to each other, or to Central America and Mexico. Only within Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil is there any significant internal railroad network. Most other rail spurs lead only from inland mining regions to coastal export ports, usually on narrow-gauge track incommensurate with whatever other rail lines exist.

The only ostensible effort to link the continent by road, the so-called Pan-American Highway, was never completed, and is in bad repair along much of its length. Only a tiny fraction of potential inland waterway transport is utilized, largely for lack of projects to bypass rapids and link adjoining river basins. The entire interior of the continent of South America, including millions of square kilometers, even excluding the primary Amazon jungle region, is all but empty, with extremely low population densities, while the vast majority of all the people live within a few hundred kilometers of the coast. And even ocean-borne trade, the immediately available means of transport among the countries of the continent, is underdeveloped, existing primarily to ship out primary products and provide the manufactured goods that the continent doesn't produce itself.

The lack of such a continental transportation system was painfully brought to light in 1982, during the Malvinas war, when Venezuela and other countries tried to provide Argentina with critical military and logistical supplies, only to discover that there are no cargo ships that travel directly

FIGURE 6-1
Index of productivity and investment in infrastructure in the United States 1960-1980



*Billions of 1972 dollars.

†Economic surplus as percentage of capital plus labor costs (definition taken from LaRouche-Riemann econometric model).

between Caracas and Buenos Aires.

For reasons of both sovereignty and development, Ibero-America must build extensive rail systems that are rectified, double tracked, and eventually electrified. A modern highway system must also be built. The major river systems must be made navigable, and air transport improved. A second inter-oceanic canal must be constructed, as well as large, deep-water ports. And all of these must be integrated around nodal points for the efficient transshipment of goods and passengers.

If Ibero-America is to attain the development targets outlined in Chapter 5, it must vastly expand its transportation carrying capacity. Statistics on total freight cargo moved by truck, rail, and inland waterway are notoriously unreliable, but by combining data from several sources we have been able to estimate total ton-kilometers of freight moved in Ibero-America at 925 billion in 1985. Applying criteria derived from examining the experience of developed countries of varying industrial and demographic densities, we have estimated an approximate eightfold increase in ton-kilometers to be the most likely requirement for non-oceanic cargo transport by the year 2015, as shown in Figure 6-1. This reflects an average 7.2% annual growth rate of transport during this period, against a 10.0% average annual growth of Gross National Product as a whole. In all likelihood, in the first few years, transport needs will grow more rapidly than the 7.2% average, as the sectors receiving the greatest emphasis will be heavy industry, agriculture, and construction materials, which generate large quantities of bulk commodities that must travel long distances. Later, as more and more of manufacturing becomes capital goods and high technology that are more value-intensive and less transport-intensive, the rate of growth of transport needs will slow.

Table 6-1 shows the expected shifts in proportions of cargo carried by each of the three major modes of transportation. While truck transport will continue to grow, the percentage of total freight going by truck will drop from 70% today to around 44% by 2015, while that going by rail will

rise from 22% to 40%, and by inland water arteries from 8% to 16% during this time period. The reasons for these shifts are straightforward. On the one hand, Ibero-America will be generating vast quantities of bulk commodities—minerals, semi-finished intermediate goods, and agricultural products—which will be traveling long distances, for which water transport is the cheapest mode, and rail the second, as indicated in Table 6-2.

On the other hand, advances during the past 15 years in computerized intermodal transport, involving large-scale use of containers, makes possible the efficient use of rail for the bulk of all manufactured goods traveling more than 200-300 kilometers. By reversing the post-World War II historical trend away from rail to truck, Ibero-America will both pioneer a new era in mass transport, and save the equivalent of tens of billions of dollars or more in conserved, scarce fossil fuel, while freeing millions of skilled workers, otherwise required to drive trucks, for more productive employment.

The ideal approach to setting up an entire cargo transportation system is for ports, cities, and inland cargo generating centers (mines, agricultural regions, large factory complexes) to be linked in such a way as to minimize cargo handling. The starport idea, detailed below, turns ports into efficient termini for rail lines, inland waterways (or canals), and coastal water transportation. The cargo rail lines do not need to pass through the center of cities, but rather should feed into nodal points located just outside major urban areas: large transshipment barns where container cargo is quickly off-loaded onto waiting trucks whose final destination is the city. The rail lines will go directly to larger heavy industry and capital goods plants, which generally should be constructed on the outskirts of the new cities to be developed.

Transportation should be practically conceived in terms of a giant "conveyor belt," upon whose efficiency depends the efficiency of the rest of the economy. Inefficient transportation is high-cost transportation which is not only inflationary, but wastes resources, slows up the shipment of goods, disrupts production schedules, and generates bottlenecks.

TABLE 6-1

Projection of non-maritime cargo transportation in Ibero-America, 1985-2015

Type of transport	1985		Rate of annual growth 1985-2015	2015	
	Ton-kilometers (billions)	Percentage of total		Ton-kilometers (billions)	Percentage of total
Truck	650	70%	5.6%	3,300	44%
Railways	200	22%	9.4%	3,000	40%
Internal waterways	75	8%	9.7%	1,200	16%
Total	925	100%	7.2%	7,500	100%

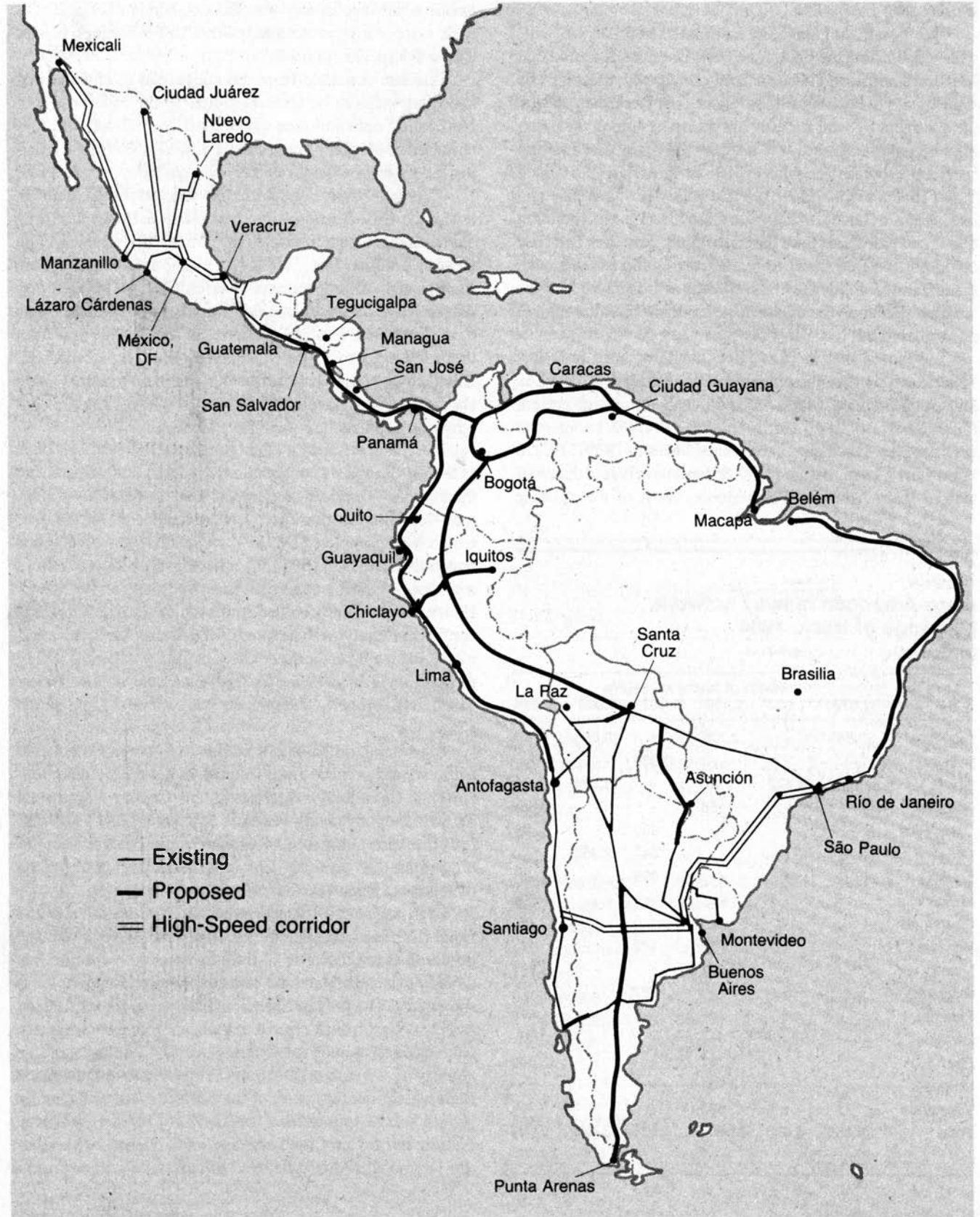
TABLE 6-2

Comparison of costs of different modes of transportation

Mode	Cents per ton-mile
Airplane	22.0
Truck	6.0-8.0
Railways	0.5-1.5
Pipeline	0.2-0.5
Barge and towboat	0.2-0.3
Cargo ship	0.1-0.4
Grain ship	0.03-0.06

Source: David Bess, Marine Transportation.

Principal railroads, existing and proposed



We will now detail the major great infrastructure projects, focusing on rails and waterways, to meet the needs of the 21st century.

Railroads

The "Sonora to Patagonia" railroad must finally be built, which means that the ideas for a Pan-American Railroad that have been proposed but consistently sabotaged, must now be implemented. Such a railroad is not only necessary to link the continent by land for efficient transport among the existing population centers. It is also the only way that existing sparsely populated regions will ever grow. In the United States in the 19th century, people followed the canals and later the railroads, settling near these arteries and founding towns and cities near their junction points, knowing that they could get their products to market and could purchase the manufactured goods they needed. The railroad preceded the "market demand" for its services, creating both the market and the demand.

The fact is that there is not a single country in Ibero-America today that possesses a railroad network as dense as that of the United States in 1860, and the entire current railroad network of all Ibero-America (104,768 kilometers) does not even match that of the United States in 1875 (119,220 kilometers), even though the U.S. landmass is less than half that of Ibero-America. Furthermore, most of the existing

railroad network in Ibero-America, with the exception of Brazil's, was built before 1930.

One of the most shocking legacies of colonialism is the fact that it is physically impossible to directly link up the existing railways of any two Ibero-American countries, as each system was constructed with a different track gauge. **Table 6-3** speaks for itself.

One can conclude from the above that one of the first necessary steps to be taken is to link up the rail systems of North and South America with a trunkline railroad, the construction of tributary lines, and the inter-connection of existing rail systems where feasible.

The main North-South trunkline railroad should establish a Mexico City-Buenos Aires axis (**Map 6-1**). The existing studies indicate that it should run from Mexico down through Central America alongside the Pan-American Highway; cut through the still-unpenetrated Darien Gap; go up the Magdalena River valley to Bogotá; from there go south to Santa Cruz, along the Eastern piedmont of the Andes; and from there hook up with the existing rail networks of Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. Its southern terminal point should be Punta Arenas, Chile, which will require the construction of a new line south from Córdoba.

The plans for such a "Pan-American Railroad" go back to the 1870s, and its construction was made a priority during the first Pan-American conference, held in 1890 in Washington, D.C. Engineering surveys were conducted for the line, which were completed by 1893, and published with detailed feasibility studies in 1895. The trajectory we propose follows a proposal made by engineers Juan A. Briano and Verne L. Havens after further detailed studies in the 1920s. This route conforms closely to the center of the South American landmass; and it avoids the Andes Mountains by traveling mostly through level land in the Eastern piedmont of the Andes. Thus, it is properly denominated the Central Continental Line.

A second North-South trunkline, a Western Continental Line, should proceed from Caracas in a westerly direction, entering Colombia and crossing the Central Continental Trunkline upon leaving Panama, descending in a southwesterly direction along the Colombian Pacific Coast and continuing south to Guayaquil, Chiclayo, and Lima, until joining the current Chilean coastal railway.

High speed rail transportation for both passengers and freight is also immediately necessary for Mexico and the Southern Cone, because of the large amount of traffic that already exists there and the expected rate of growth of those subregions. The principal Mexican high-speed corridor should run East-West from Veracruz to Manzanillo, through Mexico City—which would encompass nearly two-thirds of the country's total industrial activity. Three North-South branch lines which link the center of the country to the U.S. border should also be improved: a) Mexico City-Monterrey-Nuevo Laredo; b) Mexico City-Torreón-Ciudad Juárez; c) Manzanillo-Hermosillo-Mexicali. In all of these cases, there are ex-

TABLE 6-3
**Ibero-American railway network,
by gauge of track, 1984**
(in kilometers)

	Width of track, in meters					
	1.676	1.600	1.435	1.067	1.000	0.914
Argentina	20,545	-	2,772	-	10,655	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	3,538	-	-
Brazil	-	3,472	194	-	25,784	-
Colombia	-	-	150	-	-	2,688
Costa Rica	-	-	-	950	-	-
Chile	4,311	-	-	341	3,958	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	965	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	600
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	750
Honduras	-	-	-	472	-	447
Mexico	-	-	14,913	-	-	397
Nicaragua	-	-	-	287	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	376
Paraguay	-	-	441	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	1,782	-	-	345
Uruguay	-	-	3,001	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	634	-	-	-
Total	24,856	3,472	23,887	3,015	43,935	5,603

isting railroads; they must simply be double-tracked, electrified, and rectified for high-speed transport. As for the Southern Cone Corridor, it should connect Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Buenos Aires, and Valparaíso.

In a second stage of land transportation development, the railroad grid would be extended by constructing:

- several east-west spurs running across the Andes;
- a line from Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela to Villavicencio, Colombia, which would run south of the Andes and open up the entire Llanos area of those two countries;
- a north-south route from Santa Fe, Argentina to Asunción, Paraguay, and into the Mutum region of Bolivia;
- and a third north-south trunkline that would parallel the Atlantic coast of South America.

The electrification of existing rail lines would be carried out in conjunction with the development of electric generating plants for Ibero-America's overall industrial needs. And where the first two trunk lines do not parallel existing sections of the Pan-American Highway, new roadways would be constructed adjacent to the railroads and within the same right-of-way, along which would also extend oil and gas pipelines, as well as electrical and communications transmission lines.

The third stage would involve the expansion of both railroad and highway capacities, including the double-tracking of the existing rail lines. By this time the rail and road network would be integrated with an extensive inland waterways network for barge transportation of bulk commodities, as described below.

The location of the entire land transport system must be planned so as to facilitate the rapid industrialization of Ibero-America, while at the same time opening up currently inaccessible regions which are favorable to human settlement.

The new trunkline railroads must be designed to high geometric standards for at least 85% of their length; that is, they should be built as straight and level as possible. Trains should be able to travel at speeds of 200 kilometers per hour. Such a policy would enable the railroads to operate at low costs per ton-mile for freight.

Given the different track gauges used on the existing 104,768 kilometers of track, it will be necessary to use a double-gauge system overall during the first stage of construction of the continental railway, in order to have trains in operation as soon as possible. The two standard gauges that should be utilized are 1.435 meters and 1.00 meters. Most of the trackage in Ibero-America—43,935 kilometers in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile—now runs on the 1.00-meter gauge. The 1.435-meter gauge is standard in most other countries, including Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Eventually, the entire system from Mexico to Patagonia should be converted to a 1.435 meter gauge, since that gauge offers the best combination of high-speed and heavy load capabilities. Since it is the most extensively used standard gauge in the world, large numbers of locomotives and rolling stock are also immediately available for use on it.

The best solution to the problem of a double gauge track system is to build rail lines with three rails throughout the Southern Cone, through which it would be possible to run trains equipped with either of the two standards (this is already common practice in Brazil). From Mexico to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, installing the double-gauge system would be no problem. However, from Santa Cruz southward, the rail lines to São Paulo, Buenos Aires, and Chile utilize the 1.00-meter gauge, making it necessary to lay a third track on these routes.

The material requirements and costs for this proposed rail system are of course substantial, but they are achievable. Experts estimate that it takes approximately 180 tons of steel, 2,000 cement or wood cross-ties, and about 100 man-days to construct an average kilometer of track, and that the cost will average about \$6,000 per kilometer on level land, including normal bridge construction costs. These figures would hold for the railroad running on the eastern slope of the Andes, where there are no great rivers to cross and the land is relatively flat. Higher construction costs, of over \$1 million per kilometer, would prevail if the line were built to the highest geometric standards, and at points where major bridges and tunnels are required.

The Central Continental Railroad would have a total length of nearly 15,000 kilometers, from northern Mexico down to

TABLE 6-4
**Projection of railway parameters
1985-2015**

	Kilometers of rail	Density of rail network*	Total cargo†	Intensity of use‡
France	36,944	67.5	57.0	1,543
South Africa	35,730	29.3	35.7	2,800
United States	300,000	30.1	1,363.0	4,543
Soviet Union	141,525	6.3	3,440.0	24,300
Argentina	34,172	12.3	14.0	400
Brazil	29,946	3.5	80.0	2,671
Mexico	19,953	10.1	60.0	3,000
Ibero-America 1985	106,627	5.3	200.0	1,876
Ibero-America 2015	100,000			
New routes				
Transcontinental	40,000			
National	60,000			
Total routes	206,627	10.4	3,000.0	15,000
Double tracked	100,000			
Electrified	100,000			

*km of road per 1,000 square km of land

† billions of ton-kilometers

‡ thousands of ton-kilometers per km of road

Sources: Janes World Railways, International Road Transport, ECLA, and World Bank.

Punta Arenas. Along this route, about 5,000 kilometers of adequate track already exist, of which 2,500 kilometers are of the 1.00 meter gauge, and will therefore need to have a third rail laid. On the remaining 10,000 kilometers of route, entirely new track will have to be laid. Utilizing the cost and materials figures cited above, it can be estimated that the construction of the Central Continental Line will cost approximately \$6-7 billion, require about 2 million tons of high-quality steel, and involve 3,500 man-years of labor. Such a line could be surveyed, planned and built in 5-7 years, if a crash program were initiated jointly by the republics of Ibero-America.

The other principal components of Phase 1 of the Common Market railroad and highway program, are the construction of the Western Continental Line and high-speed systems in the Mexican and Southern Cone corridors. It can be roughly estimated that these additional projects would cost again as much as the Central Continental line, and require equivalent amounts of materials and labor. Thus the entire proposed first phase of an ambitious railroad project that would open up the entirety of the subcontinent to development, would require only 4-5 million tons of steel and 7,000 man-years of labor; and cost under \$15 billion—which is less than half the illegitimate interest payments which are being looted from Ibero-America every year under International Monetary Fund tutelage.

All told, the new continental lines will probably total about 40,000 kilometers of new route length. In addition to this construction, a minimum of 60,000 kilometers, and possibly more, will need to be added to the rail grids of the individual countries. Every major city and industrial center must be connected by relatively direct routes to the national railway grids, and for most countries this implies a major addition to the national rail grids. Table 6-4 shows the comparative density of track between Ibero-America and several other countries. Apart from the Soviet case, the densities per thousand square kilometer of total area run from 30 to 60, compared to at most 10 in the most dense countries of Ibero-America, and only 5 for the continental average. Adding 100,000 kilometers of route length would bring the density only to 10.4, and may prove to be inadequate, but further studies will need to determine precise needs for the year 2015.

In addition to added route length, it can be estimated that at least half of the new total (existing rail lines plus additional lines) will need to be double-tracked, adding an additional 100,000 kilometers of track length. Further, most of these lines and some of the remaining single track lines are projected to be electrified, to increase efficiency and economize fossil fuel. While it is impossible to derive accurate cost estimates for certain other major components of the rail system, such as electrification, rolling stock, enhanced maintenance, and the contingency costs for the higher-cost sections of track across the Amazon and the Andes, such investments will add up to several times the cost of the rail system itself,

or \$120 billion. A rough estimate of total costs over 30 years could come to the range of \$500 billion. The payback to the economy will be several fold greater over the same period in enhanced efficiency, lower costs, and the ability to move large cargoes that otherwise could not be moved at all.

Roadways

The national warehousing terminal system mentioned above in connection with intermodal transport will substantially change the role of trucking. The principle is that most truck transport will be confined to trips under 300 kilometers, and of these most routes will in fact be no more than the distance between intermodal transshipment terminals and the major cities. The terminals will include warehouse facilities where manufacturing items can be stored in parts, for truck distribution to urban consumption points.

The employment of trucks capable of transporting containers direct from the rail terminals makes this procedure eminently more efficient than having trucks make a trip of hundreds or thousands of kilometers, as is currently done in the United States, for instance. New designs for bringing trucked cargo into urban centers also need to be developed, including mini-depots within the city, centrally located in shopping centers; underground terminals for unloading trucks within the city, to eliminate surface road congestion; and special truck roads to minimize truck congestion of the urban road network.

Despite this shift of emphasis for trucking from long to short haul, it will still be necessary to invest greatly in the Ibero-American road network. First of all, it will take 10-20 years to properly develop the rail and waterway networks to the point that they can transport all of the cargo properly in their domain, before which time trucking will have to take up the slack. Second, some long-distance trucking will also be necessary, and along the major industrial corridors truck traffic will always be very heavy, requiring superhighways of four, and even six, lanes to accommodate it. While countries such as Mexico and Brazil have extended their road networks a great deal in the last 15 years, and have accelerated schedules for paving the more important sections, the pace is not adequate to meet the demand.

Apart from general maintenance, there are three major tasks to be met by the road investment program. The first is to identify the major interurban corridors that must be made into high-speed four-lane limited access superhighways. The second is to link the more isolated agricultural regions to the national and regional markets. The third is to surmount the several types of geographic barriers by special methods. For example, new ways must be found to construct safe, year-round roadways across the Andes, including modern methods of tunnel construction and techniques for preventing landslides along steep mountain slopes. Similarly, very wide expanses of the Amazon and Parana rivers must be spanned by road and railways, and year-round roadways constructed through extended, swampy jungle areas.

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Maglev and fusion energy for lunar development

A September conference brought together experts in the fields of magnetically levitated trains, space development, and fusion power. Marsha Freeman reports.

“Krafft Ehrlicke gave a talk in October of 1984, and one of the things he said was, ‘If God had wanted men to be space-faring, he would have given mankind a Moon.’ That was a poetic way of saying without the Moon being there as a goal for us to consider, we might never have invented rockets and wanted to leave the Earth. We’re in the process of establishing goals, and the one we’re most interested in, is the lunar base.”

That statement by Dr. Michael Duke, the chief of the Solar System Exploration Division of the NASA Johnson Space Center, opened the keynote presentation of the first Lunar Development Symposium, held on Sept. 22-23, 1986 in Atlantic City, N.J. The symposium was combined with the first U.S. Maglev Transportation Conference, to present one of the most unusual meetings on space development.

The sponsors of this Symposium '86 conference—which included the Engineering Club of Philadelphia, a number of other engineering societies, three state transportation commissions, the Young Astronaut Council, a division of the Johnson Space Center in Houston, and the American Mag-Lev company—were as varied as the topics on the agenda.

Scientists and engineers, from small high-technology companies and government laboratories, presented their work-in-progress on strategies and technologies for lunar development. Dr. Gerald Kulcinski, director of the Fusion Technology Institute in Wisconsin, captured everyone’s imagination by demonstrating that mining a rare isotope of helium on the Moon, could provide fusion energy for the entire Earth, and the Moon, over the next century.

One of the goals of the meeting, was the formation of the

Lunar Development Council, to engage private industry in planning non-government initiatives for the industrial development of the Moon. Current plans to have an operational space station by the mid-1990s, if kept on schedule, would create the possibility of a manned return to the Moon, just past the beginning of the next century.

In his conference presentation, Dr. Duke sought to explain why the development of the Moon is the next step for the exploration of space, and to answer the question most attendees were asking themselves as the Symposium '86 conference began: What does magnetically levitated train technology have to do with the industrial development of the Moon?

How will the Moon be developed?

“The lunar base can be important to us as a stepping stone outward from the Earth in the migration of people into the Solar System and eventually into the universe. . . . It opens the possibility of using materials, energy resources in space, to better our life here on Earth. It is a critical point in the development of our space capability. We know how to routinely fly back and forth to space, and we can envision a lot of ways to use that space environment,” Dr. Duke stated.

“[But] we have not found the political motivation to provide urgency to the endeavor of exploring space. Right now, at least in the United States, there is not the urgency associated with the Apollo program. . . . If we are to maintain a strong civil space program in this country, we must find exciting goals where we can focus our energy, which motivate us, which can motivate the whole society. I believe the

lunar base is such a goal.

"It's feasible, it is affordable, and it can return profits to those people who are wise enough to identify the potential and to make the right kinds of investment," Duke stated. "It can be helpful in maintaining U.S. leadership in technology. . . . An important part of choosing the right goals is to choose things that will motivate the young people in this country and around the world, to put the right emphasis on their education to develop in science, engineering, and technology.

"Although the Moon is a harsh environment to work in—we have a high vacuum, extreme temperatures, radiation, and less gravity—it's not so different from the Earth. . . . The challenge for a lunar base is to adapt to an environment that is more or less familiar, but has some different constraints.

"What we have to do on the Moon, is to learn how to use the Moon's materials and energy resources to establish a new place for humanity—homes, farms, transportation systems, power plants, mines, schools, and everything.

"There are several parallel themes that tie the technologies of lunar development to the technologies of maglev

[magnetic levitation]," Duke explained. "The obvious one is that lunar surface transportation will be required. Magnetic levitation may in fact be the best choice for developing major transportation systems on the Moon, either on the surface or in tunnels. Maglev uses electrical energy directly, without the need for chemical fuels, which will be scarce for a long time on the Moon.

"In the short term, maglev systems to move materials from mines to mills efficiently; in the long term, maglev can provide transportation systems for moving people between lunar habitats, and perhaps, even for lunar tourism.

"Another parallel is the general technology for magnetic levitation, and electromagnetic accelerators. This is a field of technological growth." In addition to the need for low-cost transportation from the Earth to space, "low-cost Moon-to-space and space-to-Moon transportation is the key to the long-term viability to lunar economy and electromagnetic launch is of major interest. . . . Ultimately it should be possible to launch payloads from the Moon with maglev, at less cost than launching from here," Duke speculated.

"Another thread that ties maglev and space together is the general advancement of technologies; of materials, struc-

Magnetically levitated trains on Moon and Earth

On Earth, the major drawback to wheel-on-rail trains is the speed limit of about 200 miles per hour, due to problems of loss of traction, frictional heating, and the difficulty of transmitting electrical power through physical contact. On Earth, however, our atmosphere produces an aerodynamic drag on any vehicle above about 300 miles an hour, which once again ultimately limits its speed.

In the environment of the Moon, however, there is no atmospheric drag nor indigenous sources of fuel. In addition, it is important to keep the Moon's near-vacuum as clean as possible, for scientific experiments. All of these factors make all-electric magnetically levitated trains a good match for lunar transportation needs.

The fundamental principle involved in using the interaction of magnetic and electrical fields to levitate anything, is that bodies of like polarity repel, and those of opposite polarity attract. In the most advanced design for maglev systems, fields of opposite polarity are produced by a current flowing underneath the train vehicle in a guideway, and fields produced by magnets on the vehicle itself.

The use of a linear synchronous motor produces propulsion for the train by pulling the vehicle forward by the

positive attraction of on-board magnets, and a second set of coils in the guideway, positioned on the sides. As the train passes by, the polarity or direction of current in the guideway is changed, and the vehicle is given an added push from behind, from the repulsive force of the two sets of magnetic and electrical fields.

On Earth, the real potential for maglev systems will be realized if the trains are placed underground in evacuated tubes. Without aerodynamic drag, the only limit to the speed of the train, at a constant comfortable rate of acceleration, is the distance and therefore amount of time, over which the train has to accelerate.

On the Moon, if radiation exposure can be limited, there will be no immediate need to place the trains underground. The noiseless, pollutionless, all-electric maglev transportation system can move equipment, materials, and colonizers around the surface quite easily.

Electromagnetic launchers, based on the same dynamic principles as maglev trains, are also being designed, to accelerate unmanned payloads to great speeds. These self-contained payloads could be "thrown" across the Moon's surface, or, if they attain high enough speeds, can reach orbital velocity and perhaps deliver material to a space station, or storage depot near the Moon.

Though the United States stopped its maglev development effort a decade ago, West Germany, England, and Japan are in the process of testing, building, and operating maglev systems. Some cities in the United States are now considering buying the technology from abroad.

tures, electronics, computers, that will support both ventures. Technology transfer opportunities exist between NASA and maglev.

“If we continue to focus on the near-term payoffs in projects that are motivated only on the basis of the near-term payoff, we will not be able to carry out such projects as lunar development.”

Maglev on the Moon

A series of presentations at the conference, including a luncheon address by Henry Kolm, who is the father of magnetically levitated trains in the United States, summarized the state of maglev research. Using magnetic fields to levitate a train above a guideway, and to power the motors to move the train, offers noiseless, pollutionless, energy-efficient all-electric transportation, which is nearly limitless, in terms of speed (see box).

The program in the United States, which began in the mid-1960s at MIT, came to a halt a decade later, and this nation has no research ongoing, no system under development, and no manufacturing companies that could build such an advanced transportation system.

But in Japan, West Germany, and England, maglev systems are under development, and representatives of the General Electric Company of England at the conference, described their small operating system at Birmingham Airport, which went into service in 1984.

The Birmingham maglev system consists of only 623 meters of track (less than half a mile), and can carry 397 passengers each way every 15 minutes. Each trip has a jour-

ney time of 100 seconds. The only moving parts on the trains are the doors, and the maximum speed of travel is 34 miles per hour, due to the short distance. Though this system is a kind of miniaturization of a full-scale train line, it is the only commercially operating maglev system in the world.

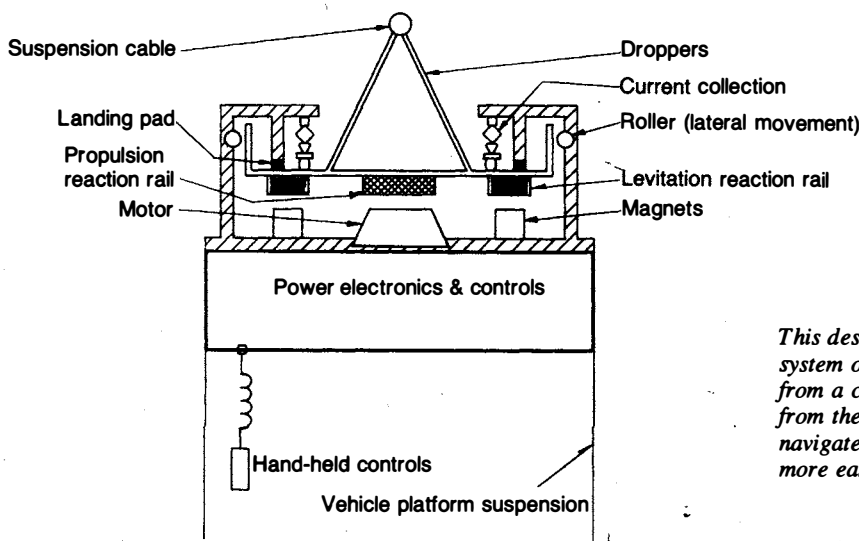
The GEC speakers speculated on how such a frictionless, all-electric transport system might operate under the gravity of the Moon, which is one-sixth that of Earth. Michael Atwell, from Rapid Transit Projects in England, which was formed recently to market maglev technology from the United Kingdom, stated that a lunar transport system will be needed to travel from the initial base to landing sites, to mining outposts, to exploration regions, and to the telescopes and other scientific instruments stationed on the Moon.

The early vehicles will be brought in pieces from Earth to be assembled on the Moon, but will be considerably lighter than the five-ton vehicles used in the Birmingham system. Power requirements to run the trains will be as little as 1/20 of those on Earth, though trains will need life support systems if they are enclosed, or, if the cars are open, the passengers will have to wear space suits.

Ron Sturland from GEC suggested that, rather than trying to perfectly level the highly cratered and irregular lunar surface, the trains be suspended from an overhead cable guideway, or catenary (Figure 1). Most of the payload would be equipment needed for the base, he said, and the astronauts could simply stand up during the short trips.

If the system is suspended in this way, it would have to be designed to protect the passengers and equipment electronics from lethal radiation. The alternative is to place the

FIGURE 1



This design for a magnetically levitated train system on the Moon, has the vehicle suspended from a cable. The all-electric train would hang from the elevated structure, which would navigate the craters and uneven lunar surface more easily than a conventional rail design.

Source: Ron Sturland, GEC.

trains underground, which would require the use of new, highly efficient tunneling technologies.

Such a new technology, using a nuclear fission reactor for a heat source, was proposed at the conference by Joseph Neudecker, Jr., from the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Twelve years ago, a team at Los Alamos developed a system they called Subterrene, to use the heat of a nuclear reactor to melt rock and soil to build tunnels. The anti-nuclear sentiment of the 1970s, and the fact that there were not high power-level, compact nuclear reactors available at that time, left Subterrene in the experimental stage.

In his concept for use on the Moon, which Neudecker calls Subselene, a reactor provides 3 megawatts of thermal power at about 1,300 degrees centigrade, to each of 134 individual rock-melting heaters. This tunneler design would produce a 5-meter-diameter hole, using a total of 400 megawatts of thermal energy, which could advance at a very fast rate of 80 meters per day. The system could be entirely automated.

One of the most serious problems in lunar tunneling will be the fact that the surface is heavily cratered, and the soil very fragmented. Internal support for the tunnel using Subselene, however, would be straightforward, since the liquid melt from the boring heaters forms a glass lining, for tunnel support. The remainder of the melt could be extruded behind the Subselene machine, and further processed and used in a variety of structural shapes, such as bricks and cylindrical tubes.

Subselene does not require the use of volatiles such as water or gases, which will be very expensive on the Moon since they will have to be brought from Earth. Neudecker stated that all of the elements of the Subselene technology had already been worked out at previous projects at Los Alamos, and the current space nuclear reactor project being developed jointly by NASA, the Defense Department, and the Department of Energy, will make small, compact nuclear reactors available, by the time Subselene is ready to go to the Moon.

Transport for lunar science

One half of the Moon is never seen by us from the Earth, because its period of rotation on its axis is the same as its period of revolution around the Earth. This makes the far side of the Moon a perfect place to put radio telescopes and other observational equipment, to be able to look at the heavens from a stable platform, outside of the Earth's atmosphere, and facing away from the Earth's radio transmissions and other electromagnetic radiation.

Dr. G. Jeffrey Taylor, from the University of New Mexico, described the characteristics of the Moon's environment, from the standpoint of lunar astronomy, in his conference presentation. He stated that the Moon's geological environment makes it extremely well-suited for astronomical observation.

The Moon is a "seismically and tidally stable platform on which to build structures," he said, with the total amount of seismic energy released being one billion times less than on Earth. Most moonquakes are so slight they would be considered background noise on Earth, and there are about 500 quakes per year, compared to about 10,000 on Earth.

Our Moon has a tenuous atmosphere that does not cause wind-induced stresses and vibration on structures, nor does it blur images. The near-vacuum will be important for measurements of phenomena such as the solar wind. The tenuous atmosphere on the Moon will have to be carefully monitored in the vicinity of scientific experiments, when you consider that each Apollo mission temporarily doubled the nighttime mass of particles in the atmosphere.

According to Taylor, the micrometeorite fluxes on the Moon, where there is no atmosphere to slow down or break up small bodies from space, mean that "sensitive surfaces, such as mirrors on optical telescopes, will have to be protected," and the high-radiation environment will require protection for people working on the lunar surface, and for electronic devices that are deployed there.

Dr. Taylor showed the fanciful design for an array of radio telescopes on the far side of the Moon (see illustration).

Stewart Johnson, from the BDM Corporation in New Mexico, added other possible scientific missions on the Moon. "Lunar-based astronomy," he said, "will utilize optical telescopes, radio interferometers and possibly high-energy photon detectors, cosmic-ray detectors and neutrino astronomy instruments." Johnson stressed that any transportation system on the Moon will have to be benign in terms of dust, chemical pollutants, electromagnetic radiation, and any other disturbances.

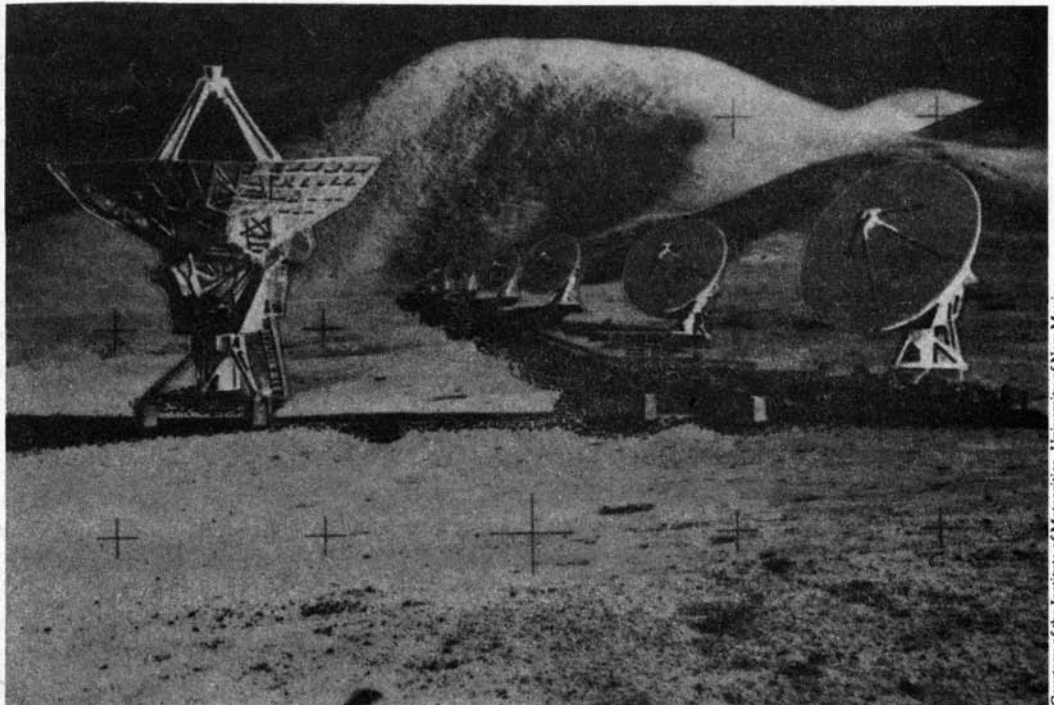
He described one possible astronomy concept for the Moon, which is based on the very large Arecibo-type telescope. This radio telescope is engineered into a natural depression in Puerto Rico, and a like design could protect a telescope and antenna arrays at the bottom of a crater on the Moon.

Mining and materials

One of the major activities on the Moon that will start soon after astronauts return there, will be the movement of large amounts of soil, or regolith, to provide radiation shielding. Wallace Roepke, from the U.S. Bureau of Mines in Minneapolis, presented a challenging picture for the conference participants of what mining on the Moon will require.

A few weeks before the September meeting, Roepke had provided this author with a paper that was presented at the Working Group on Extraterrestrial Resources, in 1968, eight months before the first manned landing on the Moon. The earliest source on lunar mining cited in this paper, was a 1956 article from the *Journal of the British Interplanetary Society*.

NASA began funding research by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) in 1965, as everyone in the space program assumed



This fanciful superimposition of a radio telescope array on the Moon was used by Jeff Taylor as one example of the opportunity for science on the Moon.

Courtesy of the Institute of Meteoritics, University of New Mexico.

that the establishment of lunar bases would follow within a decade of the initial manned exploration. In the 1968 BOM paper, it is pointed out that space logistics and economics “emphasize the need for simplicity, reliability, and automation” for mining and materials-processing systems.

Work was under way, at that time, using simulated lunar materials to determine a broad range of physical properties of the soil. The work done by the BOM contributed to the design of the drilling and other equipment Apollo astronauts took with them, between 1969 and 1972.

At the lunar-maglev conference, Roepke presented a picture of the mining technology requirements to develop lunar resources. During Apollo missions, astronauts found that no core samples deeper than 2.9 meters could be obtained, using the drills they had with them. Extracting the rotary drills from the soil proved to be more difficult than expected from Earth experience, and almost had to be abandoned at the Apollo 15 site.

Roepke stressed that in most of the “strategies currently being proposed . . . the assumption is being made that terrestrial mining technology can be readily adapted to the lunar environment.” The friction, temperature variation, chemical composition, and other characteristics of lunar rock and soil are so different from those of Earth, that entirely new mining and materials-processing technologies will have to be developed, rather than simply modified from existing techniques, he stated.

At the end of his presentation, Roepke demonstrated the only mining equipment that he could be sure would work on

the Moon (see photograph).

In his paper on astronomy on the Moon, Stewart Johnson mentioned that telescopes and other equipment will have their foundations buried in the lunar soil, to prevent them from being subjected to wide variations in temperature on the surface. Larger-scale mining, however, will be required, to provide approximately 10 feet of shielding material for living quarters, and also the raw material for new materials-processing industries.

Materials scientists have already started to experiment with simulated lunar soil, and the real thing, to examine what can be fabricated on the Moon.

What you can make from lunar soil

The small amount of exploration done by the dozen astronauts who traversed the Moon during the Apollo program, has not indicated that there are Earth-like veins of minerals there. But the soil has recently proven to be a potentially excellent raw material for the structures that a lunar base will require, assuming the Bureau of Mines solves the problem of digging up lunar rock and soil, and provision is made for transporting them to processing facilities.

Over the past year, an impressive amount of actual hands-on experimental work has been done, to examine the properties and fabrication techniques needed to use lunar soil. A paper by Tom Meek, from Los Alamos National Laboratory, presented to the conference by Dave Vandeman, discussed the possibility of using microwave energy to process lunar material. Experiments were done using 2.45-gigahertz mi-

crowaves, produced by a magnetron, for 25 minutes in an oven.

The material was melted and sintered, and the researchers found that the heating rate increased as the temperature increased. They were able to generate different phases in the material that are transparent to the microwave energy, and created a ceramic which they posit could be used to "pave" lunar roads, reinforce sides of craters to hold structures, and cover over places where a low dust level is desired.

Bill Agosto, head of Lunar Industries, discussed the production of cement and concrete from lunar soil, and pointed out that the strength integrity must be maintained in the lunar vacuum.

T.D. Lin, from Construction Technology Laboratories, described the experiments he had done with the 40 grams of real lunar soil he had been given last March, by the Johnson Space Center. The sample was from Apollo 16.

Lin stated that the goal of his work was to evaluate lunar concrete for the construction of a lunar base, and that his preliminary finding was that the strength in the lunar concrete was two times the pounds per square inch construction code requirement for concrete used here on Earth.

This is quite significant in two respects: First, this result was not found using lunar simulant, and it has been hypothesized that, though you can simulate the chemical composition of lunar soil, the real soil, which has been created from micrometeorite bombardment of rock, has suffered thermal and other shocks, which are not recreated in the simulant.

Second, if you produce a building material with more strength than is needed on Earth, in the one-sixth lunar gravity, structures built from this material can be enormously larger than on Earth.

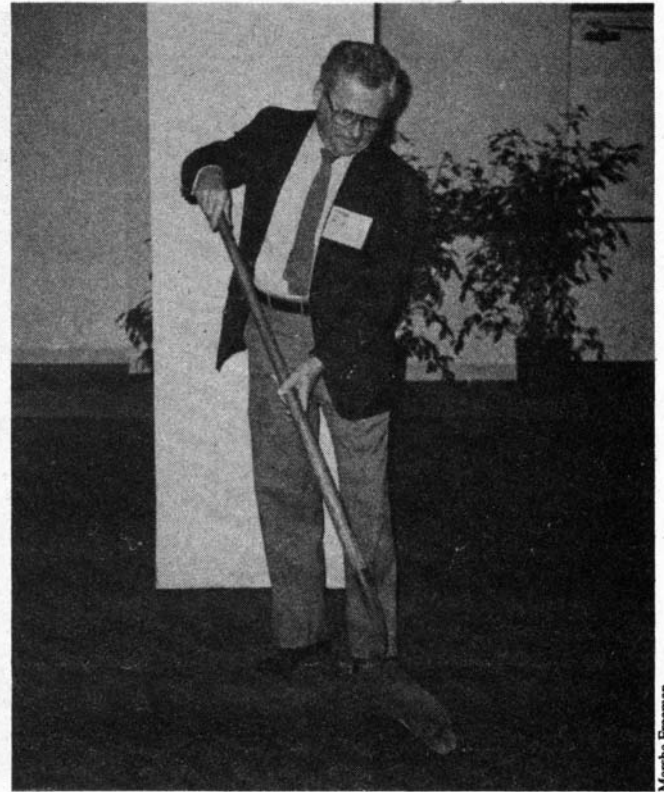
Lunar composite materials were discussed in a paper by William Lewis and Theodore Taylor, based on experimental work being done at Clemson University. They have been examining the use of lunar-derived glass for construction, by producing glass fibers. The lunar regolith simulant was melted, formed into fibers, given a metal coating, pressed together, and welded into structures.

The material produced has properties similar to fiberglass, which does not crack, because the fibers are held together by a matrix. In Earth-made fiberglass, the matrix is made of resin, and in the lunar simulant experiments, it was supplied by the metal coating. The tensile strength of the lunar glass composite is comparable to certain kinds of wood-en building beams.

How people might live on the Moon

One of the most interesting conference presentations was given by architect Joseph Mangan from New York, who has taken the regular Platonic solids and formed them into basic building elements and living structures, for Earth and Moon.

Based on the tetrahedron, made up of equilateral triangles for its four faces, Mangan has created an expandable platform



Wallace Roepke from the Bureau of Mines demonstrates the operation of the only proven technology for mining on the Moon.

which can be added to with identical modular faces and connecting joints, and clustered in either a convex or concave configuration. The open and light structural frame can be used to form a multilevel platform with a variety of activities possible for each level.

Mangan has made use of all of the Platonic solids (the tetrahedron with four sides, the cube with six sides, the eight-sided octahedron, the 12-sided dodecahedron, and the 20-sided icosahedron) for buildings which can be living quarters, laboratory space, and office space. On the Moon, the platform supported by the tetrahedral frame could be covered with the necessary lunar soil or regolith, for radiation protection.

With its truncated base, the tetrahedral frame is ideal for stepping around craters and other irregularities on the lunar surface, the same way any elevated structures do on Earth (Figure 2). Portions of the base inside a crater, for instance, would simply have extra levels, compared to the areas under the flatter parts of the surface.

Mangan remarked that the icosahedron and dodecahedron forms, when sitting on the platform, as pictured in the illustration, look like geodesic spheres, but they are not. They are structures that can be highly pressurized due to their inherent structural strength, and fit exactly into the support frame of the platform, because of its geometric shape.

The expandable platform on the Moon would have levels underneath the soil, which would house the transportation, energy production, and other lunar base infrastructure. Here, Platonic-solid structures are on top of the platform, though they would either be shielded for housing, or they would be used for unmanned operations.

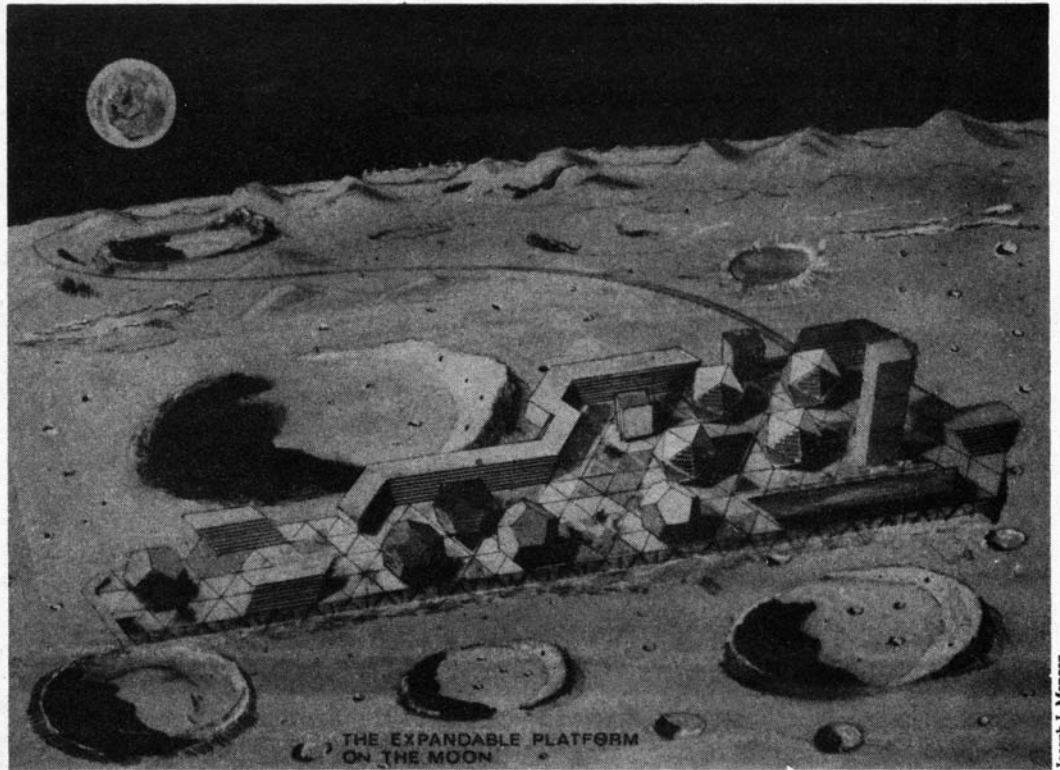
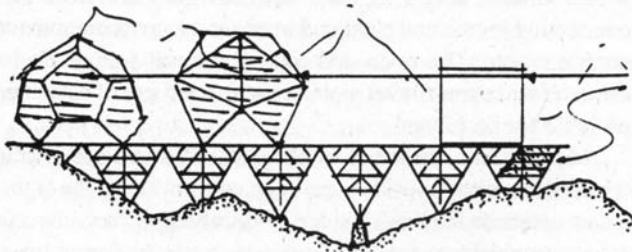


FIGURE 2



The structural pieces for the expandable platform holding the Platonic solids are made of tetrahedral shapes. As can be seen here, they can form a flat top platform, and also be the structural support anchor for buildings above.

Source: Joseph J. Mangan.

The tetrahedral frame uses 35% less steel or other building material than a conventional structure, and the preformed sections give the dwellers on the Moon the flexibility to create different-shaped structures for various purposes.

The key is fusion energy

A provocative and exciting concept was presented at the lunar-maglev conference by Gerald Kulcinski, director of the Fusion Technology Institute at the University of Wisconsin.

Most of the research that has been done over the past 20 years, with the notable exception of Krafft Ehrlicke's work, has assumed that only today's energy technologies will be used in lunar industrial development.

Scientists and engineers have spent years trying to figure out how mankind will produce the life-support, food, industrial equipment, processing technologies, and other needs for lunar bases and cities, using conventional chemical and fission energy. They have also performed most calculations on getting from here to Mars, using the same energy sources for propulsion.

Thermonuclear fusion, with energy densities orders of magnitude greater even than fission, will open up the age of direct plasma processing, without the use of chemicals, intermediate gases, or precious water, none of which is indigenous to the Moon. Energy for electricity, heat, artificial sunlight, materials processing, scientific experimentation, and propulsion to more distant places, can be provided by fusion.

But as we are developing the Moon, the real energy deficit on Earth, as fossil and uranium supplies dwindle, will become more acute. Kulcinski pointed out that there is fusion fuel sitting on the Moon, which could provide enough energy for the Earth for thousands of years.

Fusion, the combining of the lightest elements into heavier elements which is the process that fuels the stars, has been under scientific investigation for about 30 years. Research



Dr. Gerald Kulcinski, director of the Fusion Technology Institute at the University of Wisconsin.

TABLE 1
Comparison of Nuclear Energy Options

	Fission		Fusion		
	LWR	Breeder	DT	DD	DHe ^a
Terrestrial world fuel resource	~10y	500-1000y	500-1000y	>10,000,000,000y	<1y
Rel. biological hazard potential	1000	1000	10-100	5-50	0.01-0.1
Thermal conv. efficiency, %	33	40	35-45	35-50	50-70

Source: Clean Thermonuclear Power from the Moon, G.L. Kulcinski, J.F. Santarius, L.J. Wittenberg, September 1986

has focused on combining two isotopes of hydrogen—deuterium and tritium—to release energy, mostly in the form of highly energetic neutrons. Electrical energy is produced, using D-T fusion, through the same process that is used with fossil fuel and fission plants today.

But on the Moon, where there is no water, using today's steam turbines with an overall efficiency of 33% to produce power, will not be desirable. More advanced fusion fuels, such as deuterium combined with ³He, will produce nearly all of its energy in charged particles, rather than neutrons. In this form, the energetic particles can be used directly to produce electricity, without any moving turbines, or steam.

Unlike the tritium isotope of hydrogen, helium is not radioactive, and there will be no radioactive byproducts, or difficulties in handling the fusion fuel. Although the conditions for producing fusion using these more advanced fuels are more severe, recent progress in fusion experiments, according to Kulcinski, provide optimism in meeting the conditions for using ³He.

The major reason that there have not been fusion experiments using ³He until now, is that it is not a naturally occurring isotope of helium on Earth, and there is so little of it, that "the lack of a long-range supply of ³He has limited serious consideration of this fuel cycle for the past 20 years," according to Kulcinski (Table 1).

Kulcinski and other scientists recently "began a search for this isotope elsewhere in the Solar System." They found that over billions of years, the solar wind has been depositing ³He on the surface of the Moon. He estimated that there are probably one million tons of ³He sitting on the lunar surface.

According to Kulcinski, modest heating, at about 600 degrees centigrade, would liberate most of the ³He from the fine-grained particles on the Moon. The heat could be provided initially from the 14-day-long lunar day. The total energy content of the ³He on the Moon is estimated to be 19,000 terrawatts per year.

This amount would satisfy approximately 1,900 years of present world energy demand.

At improved standards of living, and greater population, the lunar supply could at least provide a one-century bridge to the "extremely large reserves" of ³He in the atmosphere of Jupiter.

Kulcinski notes that 20 tons per year of ³He from the Moon, would provide the fuel for today's entire U.S. electrical utility industry. This ³He, if liquefied, could be brought back to Earth in one spaceship, the size of the Space Shuttle, and the energy payback on returning ³He to the Earth is about 250 times more than would be invested. Mining only 1% of the Moon's surface could provide all of the Earth's energy needs for a century.

Between now and the turn of the century, when we could expect lunar mining to be providing the Moon and the Earth with ³He, Kulcinski explained that the decay of tritium from nuclear weapons production, nuclear fission byproducts, and the byproduct of natural gas production, could provide enough advanced fusion fuel for the experiments and testing of deuterium-³He fusion reactors, and operation of a commercial prototype reactor.

His team at the University of Wisconsin is now investigating how experiments could be done, using existing devices, to demonstrate the production of fusion energy using ³He. For the economic development of the Moon, and the like development of large sections of the Earth, producing fusion energy with advanced fuels will open up a new era of virtually limitless, high-quality energy.

In the two years between the Lunar Bases meeting in Washington, D.C., in October 1984, and the lunar development conference in Atlantic City this past September, impressive progress has been made in the hands-on experimental research that will produce the technologies for industrializing the Moon.

The new possibility that advanced fusion energy suited for orbital use, propulsion, and lunar base requirements can be ready when we set out to permanently settle the rest of the Solar System, means that mankind will start a genuinely new era of the age of exploration, past the turn of the century.

The West can stop Russia's opium war now

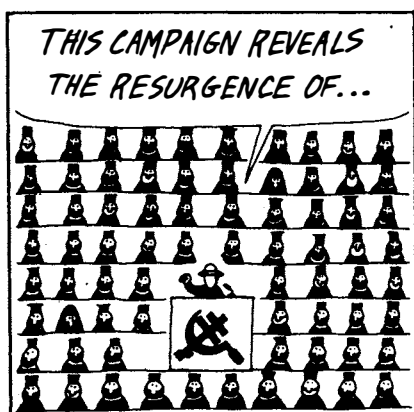
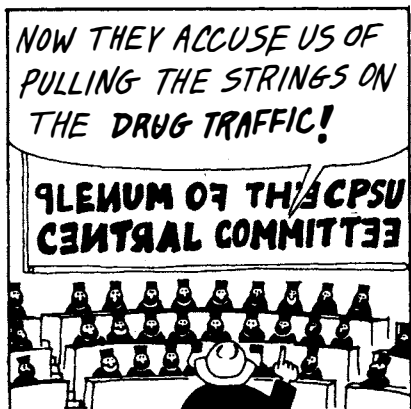
by Jeffrey Steinberg

If 1986 began with the Reagan administration placing the war against the growing menace of narco-terrorism near the top of its strategic agenda, the year ended on a far more ambiguous note. While a series of impressively documented articles shedding the cloak of secrecy surrounding the Soviets' longtime role in the international drug trade appeared in recent weeks in prestigious publications in the United States and Western Europe, signs also began surfacing at year's end that a "Contra connection" to the lucrative Colombian cocaine trade will be a visible feature of the congressional and special prosecutor's probes of "Irangate."

On Dec. 31, New York *Daily News* Washington, D.C. correspondent Joseph Volz broke the story that a House crime subcommittee is quietly investigating allegations that some Contra arms purchases were financed by the smuggling of tons of cocaine into the United States, cocaine provided by indicted Colombian dope kingpin Pablo Escobar Gaviria. Those charges, originally presented in a federal civil suit filed by the Washington, D.C.-based Christic Institute, have been under investigation by a Miami criminal grand jury and are apparently now to be taken up by Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh as part of his probe into Southern Air Transport, the airline which illegally shipped arms to the Contras.

Curiously, the same Escobar stands accused, in a Miami federal indictment handed down in August, of shipping tons of cocaine into the United States in partnership with top officials of the Nicaraguan Sandinista government, including a former top aide to Interior Minister Tomas Borges.

And, as *EIR* goes to press, President Reagan is returning to Washington after caucusing with his closest California and D.C. advisers at the western White House. Those New Year's meetings are said to traditionally shape administration policy over the next 12-month period. Before the President returned to the nation's capital and to the maelstrom of Irangate, he probably decided the fate of White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan. If Mr. Reagan ignores the the growing chorus of friends and trusted political allies demanding Regan's ouster and allows the former Merrill Lynch boss to stay on at the White House—even for a few months—1987 may very well go down as the year in which the United States



Yuri Andropov denies Soviet drugrunning, in a 1983 political cartoon by Italian artist Claudio Celani.

unconditionally surrendered to the international drug cartel . . . by default.

From his defense of Wall Street's most corrupt and powerful institutions, to his patronage of a crew at the Department of Justice who earned their career stripes by whitewashing the international dirty-money infrastructure, Don Regan has emerged as the personification of that wing of the Reagan establishment out to subvert the President's Campaign '86 commitment to add teeth to the War on Drugs.

On the positive side of the equation, the ongoing clean-out of the Israeli Mossad and Kissingerian elements based at the National Security Council, has the potential to paralyze those forces who have persistently subverted the War on Drugs. The very same Mossad-run networks which the NSC relied on to traffic arms to both the Iranians and the Contras have been at the center of the Caribbean-based arms-for-drugs trade, as the Irangate scandal threatens now to expose. Far from taking sides in the Sandinista-Contra wars, these corrupt Israeli intelligence networks linked to Ariel Sharon, and their U.S. counterparts, have made fistfuls of money profiteering off the arms-for-dope market that flourished as Central America was transformed into a war zone trampled by mercenary armies.

In line with the current attack against the black-market

arms dealers who enjoyed the protection of the Kissingerians and dupes at the NSC, evidence that the Pentagon is giving new emphasis to the doctrine of low-intensity warfare, means that the United States is committed to developing and potentially deploying a military force specially suited to an all-out war on the narco-terrorist infrastructure. President Reagan's March 1986 directive on narco-terrorism mandated an increased U.S. military role in the war on drugs. As one article in this *Feature* will detail, the Bolivia "experiment" of last year has now laid the basis for a sustained government crack-down on the cocaine barons, even following the withdrawal of direct, visible U.S. military presence.

In short, 1987 will determine whether or not that directive translates into a shooting war on a sufficiently large and integrated scale to achieve a military victory over Dope, Inc.

The Russian connection

Among the most encouraging signs that some U.S. and European intelligence circles are committed to reviving the War on Drugs, are the recently published exposés of Moscow's role in the international drug trade. The cover story of the Dec. 19, 1986 issue of the French weekly *L'Express*, an eight-page dossier by British researcher Brian Crozier, contains previously unpublished details of the Soviet top-down

role in the drug trade, dating back to the Korean War.

According to Crozier, who collaborated with American Soviet specialist Dr. Joseph D. Douglass, Jr., in the research effort, by no later than the closing days of the Korean War, the Soviets were conducting extensive studies of the impact of heroin and other drugs on American combat troops. Mao Zedong had flooded the Korean peninsula with cheap, high-grade heroin and opium as a means of subverting the morale and fighting potential of the United Nations troops, and Russian medical teams from the air force, the KGB, and the ministry of health conducted an impact study, out of secret air bases in North Korea.

By the time that Fidel Castro seized power in Cuba, Nikita Khrushchov had personally defined the drug trade as a cornerstone of Moscow's subversion of the West. According to a high-ranking Czech defector, Jan Sejna, by 1962, Khrushchov convened a secret meeting of top officials from all the Warsaw Pact countries plus Cuba, in which he spelled out an ambitious program for spreading drugs throughout the United States, Canada, France, and West Germany. Cuba was defined as a critical beachhead for this effort, in which the Czech and Bulgarian secret services would play a central role. One key component of the program was to be the gathering of blackmail files on politicians, police, and business leaders—particularly in Ibero-America—to draw those people into the running and protecting of the trade. By the mid-1960s, Moscow had targeted Colombia as a center of the Ibero-American drug traffic into the United States.

The high priority and secrecy surrounding the Soviet drug war from the time of the 1962 meeting, according to Crozier, is underscored by the fact that *Druzhiba Narodov* ("National Friendship"—Khrushchov's code name for the dope-peddling effort) was run out of the Soviet Defense Council Secretariat, the highest-ranking war council of the Soviet Union. The deputy director of the Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU, Maj.-Gen. Nikolai Savinkin, was sent in 1963 on a tour of all of the Warsaw Pact countries to assess the progress of *Druzhiba Narodov*. He was placed in charge of the overall effort. In 1964, he became director of the Administrative Organs Department, a post he retains today.

In an article published in the fall 1986 issue of the U.S. defense journal *Strategic Review*, Dr. Douglass identified the Soviet hand in the international drug trade as an integral feature of the Warsaw Pact's use of biological and chemical warfare, as not only a feature of their strategic war plan, but as a key component of their low-intensity warfare. In his article, "The Expanding Threat of Chemical-Biological Warfare: A Case of U.S. Tunnel Vision," Dr. Douglass stated:

"There is one category of chemical weapons that has received increasing attention in the United States: namely, the drug and narcotics dimension. Indeed, the 'crusade against drugs' declared by President Reagan has raised the problem into a national priority. Still, the epidemic magnitude of this problem is outpacing all efforts to combat it, and the emer-

gent 'designer drug' technology promises to endow it with further and truly explosive potential. Moreover, while the search for solutions has focused on the societal causes and manifestations of the problem, as well as on the commercial routes of the international drug traffic, little appreciation has been given to drugs and narcotics as a form of chemical warfare being waged against Western societies, with their military forces as priority targets. . . .

"Overwhelming evidence [exists] of the Soviet Bloc as a pivotal factor in the international drug traffic—in particular, of the strong role of Cuban Intelligence (DGI), which has been under direct KGB control since 1970, of Bulgaria as a major staging area for the traffic, of the participation of communist parties in Latin America, and of the numerous pro-Soviet and Cuban-sponsored terrorist forces involved in the flow. In light of this clear record, the continuing failure or refusal to recognize the traffic in drugs as a form of chemical warfare is truly startling."

The Western side of the equation

The Douglass article, in defining the drug traffic as a form of chemical warfare against Western society, broached a critical question. Crozier raised the issue even more explicitly in his article in *L'Express*:

"For a long time, we were not lacking evidence or examples [of Soviet involvement in drug trafficking]. What was lacking was a general overview. Now it is possible to affirm that there is a Soviet strategy in matters of drugs. . . . I am not saying that the Soviet Union has a monopoly over the drug issue nor that it dominates the market. Its part of the benefit is relatively small. . . . The important point, however, is the deliberate and systematic use of the drug trade in order to undermine the Western countries."

It is precisely this issue of the Soviet strategic interface with an international drug trade that was created and is still controlled by Western-based circles—including powerful financial interests and renegade elements of the West's own intelligence services—that begins to address the true character of the international entity known as Dope, Inc.

Irangate, properly understood, has the unique potential of unearthing the full story of the East-West interface in the \$500 billion drug trade and its trillion-dollar weapons market. The case of Havana resident Robert Vesco, Vesco's involvement with Geneva banker Willard Zucker, of the CFS investment group that handled the Iran arms-sale revenues, is one point of departure for congressional and special prosecutor's investigators. When the dust finally settles on the Irangate affair, the big losers could be the scions of the multitrillion-dollar black market in arms-for-dope. If the Soviet role is not suppressed, in the interest of protecting Moscow's corrupt partners in the West, the basis may at long last be laid for a real War on Drugs—in which no one enjoys immunity and in which the executives of Dope, Inc. are put behind bars.

The 'Soviet connection': Heroin from Afghanistan reaches the West

from *Investigative Leads*

On May 27, 1986, in the Dutch port of Rotterdam, the Soviet cargo ship *Kapitan Tomson*, coming from the Soviet Baltic port of Riga, steered for its berth at the Unitcenter dock in the Waalhaven section of the harbor.

The ship had made this journey many times, attracting little notice, except from the merchants and businessmen awaiting their freight. But this time, the Narcotics Squad of Rotterdam's harbor police anxiously awaited its arrival. Two containers the stevedores would remove had papers showing that they contained raisins. But among their contents, the police found at least 220 kilos of heroin that had come from Soviet-occupied Afghanistan.

That heroin was the largest seizure in the history of European anti-narcotics work. From Afghanistan, the heroin had traveled through the Soviet Union to the Baltic port of Riga, where it was placed aboard the *Kapitan Tomson*. On May 30, the ship's crew was arrested for heroin trafficking. The Soviet origin of the ship was never mentioned in the Dutch—or any other—press.

The hardest evidence yet of Soviet involvement in narcotics trade did not come to light for over two months. The story did not come out until a German magazine, *Krieg dem Rauschgift (War on Drugs)*, stirred up a hornet's nest in the Netherlands, while following up a report issued by Italian High Commissioner for Investigating the Mafia, Riccardo Boccia, on the Soviet connection to this drug seizure.

The story was then picked up by the Amsterdam *De Telegraph*, the largest-circulation daily in the Netherlands, Aug. 18. The appearance of this story then prompted Dutch Christian Democratic parliamentarians Hans Gualtherie van Weezel and Dr. van den Bergh to submit a series of parliamentary interrogatives, demanding to know why information was withheld from the public, and calling for the government

to come forward with whatever information it had about Soviet involvement in drug trafficking in the Netherlands, as well as in other Western European countries.

But no international inquiry has been called. And few journalists have deemed the incident a subject worthy of "investigative journalism." The Dutch police have told the press that they have no Soviet citizens under investigation, nor do they suspect any Soviet involvement in the heroin shipment, claiming the shipping containers had been sealed in Afghanistan by the smugglers without the knowledge of Soviet authorities.

Why this conspiracy of silence? Why the need to deny even the hint of Soviet participation, when there is enough information to trace the *Kapitan Tomson* directly to Soviet secret intelligence services.

Golden Crescent to Red Square

The story begins in the sparsely populated mountains of Afghanistan, a region that forms, together with its neighbors Pakistan and Iran, the so-called Golden Crescent, the source of hundreds of kilos of heroin that end up in Western Europe and the United States.

The Soviet Union has 125,000 troops in Afghanistan, who have been conducting a Vietnam-style war of attrition against stubborn mountain tribesmen. It is reported by investigative journalists that these same tribes resisting the Soviets are responsible for opium trafficked into Pakistan, where it is refined into heroin or morphine base and shipped out via Karachi, or via a complex overland route through Iran and Turkey, then to Bulgaria into Italy, or into Northern Europe on Bulgarian TIR trucks. Arms and ammunition travel the same route, in reverse.

Yet the maps of the hills and valleys of the opium-grow-

ing regions along the Hilmend and Kuna rivers, show that the areas are deep inside the lines of the Soviet mechanized rifle divisions, and, in some cases, the areas border the Soviet Union itself.

According to a Dutch journalist who recently returned from Afghanistan, poppy production in the province of Mangahar has increased from 4,200 kilos to 17,500 kilos. And, according to a report in the French daily *Le Figaro*, these regions are not far from poppy-growing regions in the Soviet Union. The same report indentifies the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tadjhikstan, as well as further west in the Transcaucasian republic of Georgia, as the two major Soviet domestic poppy-growing regions.

Golden Crescent heroin is trafficked to the major international cities by criminal organizations that are neither Afghani nor Pakistani. In many cases, as many as two or three different organizations are responsible for securing shipments as large as the Rotterdam haul.

The shipment could pass through as many as 10 countries. This drug traffic is intimately tied into the illegal arms trade, terrorism, and other types of smuggling. In this traffic, a crime organization does not send a buyer to Afghanistan or Pakistan to buy heroin. According to sources in an international anti-narcotics agency, they "put in an order," apparently with an intermediary organization. These same sources claim that this crucial intermediary link has yet to be discovered.

The Rotterdam police who have investigated the *Kapitan Tomson* case claim they have no knowledge of how the heroin was transferred from the isolated mountain-based laboratories to Kabul, where it was put into shipping containers with 30 tons of raisins. But, a review of the route of the *Kapitan Tomson* shows that the Dutch heroin smugglers managed to make a direct connection, and to ship "express" through the Soviet Union, via a "normal" state-directed trade route.

Unlike the normal commercial shipping route, through Karachi or overland through Iran, Syria, or Turkey (which could become very complicated and dangerous, for a cargo worth nearly \$20 million), this route is exceedingly simple. Everything is handled by Soviet state transport companies, since no foreign transport companies are allowed to operate inside the Soviet Union. Moreover, within Afghanistan, all commercial shipments by rail or truck are guarded by the Soviet Army, or if air freighted, flown on military aircraft.

Statements by shipping agents contacted in Rotterdam conflict with the claim of the "normalcy of this route." Rather, it is said that freight transshipped through the Soviet Union from Afghanistan, must pass through Leningrad, where it is put onto cargo ships and directly expedited to Rotterdam.

And, according to Lloyds Ship Information, the *Kapitan Tomson* had only recently been on a route that took it from the European ports of Riga, London, Rotterdam, and Aarhus, northern Denmark, to the Greek port of Piraeus, the Syrian

port of Latakia, to Beirut and the Turkish ports of Mersin, Iskenderun, as well as the Cypriot port of Limassol. The route corresponds with one of the most notorious guns-for-drugs routes known by security experts.

Did this, the largest heroin shipment ever seized in Europe, travel nearly 5,000 kilometers through the heart of Mother Russia, unbeknownst to Soviet authorities?

We have no fingerprints to prove official Soviet involvement, since no Western drug-enforcement agency has a liaison with Soviet authorities, but we do possess a motive for Soviet involvement—the destabilization of the "decadent West," as commentator Peter Gillies of the conservative West German newspaper *Die Welt* wrote in August 1986:

Free nations have become accustomed to a lot in the way of East bloc "exports": Spies, disinformation, terrorism, peace movements, and weapons are "exported". . . . In South America, communist terrorists work together with drug dealers. . . . At the same time, pro-détente politicians in the West are anxiously trying to prevent anyone from getting the impression that a destabilization led by a dictatorship is under way. . . . It will be interesting to see how Soviet authorities try to justify their smuggled heroin wares. Is state terrorism, which has left so many tracks in blood, to take on a new dimension?"

Italy breaks the story

Riccardo Boccia, Italian High Commissioner for Investigating the Mafia, was the first to publicly reveal Soviet involvement in the Rotterdam case when, in early July 1986, he released a report before a joint U.S.-Italian anti-terror and anti-narcotics commission that included U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese.

Boccia made a very clear case for Soviet involvement, revealing not only that "for the first time, we have proof that drug traffickers of Soviet citizenship" were involved, but also the existence of a top-secret KGB directive "M-120/00-050," outlining Soviet plans to use the drug trade to destabilize the West. A copy of this directive, plus 399 other Soviet KGB-related documents, was handed over to Western intelligence services on Feb. 10, 1971, by a former high-ranking officer of the Bulgarian Secret Services, codenamed Stefan Svedlev, after he escaped from Bulgaria in 1971.

Commissioner Boccia explained that the Soviet drug war started in 1967, the year Yuri Andropov took over the KGB, at a meeting in Moscow of the Warsaw Pact Security Service chiefs, whose purpose was to develop plans to "exploit and hasten the inherent corruption of Western society."

A subsequent meeting of Bulgarian Secret Service officials in Sofia, Bulgaria established a three-year "action plan" to implement the "exploitation." Defector "Svedlev" said that Directive M-120/00-050 was issued in June 1970, in assessing the progress of the plan to "destabilize Western

society through . . . the narcotics trade."

Boccia's report again fingered Bulgaria as "a big open door for the narcotics traffic." Bulgaria, one of the Soviets' most obedient satrapies, implicated in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II in May 1981, is acknowledged by U.S. agencies as a key to the dope-for-arms business.

According to a report from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bulgarian government's export-import agency Kintex, founded in 1968, is the KGB-directed "umbrella organization which orchestrates the trafficking of narcotics and weapons contraband through Bulgaria." Kintex was involved in the big Stipam arms-for-drugs bust in Milan on Nov. 23, 1982. The Stipam case provided a map of the intersection of anarchist/leftist and neo-Nazi terrorism, Iranian gun-running, and drug traffic into Western Europe.

Russia's Kintex?

A key link in the chain of the Rotterdam case is Transworld Marine Agency Company, the Benelux shipping agent of the *Kapitan Tomson* and agent responsible for moving the two containers from Afghanistan to Rotterdam. Transworld Marine links Soviet state shipping companies to leading trade interests in Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, Europe's most cosmopolitan and wealthiest ports.

The workings of this company will reveal the other motivation for the drug trafficking: the prospect of wealth and the power that such wealth provides.

Transworld Marine was founded in 1969 as a joint venture between two of the Soviets' most important freight-shipping companies, the Moscow-based Sovfrach and Sov-

inflat. Also involved are the Latvian Steamship Co. of Riga, the Baltic Steamship Co. of Leningrad, the Murmansk Steamship Co. of Murmansk, and the commercial empire of Pierre Stoop of Antwerp.

Transworld Marine manages an empire, particularly within the port of Antwerp, whose most vital role is to supply all the needs of Soviet ships entering Benelux ports. This is no minor task since, each year, nearly 1,300 Soviet ships enter the port of Antwerp and the same number enter the port of Rotterdam. The Soviets are the third most important user of these ports in tonnage, as well as number of ships.

Transworld Marine also appears to service the needs of Soviet intelligence, since at least three employees of Transworld Marine and other Soviet companies in Belgium were expelled for espionage in the 1970s.

The key man in Soviet-Benelux business relations is Pierre Stoop. In addition to representing shipping interests, he was president of the First Class Soccer team of Braschaat-Antwerp, sponsored by the Soviet-Belgian oil company Nafta.

The Stoop family was crucial in putting together a "closed circuit" of companies that gives the Soviets independent control of all aspects of their shipping. With offices on Italelei, where many of the leading harbor companies are headquartered, Pierre Stoop and family have created; in addition to Transworld Marine, the following nexus of Soviet entities:

Allied Stevedores, storage and stevedoring, one of the largest in Antwerp; Belgium Bunkering and Stevedoring, which fuels all Soviet ships; Nafta NV, the Soviet oil company; Teveco NV, trucking and container repair; Sobelmarine, a ship-chartering agency.



Opium from Afghanistan (shown here) makes its way to the cities of the West, like the port of Rotterdam, where a Soviet ship was recently seized, carrying 220 kilos of heroin—the largest bust in the history of European anti-drug efforts.

DEA

These firms are linked to:

Ferchimx NV, the sole distributor of Soviet chemical products; Elorg-Belgie, the Soviet electronic distributor, whose former director, Vladimir Khlystov, was expelled from Belgium in 1976 for alleged spying.

The Soviet-linked diamond company, Russelmaz, is also based in Antwerp, the heart of the international diamond market, where the commodity often is used to pay off agents.

These Stoop-Soviet companies are primarily linked to Banque Bruxelles Lambert, as well as to Banque Paribas, two of the leading banks that represent many of the oligarchical interests that form the core of "Dope, Inc." in Europe.

According to a former member of the Soviet trade office in Brussels who defected in 1971, Anatole Tsjebotariiev, there were no less than 33 Soviet KGB or GRU agents operating out of various Soviet missions and related corporations based in Belgium—headquarters for NATO, SHAPE, and the European Community.

In addition to the expulsion of Khlystov in 1976, one Kroegliakov, a functionary of Transworld Marine, was expelled and declared persona non grata. In 1973, KGB agent Sjemetov was arrested in front of Transworld Marine offices on the Schoonbekeplein, near Falconplein—the latter known as "Red Square," because of all the Russian shops located there.

In 1976, it is reported that Transworld Marine transferred 40 million Belgian francs to the Soviet shipping agent in Lisbon, Liouty, as payment to the Portuguese Communist Party. According to Dutch security sources, the density of Soviet espionage operations in Belgium led the Dutch government to try to curtail the expansion of Soviet commercial action in Rotterdam and Antwerp. But Transworld Marine was able to open in Rotterdam, due to heavy pressure from the harbor companies eager to share in the profits.

Transworld Marine is now in the process of buying its own dock facility in Rotterdam, which would, in effect, give them "free port" status. Ships would not be subject to customs checks if the stated cargo was not being unloaded in Holland.

Thus, espionage is carried out through a network of commercial operations in which shipping companies provide cover for transferring funds and agents can depend on logistical support. Through the diamond trade (in which the Soviets, as the only producers besides South Africa, are key), payments are made to spies.

It is also from this base in Antwerp and Rotterdam (not coincidentally, NATO's most important ports of entry for military equipment), that the Soviets coordinate their efforts to monopolize international shipping—driving Western companies bankrupt by undercutting prices.

In the classic style that began in the 1920s, with Cheka chief Felix Dzerzhinsky's "Trust B" operation, these Soviet maneuvers are at the same time making many Western "capitalists" very rich, while forming an excellent logistical base for international drug trafficking.

Dope, Inc. in Ibero-America

Narcotics mob gains in Central America

by Gretchen Small

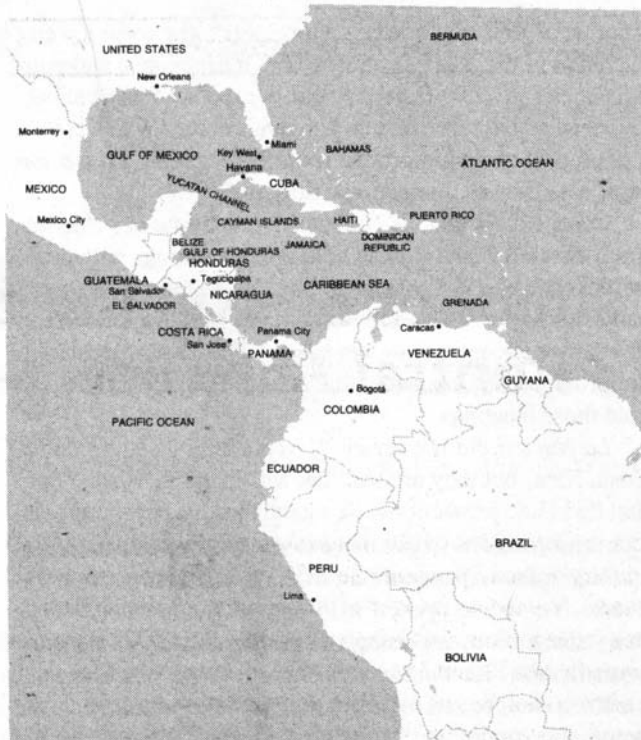
"Cocaine Sinks Its Claws In the Country" warned *La Nación*, the leading newspaper of San José, Costa Rica, on Nov. 23, 1986. The article opened a 15-part series on Costa Rica's drug connection, reporting the results of three months of investigation. *La Nación's* message is stark: The narcotics mob threatens to seize control of Costa Rica's economy and political system.

La Nación's series attacks any illusions that the narcotics empire is a secondary security threat in the Western Hemisphere, limited primarily to the Andean nations and the Caribbean. *La Nación* makes some mistakes in its analysis of the drug trade in the area, but the scope of the narcotics problem in Costa Rica that the paper presents must set alarm bells ringing in Washington. While the United States has hung its Central American policy on Nicaragua's Contras, the drug trade—in which both the Sandinistas and Contras are prominent participants—has been taking over Nicaragua's neighbors from within. Costa Rica is not alone; similar threats are felt in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

The case of Honduras is particularly shocking. One of the Western hemisphere's top cocaine czars, Juan Ramón Matta Ballesteros, was freed from a Honduran jail on Nov. 28, 1986. He now brags that he can control the Honduran economy and pay off the country's debt. No agency of the U.S. government has yet commented on the matter, let alone demanded action against Matta Ballesteros, even though U.S. agencies identified him as the intellectual author of the 1985 assassination of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration official Enrique Camarena.

Silence on the Honduran connection smacks of cover-up. The State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters did not even mention Honduras in its 1986 *Midyear Report*.

In the case of Guatemala, that nation's military leaders have been warning Reagan administration officials since 1985 that Cuban-backed terrorists and the narcotics mafia have joined forces in their country. Despite repeated requests for U.S. technological and material assistance to defeat the nar-



Ibero-America has become a springboard for the international drug traffickers to attack the United States. The photo shows a peasant woman gathering coca leaves, from which cocaine is made.

co-terrorist threat, Guatemala has received only promises of support. Guatemala is now called the “golden bridge” for drug transshipment, because “a great quantity of South American cocaine is transported to Mexico and the United States” through Guatemala, the country’s interior minister, Juan José Rodil Peralta, warned in October 1986.

The Costa Rican picture

“Costa Rican territory, facilities, inhabitants, cities, and citizens, served as a stopover point for resupply and protection of pilot, plane, and shipment” of drugs thousands of times, *La Nación* reports, while Costa Rica served as the “principal axis” for the planning and execution of hundreds of other drug operations.

Fifteen metric tons of cocaine pass through Costa Rica each year, authorities now estimate. The value of that cocaine in the U.S. market equals 78% of Costa Rica’s total export earnings in 1985, *La Nación* calculates, representing an income of \$768 million “for distinct and sometimes coordinated groups of international delinquents, some of whom have their agents very well installed in our country.” Those calculations are conservative, *La Nación* notes, adding, “a minimum, but growing, part [of the cocaine] remains here.”

Costa Rica has often been called the “Switzerland” of Central America. Now, Costa Rican authorities estimate that their nation has become the third-largest drug money-laundering center in Central and South America, following Panama and Colombia. Costa Rican anti-drug officials complain that “big capital freely enters and leaves this nation without major problems, serving as a silver platter for criminals who

wish to ‘launder’ enormous quantities of money,” says *La Nación*.

Every other aspect of the drug trade has grown also. Cocaine chiefs from the region meet regularly there, so freely that certain top Colombian drug gangsters use Costa Rica as their “personal office,” Col. Luis Barrantes, head of the narcotics division of Public Security, told *La Nación*. The word out in police circles is that Colombia’s Pablo Escobar Gaviria travels frequently to Costa Rica, to meet with the heads of Costa Rican, Mexican, or U.S. drug gangs. “Their meeting places are the principal hotels of San José,” Colonel Barrantes stated.

Drugs and traffickers have been captured frequently in police raids on airstrips near the border with Nicaragua, in the province of Guanacaste, but still most strips remain unpatrolled. On Sept. 20, 1986, a cocaine processing laboratory was seized by the Judicial Investigatory Body (OIJ), exposing mafia plans to “upgrade” their Costa Rican operations significantly.

With the drug trade has come the “underground, a cruel and unscrupulous world of assassinations, kidnappings, terrorism, bribery,” *La Nación* reports, as well as such parallel organized crime operations as counterfeiting dollars and travelers’ checks, and a thriving stolen car business. Many of these “fraudulent operations” are carried out by “foreign businessmen, who upon arriving in our country already hold an extensive criminal record in their country of origin,” *La Nación* states, warning against the influx of well-known criminals who parade as “investors” and “businessmen.”

“This is a summary of what is barely a small chapter of

the extensive and growing history of the multimillion cocaine traffic, which uses Costa Rica as an easy bridge, a stage in its processing, en route to reach its objective: the streets of the United States' populous cities." The paper adds a further warning: "All this criminal and illegal structure represents sufficient power to corrupt authorities and politicians . . . and finance terrorist groups and revolutionaries of all stripes. . . . These bands and their activities strongly threaten to pull in, degrade, and even manage the Costa Rican

La Nación's series attacks any illusions that the narcotics empire is a secondary security threat in the Western Hemisphere. La Nación makes some mistakes in its analysis of the drug trade, but the scope of the problem in Costa Rica that the paper presents must set alarm bells ringing in Washington.

political and economic system. Their tentacles have reached a point never before seen in our country."

Vesco visits . . .

Perhaps the most explosive article in *La Nación's* series, was that published Nov. 30, exposing Robert Vesco's Costa Rican connection. Vesco, the fugitive American financier who is the leading business partner of Colombian cocaine king Carlos Lehder, runs a drug and financial empire from Havana, Cuba, where he now lives under the personal protection of Fidel Castro. (Castro calls Vesco a persecuted "family man.") "Local and foreign authorities are convinced that the corpulent American uses national territory to cover part of a shady drug-trafficking organization which operates from here at his service. In this group are found hired assassins, the financier's new lieutenant, and even some local ex-public officials," says *La Nación*.

Before Cuba, Vesco lived in Nicaragua's most expensive hotel in Managua, under the protection of the Sandinista *comandantes*. But, as *La Nación* notes, Vesco was first introduced to his Sandinista hosts by "some of his best Costa Rican friends."

La Nación mentions no names, but provides enticing descriptions. Vesco's new lieutenant in the drug business is a Costa Rican of U.S. origin, with a Costa Rican wife, who is wanted in the United States on at least two criminal counts.

Another of Vesco's friends is a foreigner "who owns a pretty *hacienda* in the Valle Central, where businessmen and politicians can practice shooting with weapons of any caliber, and even watch television on a gigantic screen which covers a good part of a comfortable room." This man, *La Nación* says, also runs an international drug ring.

Costa Rica's OIJ "is convinced that Vesco has clandestinely entered Costa Rica to hold secret meetings with drug-traffickers based in Costa Rica," *La Nación* reports. National authorities know of at least three times in which Vesco has flown by helicopter from his base in Nicaragua, located in the province of Chontales, to Cacho Negro, Costa Rica, to hold those meetings.

La Nación did not review Vesco's long-standing ties to Costa Rica, but they are well known. In 1972, when Vesco first fled U.S. prosecution, he established his new headquarters in Costa Rica, where he was warmly welcomed by the country's then-President, José "Pepe" Figueres. For Figueres, Vesco was the kind of "investor" the country needed. In a letter to President Nixon dated July 22, 1972, Figueres argued, "Mr. Robert Vesco has been visiting Costa Rica with a view to helping us establish some new instruments of finance and economic development. I am impressed by his ideas, his group of business leaders, and the magnitude of the anticipated investments. He may provide the ingredient that has been lacking in our plans to create, in the middle of the Western Hemisphere, a showpiece of democratic development."

Vesco attempted to set up an international free zone in Costa Rica, where casinos, tourism, and banking could operate outside the nation's laws. Despite President Figueres's support for the plan, the free-zone scheme was shot down as an attempt by "the international mafia" to take over Costa Rica.

. . . while Tambs must leave

On Nov. 28, *La Nación* reported that Robert Vesco's business partners in the Colombian mafia had quadrupled the bounty offered for the head of the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, Lewis Tambs. Tambs, one of the toughest U.S. anti-drug officials posted to Ibero-America, has been high on the drug mafia hit list since his previous assignment as ambassador to Colombia, where he built up close anti-narcotics cooperation between the United States and Colombia. Tambs was forced out of Colombia by mafia death threats, but continued his work in Costa Rica. In spring 1986, news agencies reported that the Colombian cocaine mobsters had placed a \$1 million contract out for Tambs's assassination, and that a group of Contras operating in Costa Rica was trying to make the hit. In late November, according to *La Nación's* sources at the U.S. embassy in San José, the mob increased that bounty to \$4 million. Tambs's security was doubled.

On Dec. 1, Ambassador Tambs sent President Reagan his resignation, and returned to the United States.

Peru takes the lead in the war on drugs

by Dr. Ricardo F. Martin

Dr. Martin is an expert on drugs and terrorism from the Centro de Investigaciones Económicas in Mexico City.

Peru has not yet won the war against narcotics traffic, as shown by the fact that an army of 150 narco-terrorists was able to assault a police anti-drug unit on Dec. 29, 1986. But the Peruvian case offers an example of how to run a military war on drugs, how to maximize scarce resources, and, especially, what can be accomplished when there is a political will to win. Peru led the way to joint anti-drug actions with Colombia, and is now prodding Ecuador and Brazil to cease providing safe-houses for the traffickers who find it difficult to operate in Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia.

President Alan García began *Operation Condor*, his war on the drug traffickers, only days after his inauguration on July 28, 1985. The first *Operation Condor* wiped out the Cabalococha nest of cocaine-refining laboratories near the Amazon point where Peru meets Colombia and Brazil. One carefully planned and effectively executed *Condor* operation has succeeded another. *Operation Condor V* was launched on Dec. 1, 1986, as a surprise attack. It ended in mid-December 1986, with the combined forces of the Air Force and the Civil Guard having swept the coca leaf-growing zones of the central Huallaga valley. They destroyed five clandestine laboratories, including 44 coca leaf maceration pits and one clandestine airport. They captured a ton of recently produced basic cocaine paste.

Regional cooperation

Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla the next day announced that, starting in 1987, joint operations with neighboring countries to eradicate narcotics traffic in the border zones would be systematized. "We have begun a historic process of struggle with Colombia and with Ecuador, a country which does not have any experience, but is now in training," he said. "We hope during the coming year to be able to unite with Brazil and Colombia and to undertake joint operations; the agreements have already been signed."

Brazil constitutes a special problem, since its vast Amazon territory has become a haven for drug traffickers, who clearly have powerful political protection. García and Mantilla understand that so long as Brazil keeps its "hands-off" policy, no amount of effort and sacrifice by Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia could succeed.

On Dec. 6, the Peruvian interior ministry official in charge of narcotics control, René Flores Agreda, announced that the Brazilian authorities had agreed to provide Peru with boats and other logistical support for patrolling the numerous Amazon tributaries which flow from Peru into Brazil.

Flores also announced that the Civil Guard, which had been entirely dependent upon whatever aircraft could be spared by the Air Force at a given moment, now had its own fleet of 16 small planes which could be used to transport troops and for patrols. The planes had been confiscated from drug traffickers. Little can be done without aircraft in a jungle which is not only covered by thick vegetation, but is filled with cliffs and pits. During the past year, Mantilla has, by hook or by crook, gained some of the transport capability required to turn sporadic forays into the jungle into permanent patrol and control operations.

Sovereignty replaces law of the jungle

García and Mantilla are imposing law and order on the Peruvian jungle. The corruption and complicity of the previous governments of Francisco Morales Bermúdez and Fernando Belaunde had abandoned those regions to the narcotics traffickers. Now, *Operation Condor* has hit the jungle baronies of "entrepreneurs" such as Richard Gamboa and Catalino Escalante, who have built armies of hired killers to protect themselves and their installations.

On Dec. 29, one hundred and fifty men armed with automatic weapons and explosives surrounded the camp of a 31-member police patrol near Uchiza, in the Huallaga Valley. After a two-hour battle, the narco-terrorists were seen carrying away three bodies. One policeman died; two were injured. The single helicopter available to the police ferried in reinforcements, who fanned through the jungle and captured seven suspects.

The savage Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*) terrorists run parallel and combined operations with the narco-traffickers' mercenary armies. Not far from Uchiza, Peruvian detectives on Oct. 31, 1986 found a narco-terrorist base and captured 10 Shining Path terrorists, including the terrorist gang's jungle region chief David Rosemberg. They also found loads of propaganda, machine guns, vehicles, and a notebook with data on Shining Path's activities and those of its intended victims.

The next phase of President García's war on drugs must be to strip away the financial backing of the drug trade. Rumors are already circulating in Lima that precisely such investigations into the financial arena are now being considered.

Colombia counters narco-blackmail

by Valerie Rush

On Dec. 17, 1986, mafia hitmen assassinated Guillermo Cano Isaza, one of Colombia's most highly respected newspaper publishers, in response to President Virgilio Barco's reinstatement of the challenged U.S.-Colombia Extradition Treaty. The effort to intimidate the Barco government failed, however, and the government's answer was to decree a series of emergency measures which put the war on narco-terrorism under top-down control of the military.

Foremost among the measures announced is the transfer of drug-trafficking cases to the jurisdiction of military courts, including those cases initiated by civilian authorities. This measure not only relieves some of the burden that has been placed on civil justice in confronting the powerful "Medellín Cartel" of drug traffickers, but also challenges the military to take on a much more active role in the war against the drug trade.

The government has also created a witness protection program, offering not only funds but also a change of home, employment, and identity to those willing to inform against fugitive drug traffickers. The protection extends to families of informants as well. The program offers to those on trial or serving time in jail a reduction in sentence of between one-third and one-half, in exchange for information on wanted drug criminals.

Other measures range from prohibition of the sale of the high-speed motorcycles favored by mafia assassins, to the limiting of weapons' licenses to three years (previously licenses were unlimited), with severe penalties for violations of these and similar decrees.

On Dec. 31, the government ordered a new series of measures. Operating licenses for airlines or individual aircraft suspected of involvement with the drug trade were ordered immediately suspended, and also the business licenses of trading or pharmaceutical companies involved in the illegal trafficking of chemicals used by the drug mafia.

The herbicide eradication program that had been employed to great effect against Colombia's once vast marijuana crops under the predecessor Betancur government was indefinitely suspended in the fall of 1986, when the Barco government's anti-narcotics council succumbed to pressure from pro-drug environmentalists. The Council of Ministers has just reinstated the spraying program, while giving oversight of the eradication effort to the national police force.

On Dec. 30, President Barco ordered combined police-military raids on various parts of Bogota and surrounding cities in search of drug criminals, using "state of siege" powers to arrest 118 individuals without recourse to prior court orders. The identities of those arrested have not yet been released. Now the raids are expected to expand to other parts of the country as well. In addition, arrest warrants were issued for 128 individuals, based on a list of known and suspected drug traffickers prepared by the defense ministry for use by the presidency and cabinet ministers.

The raids are the first major anti-drug effort undertaken by the Barco government since it assumed office in August, and promise to go a long way toward remoralizing a population terrorized by the near-daily accounts of mafia revenge slayings that have been directed at the most respected members of Colombia's national institutions—particularly those involved in the judiciary, law-enforcement, journalism, and politics.

A strategy for success

The task immediately facing President Barco is to expand the war on drugs into the areas defined by martyred Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who fell to mafia bullets in April 1984. Those areas are the political and financial worlds which run the drug trade from the top. The sentiment was best expressed by a Dec. 23, 1986 editorial in the daily *El Espectador*, whose editors have committed themselves to continuing the war against drugs in which the newspaper's owner-director, Guillermo Cano, fell. In that editorial, *El Espectador* urged adoption of the methodology outlined in the bestseller *Dope, Inc., the New Opium War*, published by the editors of *EIR*:

"One must also fully look into existing correlations between narcotics traffic and politics [and] to what degree are intertwined . . . the economic relationships which have been established during electoral periods and beyond. . . . The names are on everyone's lips; the connivance can be determined even in the past. . . . It is absolutely essential to work from the standpoint of certain foreigners who presumably have objective knowledge of the case, who point to possible connivance between narcotics traffic and international agencies of political subversion which . . . was already noticeable in the epoch of the so-called Opium War. . . ."

El Espectador's challenge to the Barco government is also a challenge to the continent as a whole. Venezuelan Justice Minister José Manzo González recognized the broader implications of the "drama of Colombia," when he described the Cano murder as "an alert for our country and for the democratic consciousness of our continent." The Argentine magazine *Semana* wrote similarly on Dec. 23: "Colombia is living its most dramatic, its bloodiest moments. . . . The power of drugs has declared war on life in Colombia. The destiny of a nation is at stake. And, perhaps, also of a continent."

Bolivia takes up the anti-drug war

by Valerie Rush

When the bulk of U.S. troops and military equipment were withdrawn from Bolivia in November 1986, the big question was whether the Paz Estenssoro government could continue the anti-drug battle on its own. Bolivia's actions since that time have confirmed the government's awareness that its war against drugs is a battle for sovereignty.

However, the government is applying draconian austerity, which creates widespread unemployment and a vacuum of productive activity from which drug traffickers benefit. If Bolivia does not break with International Monetary Fund policies and does not receive necessary foreign support, it will lose the war on drugs.

An ambitious three-year plan for total eradication of illicit drug cultivation and trafficking in Bolivia has been proposed by the government. The will is there, but the Paz government's worldwide peregrinations in search of the funds and logistical backup it so desperately needs, have only been marginally successful.

"Operation Blast Furnace," as the joint Bolivian-U.S. anti-drug campaign was called, succeeded in creating a major disruption of the cocaine "pipeline," by shutting down laboratories and the flow of industrial chemical inputs required for processing the coca leaf, through which Bolivia supplies half of the world cocaine market. Although most of the big and medium-sized traffickers managed to escape, the damage to the production process itself was reflected in a collapse of coca leaf prices to below the production cost.

As a Bolivian government document submitted to the Reagan administration on Aug. 14, 1986 recognizes, "The interdiction operations have produced a great opportunity, but also a profound risk for the people of Bolivia. Operation Blast Furnace caught the drug traffickers off guard. If they are allowed to regroup, they will come back armed and stronger than ever. The result could well be the emergence of a new and deadly guerrilla movement joining extremists, destitute peasants, and the drug traffickers. The Bolivian government thus has no choice but to aim for the total eradication of all coca destined for conversion to cocaine, as well as the elimination of all drug trafficking in the country."

This analysis by the Bolivian government poses at least two simultaneous challenges: 1) winning the financial and logistical support from abroad for interdiction efforts; and 2) securing economic assistance to both stabilize the Bolivian

economy, under siege from the drug trade, and to provide a means for crop substitution and peasant relocation as necessary.

Crackdown begins

Immediately following the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the Paz government ordered the creation of a 1,200-man anti-drug force, to be based in the key cocaine-producing centers of the country. Simultaneously, a purge of the anti-narcotics police force was ordered, with the firing of a score of officials for "links to the drug trade" and "official immorality." On Nov. 22, the government ordered the occupation of all private airports in the Santa Cruz and El Beni departments, after the owners of some 440 identified small aircraft had refused to reregister the planes. An official inventory is now being conducted as a step toward confiscation of all those operating illegally.

The first important raids since "Operation Blast Furnace" were conducted in December in the coca-producing bastion of Chapare-Chimore. Joint military-police forces used four of the helicopter gunships donated by the United States to smash several cocaine laboratories and a score of large maceration pits, while extensive on-the-ground search and detain procedures were effected.

On Dec. 24, the flight from Santa Cruz jail of an important drug trafficker was met with the harshest response yet from the government. Thirty policemen were arrested on personal orders of President Paz, and the police chief, the attorney general, and the head of the narcotics office of Santa Cruz were forced to resign.

The other half of the battle is still in the planning stages, however. As Bolivian Ambassador to the United States Fernando Mlanes told *EIR* in a July 1986 interview: "Drug trafficking today exports more than tin, more than oil, more than agricultural products, timber, etc. There is no reason for it to have grown so much, but rather the decline of the traditional and legal exports owing to the fall of prices of our raw materials in the international market. . . . I fear that if we do not do something fast, we could easily see that the drug traffickers, if they got together, could eventually elect their own President. . . . This is the degree of the problem, and this has also to be the scale of the solution."

As far back as June 1986, Bolivian Vice-President Julio Garret toured Europe in search of anti-drug aid. France, Austria, Italy, and West Germany were some of his stops. In December, the West German government offered 2 million deutschmarks in aid, approximately \$1 million. The World Bank has just agreed to lend Bolivia \$300 million, but it is earmarked for "social improvements." Planning Minister Sánchez de Lozada reported on Dec. 11 that the Paris Club of international creditors was offering a three-year loan of \$1.4 billion to Bolivia, \$300 million of which would be tagged as anti-drug aid. However, it is not clear under what conditions the loans are being proffered.

Japan makes breakthroughs in defense, economy, AIDS

by Mary McCourt

With Japan's sole enemy, the Soviet Union, rapidly building its forces in both the North and South Pacific, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is moving aggressively to fill the vacuum left by the economic and military rout of its Western allies, led by the United States, in the Pacific. In December, the Nakasone government decided to go through with several policy breakthroughs that had been under consideration for some time.

The Japanese are fighting on a number of fronts. They are expanding their national defense commitment; putting funds and political leadership into their "strategic economic assistance" program in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific; and are funding research against the humanity-threatening AIDS epidemic, even though the spread of the disease is still limited in Japan. And, in what could become the focus for scientific and economic progress for the next generation, the Japanese announced in December that both public and private sector would massively fund a "Human Frontiers Science Program," which Prime Minister Nakasone wants to put before the industrialized nations at the next summit, likely to be held in Venice in June this year.

That Japan has decided it is time to break some taboos, is shown by the government's decision Dec. 30 to break the ceiling imposed on defense expenditures by the Miki government in 1976, which has held defense spending to 1% of the GNP. Defense spending for fiscal 1987 will be increased by 5.2% to 3.52 trillion yen (\$21.9 billion), to buy more military aircraft and expand military personnel. The current equipment of the Japanese defense forces is obsolete. Cries that this is a "rash act" from the leaders of both the opposition

Socialist and Communist Parties will likely have little effect. The LDP-dominated Diet is expected to approve the budget before the fiscal year begins April 1. Although the actual percentage increase is tiny—from 0.993% of GNP last year to 1.004% this year—the increase breaks the 1% psychological barrier.

Since the end of World War II, Japan has followed a "straight and narrow" path on defense, dictated by the threat of isolation from the world community if it were to once more become a military "rogue" power, as Prof. Masamichi Inoki, president of the Research Institute for Peace and Security, and former superintendent of the National Defense Academy, wrote in a recent policy statement published in the *Japan Times* on Dec. 14. But clearly, recognition of the real threat to the Pacific—the Soviets—is finally laying to rest the spectre of the threat from Japan.

Inoki wrote: "If this country does not take on a greater defense burden, it will become a Free World orphan." Japan has one military enemy, the Soviet Union, and, geopolitically: "Japan is a thorn in Moscow's flesh," Inoki wrote. But Japanese economic strength has changed its strategic relationship to the debt-ridden United States. Japan must increase its "defense related budget" Inoki wrote, but it "must have a definite future say in deciding policy matters of mutual defense concern." Japan must also strengthen "its relationships with China and all other neighboring countries, which face the military threat from the Soviet Union, and promote the exchange of military intelligence as well as technology transfers." And it must support the Strategic Defense Initiative. "The government is advised to adopt an entirely new ap-

proach . . . by shifting emphasis from its present conventional arms procurement program to the development of non-nuclear 'high tech' weapons systems of revolutionary design," Inoki concluded.

Other spokesmen are equally direct on the Soviet threat. Ruling LDP party Deputy Motoharu Arima, who speaks on defense affairs from the heart of the LDP, French daily *Le Figaro* reported from Tokyo Dec. 29, stated: "The U.S.S.R. is setting up bases in the region. I expect nothing from this [Pacific] denuclearization treaty. . . . It is absolutely necessary that we realize the objectives of our defense program and reinforce our economic-strategic aid to the nations of the South Pacific."

Arima called Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution—the article that prohibits Japan from waging war—an outdated habit. "We have made efforts for disarmament. But peace is not free of charge. If, unfortunately, tensions reach a point of no return between East and West, we would be then obliged to amend our Constitution," he told *Le Figaro*.

The Soviets do not like the change. The Soviet military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* Dec. 14 said that Japan is playing an extremely "dangerous role" in response to a Kyodo press release that said that U.S. strategists decided to make Japan responsible for backing up combat operations in the Far East, South Asia, and the Persian Gulf. The Japanese Navy will escort U.S. carriers, seal international straits, and take part in anti-submarine warfare in the Sea of Japan and Sea of Okhotsk.

Strategic economic aid

The retreat of the United States is causing Japan to break some other post-World War II taboos. For the first time since 1945, it will move into the South Pacific, this time economically. The fiscal 1987 budget will increase only by .02%—the smallest increase in 32 years—public works spending inside Japan will fall by 2.3%, and "only defense, overseas development aid and domestic provisions for investment by government and local authorities" will get substantial increases in the new budget for fiscal 1987, the London *Times* reported on Dec. 30.

Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari will visit the South Pacific, where he will announce a "Kuranari doctrine" for the area in a speech on Jan. 15 in Fiji. It is likely that Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) would more than double, and include new features such as formulating economic development plans for the nations. Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials said on Dec. 13 that the United States is not expected to increase its foreign aid due to Gramm-Rudman budget balancing, and France, Britain and Australia are all cutting aid.

Kuranari will deliberately visit those island nations targeted by the Soviets: Vanuatu, which is negotiating an agreement giving landing rights to the Soviet fishing fleet and

which established diplomatic relations with Libya and Syria last year; Fiji; and Papua New Guinea. He will begin his tour by attending a meeting in Canberra of Japanese and Australian cabinet ministers Jan. 8-9, and then visit New Zealand.

Japan will also extend an official government invitation to 20 labor leaders from these countries to visit Tokyo early in 1987, government sources said on Dec. 25. The Japanese Foreign Ministry believes that the Soviets are gaining a foothold in the South Pacific through the social-democratic-dominated unions in the region, led by the Pacific Trade Union Community, which held a general meeting in New Zealand in May this year.

In Southeast Asia, Japanese investment in Thailand between January and September 1986 rose to 950 million baht, up from only 430 million baht last year. Thailand is now the fourth biggest investment point for Japan, after China, Korea and Taiwan.

Japan announced Dec. 24 a \$200 billion fund, subscribed by the government and banks and financial institutions, to go to the World Bank over the next three years to provide loans to developing sector countries at well below the prevailing World Bank interest rate of 8.23%. One insurance company official told the *Financial Times* Dec. 24 that he thought the funds would go primarily to Latin American countries with strong growth potential, but burdened by heavy debts.

Nakasone in Europe

Prime Minister Nakasone will use his January travels—the first official trip by a Japanese prime minister to Eastern Europe, including Finland, Poland, East Germany, and Yugoslavia—to deliver a policy speech on Japan's stand on East-West relations.

Nakasone hopes the speech will serve as a guidepost for Japan's future diplomacy in Eastern Europe, a high-level Foreign Ministry official told the *Japan Times* of Dec. 18. The prime minister will be accompanied by nine senior LDP Diet members—twice the size of the usual delegation. This Eastern European tour was hastily arranged after the Soviets announced in Moscow—without previously informing the Japanese government—that Mikhail Gorbachov would not be able to visit Tokyo in January. This Soviet diplomatic slap very likely was their response to the fact that Japan, as Radio Moscow noted nastily on Dec. 17, had recently expanded to 175 the list of products restricted for export to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Radio Moscow said that the new list of restricted exports under the COCOM agreement of NATO and Japan were mostly "high technology" products. But Poland, indebted to Japan by some \$1 billion, is welcoming the visit with hopes of new investment deals.

'Human frontiers'

Beyond these diplomatic and economic offensives, the Japanese government is making one that, if carried through,

could change the entire international retreat in the face of the deadly AIDS epidemic. Not only have the Japanese announced research projects on the causes and prevention of AIDS, but in December Prime Minister Nakasone gave the go-ahead to a project, the "Human Frontier Science Program," which has been mooted for some time. Nakasone called the program, which he told Shozo Makino, head of the Mitsubishi Research Institute, Dec. 9 that he will put before the next industrialized nations' summit in June, a biological Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Japanese government Council for Science and Technology decided Dec. 11 to launch research on AIDS. The council said that research was urgently needed for measuring the quantity of the AIDS virus, to evaluate the effects of anti-AIDS drugs, and measure the disease's progress.

Then, on Dec. 17, the Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry established the AIDS Countermeasure Experts Conference, which in its first meeting in Tokyo set up a surveillance committee to diagnose AIDS patients and keep surveillance over AIDS virus carriers in cooperation with 2,000 hospitals and clinics in Japan. But the overall purpose of the Conference, which will hold an international symposium in February and invite experts from around the world, is to find a comprehensive remedy and preventive measures for the disease. It has set up four research groups to develop medicinal treatment for AIDS and study transmission of the virus.

'Wisdom of the Creator'

Although such programs are only a small start against the AIDS threat, a far greater science program is being proposed by Japan. Details on the methods and aims of the "Human Frontier" project are not yet available, but Katsuhiko Umehara, deputy head of the program of the Industrial Science and Technology Agency of MITI said of the project: "We aim to discover and learn little known secrets of organic functions—the wisdom of the Creator." Umehara said the project center should be jointly run by participating countries. The program should cost about \$6.25 billion, with more than half put up by the Japanese government and private sector, he said. The government plans to have an outline of the project by March.

A panel created to outline research topics for the program met already in Tokyo Dec. 18, to set up two working groups. The 18 scientists on the panel include Michio Okamoto of the Science Council of Japan, and Masao Ito, dean of the University of Tokyo's Medical School, who will poll several hundred scientists on the project. One group will examine "information conversion," research on the ability of living bodies to visually and aurally collect information and have it acknowledged by the brain. Research is expected to help develop intelligent robots and artificial intelligence systems. The second group will study "substance-energy conversion," or how the body consumes and digests food and converts it into energy, which could lead to the development of new energy conversion systems.

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Afghan settlement in the works?

by Susan Maitra

Were it simply a matter of the great Gorbachov "troop pull-out" show of October, one would have to conclude that the end of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was as far as away as ever. The sleight of hand was not taken seriously by anyone in India. However, Gorbachov's statements in New Delhi during his recent visit were taken seriously—from his cautious even-handedness on Pakistan, to a vow to leave Afghanistan, and above all, his refusal to get into details on the matter since delicate, substantive moves were under way. The past months have shown there is something more to it than words.

From Moscow's standpoint, a troop withdrawal which allowed the Soviets to keep control of Afghanistan, would solve several problems. It would help pave the way for full normalization of ties with the People's Republic of China, and it would help smooth relations with India, whose concern over the Soviet presence in Moscow surfaced publicly during Gorbachov's trip here. Additionally, it would enhance the flagging credibility of Moscow's pro-Yalta partners in the West, the faction centered around Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger.

Diplomatic preparation

On Dec. 3, United Nations mediator Diego Cordóvez announced in Islamabad that his latest shuttle run between Islamabad, Kabul, and Teheran had succeeded in producing an agreement for U.N. supervision of a Soviet pullout. The Soviets had so far opposed this, since it would grant jurisdiction to the U.N. in the Afghanistan matter. Only one point of a complete settlement now remains outstanding—namely, the withdrawal timetable.

Within days of the Cordóvez announcement, a seminar on Indo-Pakistani relations in Islamabad heard former Foreign Minister Aga Shahi state that Pakistan should reciprocate the gestures Gorbachov made during his Indian visit, in particular by abandoning insistence on a three-month withdrawal timetable "and consider even a year and a half as a reasonable time-frame." Shahi said Pakistan should not drag out the war in Afghanistan, just to keep getting American aid.

Perhaps even more significant, the Pakistani Secretary

General of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Mr. Shariffudin Pirzada, also a former foreign minister, returned from a visit to Moscow with the report from unnamed Soviet officials that they had no intention of "staying on forever" in Afghanistan—nor would the Afghans want it, the official had added, in what is viewed as the first Soviet admission of popular Afghan hostility to their presence. Other reports have cited top Soviet officials to the effect that Moscow would not insist on a presence in Kabul after settlement.

Interestingly, on the seminar circuit and in broader discussions in Pakistan, the link between an Afghan settlement and the improved relations with India is also being emphasized. Diplomatic appearances notwithstanding, Indian anxiety to get the Soviet occupation troops out of a strategic neighboring country is no secret.

The mid-December diplomacy between Islamabad and Moscow tells another part of the story. Pakistan Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar spent Dec. 8-12 in Moscow (reportedly in response to a Soviet initiative) meeting with top brass, including First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. A follow-up visit to Pakistan by a high-ranking Soviet official and plans for a later high-level delegation visit followed the probe. While it is publicly admitted that an Afghanistan settlement was the top item on Sattar's agenda, unconfirmed reports in India indicate that Pakistan has coupled an Afghanistan compromise with the demand that the Soviet Union take a neutral stance on the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan in order to facilitate an all-round improvement of relations.

The Soviets have also made offers to Pakistan of economic assistance, if Pakistan were to cut the channel of aid to the Afghan rebels. The offer was underlined in public statements by the Kremlin's ambassador in Islamabad, Mr. Abdur Rehman Vazirov, following the Sattar visit. Vazirov also went on record with optimism about an early pullout of Russian troops and the assurance that Moscow wanted an "independent" Afghanistan.

Significantly, just a day after Sattar's return to Islamabad, Afghan chief Najibullah was entertained in Moscow and announced in his dinner speech that Afghan forces outside the country that wanted to contribute to the renovation of Afghan life would be welcome in a new "government of national unity."

Meanwhile, a series of developments in Kabul gives cumulative credence to Soviet pretensions about a settlement. The removal of Babrak Karmal as titular president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), and his replacement by Hazi Mohammed Tsamkani—a traditional Afghan Pushtun-speaking tribal chief who is *not* a member of the Marxist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan—in November is cited in this connection. Similarly, the mid-December replacement of Foreign Minister Mohammed Dost by another non-party member.

The elevation of M. Najibullah to Afghan Communist Party chief and head of the Kabul regime last May can be

seen as a harbinger of moves to broaden the regime's face in the direction of the Mujaheddin and refugees. As head of the Afghan secret service, KHAD, which many view as the only Soviet success in institution-building during their seven-year occupation, Najibullah is adept and utterly reliable, but more, he is a native of Peshawar, the main refugee center in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, with many links among the tribal groups and their brethren on the Pakistani side of the border.

Pakistani officials attribute the sharp rise in incidence of terrorism and sabotage in Peshawar and other refugee centers last year to Najibullah's operational capabilities. Indeed, Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo has charged "foreign-trained saboteurs" with exploiting ethnic tensions that led to the recent riots in Karachi that took several hundred lives—and several sources say that KHAD had a hand in the turmoil.

At the same time, Najibullah has no doubt played a critical role in the series of overtures to refugees and Mujaheddin groups in Pakistan and abroad, which will culminate in dispatch of a tribal *jirga* (council) from Peshawar to Kabul in February to mediate between the Afghan government and the refugees. The controversial tribal chief Wali Khan Kukikhel reflects the drift. Kukikhel has suddenly returned to Pakistan after a two-month sojourn in Kabul, and is reported to be engaged in the mediation.

Earlier, unconfirmed reports indicated that the Kremlin had renewed contacts with exiled tribal chieftains in Italy and

elsewhere, and more recent reports point to active efforts led by Najibullah to woo Muslim clergy and village elders onto a "national reconciliation bandwagon."

Behind the national unity tactic is a military stalemate. Najibullah's backing of Afghan Defense Minister Mazar Mohammad and his replacement by the Soviet-trained and trusted Brig.-Gen. Mohammed Rafi was accompanied by rumors that a shake-up and purge of a score of senior officers charged with being "Mujaheddin sympathizers" had taken place a month earlier. It is well known that, by contract with the KHAD, the Afghan military is demoralized and factionalized. This has become a serious liability in the face of increasingly better-armed Mujaheddin, a liability that can be only partly recouped through the type of "special act" in which Najibullah's KHAD apparently excels.

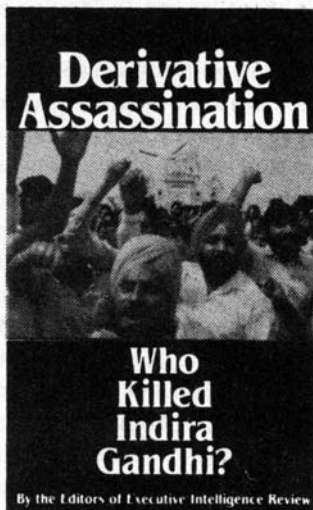
Whether or not the KHAD had a hand in it, the Karachi riots of December—in which the Pathan emigrants from Afghanistan joined hands with the Pakistan Pathan against the Indian-Muslim defenders, Mujahirs—have undoubtedly sent up a warning signal to the Pakistan government. It was a reminder to Pakistan of the high price of failing to find a political settlement in Afghanistan soon, one which permits the rapid return of the more than 3 million refugees now spilling over Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. The Radio Moscow-hailed "Pathan uprising" in Karachi is widely believed to have played a significant role in moving President Zia's government to act in negotiations.

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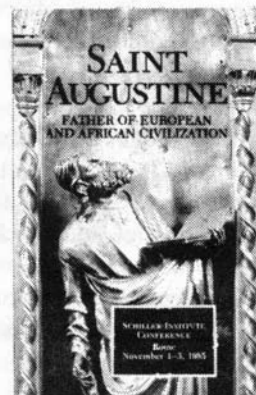
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Russian party's Kazakhstan coup heralds imperial reorganization

by Konstantin George

On Dec. 17 and 18, thousands of Kazakh students rioted in Alma Ata, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan. According to unofficial reports, the riots, which included attacks on police stations in the city of over 1 million population near the Soviet-Chinese border, cost the lives of 7 policemen and at least 15 Kazakh students, with hundreds of Kazakhs arrested. The Alma Ata riots occurred a few days after the conclusion of a Central Committee Plenum of the Kazakhstan Party which removed the Kazakhstan first secretary, or party boss, Dinmukhamed Kunaev—who, excepting one short interruption, had ruled Kazakhstan since 1961—replacing him with Gennadi Kolbin, a Russian.

Every indication shows the riots to have been deliberately provoked, beginning with the immediate Soviet TV and newspaper publicity accorded to them. There have been many riots in the Soviet Union during the past 60 years, but this was the first to be reported by the Soviet media. The media emphasized that the riots were anti-Russian, by underscoring the role of Kazakh “nationalist elements.”

The leaders of the “Russian party” in the Soviet leadership—Raisa Gorbachova's Soviet Culture Fund group; the Politburo's chief ideologue Yegor Ligachov; and the group around Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov in the military leadership—have long been demanding both Russification for Kazakhstan, and a thorough reorganization of the industrial, mining, and energy sectors of the Kazakhstan economy, placing affairs under Moscow-run military-industrial direction. The Russian party, as we shall see, has been able to use the riots to push for enforced Russification and administrative and economic reorganization in the Central Asian region.

What happened in Kazakhstan after the riots has been a leadership reshuffle going far beyond Kunaev's replacement. The reader must bear in mind that in Kazakhstan, in contrast to the other central Asian republics, Russians form the majority of the population, together with Ukrainians and Germans, members and descendants of the Volga Germans, deported to Kazakhstan in 1941 by Stalin. Kazakhstan has a population nearly two-thirds Slavic and European. The Kazakhs comprise about one-third of the population, a minority in their “own” republic.

As *Pravda* announced after Christmas, Kazakhstan is now being run by a “special committee” investigating the disturbances, and “special committees” will soon be formed at regional and local levels throughout the republic. Besides

naming Kazakhstan's new Russian boss, Gennadi Kolbin, *Pravda* lists no other members of these special committees. That “normal” government operations are a thing of the past is further underscored by *Pravda* and *Izvestia* coverage of the first post-riot session of the Kazakhstan government, on the weekend of Dec. 20 and 21 in Alma Ata, presided over by Mikhail Solomentsev, Soviet Politburo member and head of the Party Control Commission, dispatched as a troubleshooter from Moscow. Solomentsev, who was Central Committee Secretary for Heavy Industry from 1966-71, and prime minister of the Russian Republic from 1971-83, is a core member of the Russian party in the Soviet leadership, as well as one of the leaders of the military-industrial grouping. *Pravda* and *Izvestia* gave extensive coverage to the government session, as well as to Solomentsev's and Kolbin's tour of Alma Ata, including the university, factories, and offices. Curiously, none of the coverage mentioned Nazarbayev, the Kazakh prime minister, nor any other member of the government. Also absent was the Kazakh first secretary of the Alma Ata City Party Committee.

One indivisible Russian empire

The most recent Soviet articles show that the reorganization of Kazakhstan is only the beginning of far-reaching changes planned in the colonial “republics” of the Russian empire. The Dec. 28 *Pravda* contained a landmark editorial denouncing “localism” and elaborating the theme that the empire recognizes only empire interests: “One must decisively oppose any attempts that place local interests above state interests, whether it concerns competition in the allocation of state funds, or false reporting of plan fulfillment. Forgetting these interests and orienting to local patronage and ethnic viewpoints contain the danger of sliding into nepotism. Practice shows it is urgently necessary to place representatives of all nationalities and groupings in leading positions [since Russians are the only “nationality” that resides in large numbers in every Soviet republic, the meaning of this phrase is transparent—ed.] and to have a regular inter-regional exchange of cadres, exchanging experienced cadres between the republics and the center.”

As we shall see, the policy line declared by the phrases of the paragraph we have just quoted is not a *new* policy, but a clear intent to dramatically escalate an existing policy—initiated under Yuri Andropov and radically escalated under

Mikhail Gorbachov.

To concretize the point: Regarding exchanging cadres "between the republics and the center," since the death of Brezhnev, there have been about 90 new first secretaries—or bosses—of *oblast* party committees (each republic is divided into a number of *oblasts*, or provinces). In an unprecedented pattern, at least half of these individuals were dispatched from the Moscow Central Committee apparatus. No fewer than 17 of them served as Central Committee inspectors. These Central Committee "apparatchniks" were themselves first carefully selected by the Andropov and later Gorbachov-Ligachov forces for transfer from regions to do a stint in the Central Committee apparatus, before being dispatched as regional overlords.

The significance of the *Pravda* editorial is that this pattern of Moscow training and then shipment to the regions to oversee the Gorbachovian "restructuring" of Soviet society will be starkly increased in the future.

The Russian party coup in Kazakhstan

The Russification coup in Kazakhstan did not materialize overnight. Kunaev's removal had been planned for at least a year. As this author wrote for *EIR* following the Soviet 27th Party Congress in March 1986, the "handwriting on the wall" for Kunaev was clear. Kunaev had for the time being survived, but most of his Kazakhstan mafia machine was swept away under the Gorbachovian purges. Eleven Kazakhstan members of the Soviet Central Committee (including full and alternate members) elected to the CC in 1981, were not re-elected in 1986. One of the 11 was Kunaev's brother, president of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences. In April, Kunaev's brother lost that post as well.

At this point—and for months afterward—many Kremlinologists were so mesmerized by the "fact" that Kunaev was still in power, following two Kazakhstan CC plenums (one in April and one in July) that they missed the *real* unfolding story—Russification combined with skillful ethnographic manipulation by the Kremlin, and economic restructuring.

In June, 3 regional (*oblast*) bosses were dumped. For the first time in memory, a Russian, V.G. Anufriyev, replaced a Kazakh as first secretary of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, while in the Tselinograd Oblast, one of the main concentrations of ethnic Germans, Andrei Braun, a German became the first secretary. This is another "first" in postwar Kazakhstan. *EIR* sources who have personally debriefed recently arrived ethnic German emigrés from Kazakhstan, report that the Slavic-German majority openly expressed that they were "fed up" with the Kazakhs, "who think they own the place." These profiled sentiments are being skillfully exploited by the Soviet leadership and media.

In July, an even more important change took place. The Kazakh Central Committee secretary in charge of industry and mining, Karatai Turysev, was removed and replaced by a Russian, Lyudmila Davletova, who had been head of the

Soviet Central Committee Department for Light and Consumer Industry.

The trend in Soviet Central Asia

The shifts under way in Kazakhstan are not unique to that republic. Under Gorbachov, equally sweeping leadership changes have occurred throughout the Central Asian Muslim republics, which unlike Kazakhstan with its Slavic majority, have overwhelmingly Muslim populations. By January 1986, Gorbachov had thoroughly reorganized the leadership of all these republics, and especially in Uzbekistan (the most populous Muslim republic with its capital in Tashkent) and Turkmenistan (bordering Iran, east of the Caspian Sea).

In Uzbekistan, the Uzbeks suddenly became a minority on their "own" Politburo, having only 6 of the 13 members (the others being 6 Slavs and 1 Kazakh). In Turkmenistan, the massacre was even more pronounced, where a new 12-man Politburo was erected with eight Russians on it.

In the second half of 1986, Gorbachov ordered a merciless campaign against Islam in these republics. In early October, at the Uzbekistan CC plenum, this theme was dutifully taken up, and the plenum abounded with strident denunciations of Islam. Ironically, the plenum—held in the first week of October—was occurring at the very moment at which Moscow was staging its "Islamic Card" showpiece international conference in Baku. While over 700 Muslim religious leaders and representatives of Politburo member Geidar Aliyev's "Muslim Card International" were faithfully gathered in Baku, Azerbaijan, in Tashkent, Islam *inside* the Soviet Union was being denounced as never before.

For Gorbachov and the Russian party however, the Tashkent proceedings were mere lip service to the anti-domestic-Islam cause. As one source told *EIR*: "How else could you explain why a month ago [Nov. 24], Gorbachov himself had to stop in Tashkent on his way to India, and make his big speech demanding action against Islam in Uzbekistan?"

Will other Muslim party bosses in Soviet Central Asia follow Kunaev? Experts note a pattern of recent sharp attacks and criticisms in the Soviet media in that region against Niyazov, the first secretary of Turkmenistan, and Usmanhodzhaev, the first secretary of Uzbekistan. The attacks focus on denouncing "shortcomings and inefficiency" in the economy, massive "corruption," and also, especially strident, the failure to undertake effective campaigns against religion—i.e., Islam.

The attacks can not be placed in the "against old Brezhnevites" category. Niyazov was brought to power only one year ago, replacing Gapurov, the Brezhnevite who ran Turkmenistan since 1969, while Usmanhodzhaev replaced deceased Brezhnevite Rashidov in 1983. Regarding Niyazov, eyebrows were raised among Soviet Central Asia watchers when he was shipped off on short notice to Guinea-Bissau and missed the Nov. 7 festivities in Turkmenistan, over which he should have presided.

1914 to 1986: the road to terminal disaster

by a British Watcher on the Threshold

The story of 1914 has been written thousands of times. But it has never been written in a prophetic context (even in 1938-39), still less in 1986. I believe it should now be so written.

At 9 o'clock on a splendid May morning of 1910 there set out from Buckingham Palace a procession of nine Kings, five heirs apparent, forty princes, and seven Queens. That procession was so gorgeous that the London crowds gasped. What few, if any, realized, was that it represented not only the funeral ceremony of Edward VII but of an entire era. Not only were almost all the dynasties represented to fall, but the Empires of Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Turkey were all to expire.

Amongst that glittering muster of royals only one man was never to run, betray, or behave disgracefully. That one man was Albert of the Belgians. He alone of all of them never ran or betrayed. Nor in fact did his son Leopold III. He was just sold down the river by his allies and then blamed by Churchill (who lied).

That gilded procession preceded by only four years the mobilization of 70 million men and the death within eight years of probably 9 million. It was the last ceremony of its kind ever to take place and was preliminary to two vast world conflicts and the threat of a third, nuclear war and of a physical scourge without precedent in recorded history (AIDS).

Behind the incompetent puppets dressed up in their gorgeous state outfits was an entire body of political fools, a frivolous society, and a dying religion—the most publicized of which is, in 1986, in its final death throes while filling its churches with a mass of false idols in a hopeless attempt to retain a few customers.

As a result of Crown Prince Rudolph's murder of Baroness Marie Vetsera and his own suicide at Mayerling on Jan. 29-30, 1889, the heir to the Crown of Austria-Hungary in 1914 was Archduke Franz Ferdinand, an overweight nonentity whose hatred of Hungary, evil temper, bad health, and exaggerated love of bird slaughter made him unsuitable for any position of trust whatsoever. His death on June 28, 1914, was to be the fatal occurrence that cost the lives of the flower of the world's youth—fine, clean lads, most of whom would have been disgusted even to drink a glass of beer with Franz Ferdinand if they had known the truth. But the Hapsburgs were nonetheless to be the cause of indescribable ca-

tastrophe not yet completed—but soon to reach its terrible finale.

In Russia, the fate of the world was in the hands of that incompetent fool Nicholas II. In Germany it was in those of a bombastic idiot Wilhelm II. In Constantinople, of a degenerate Sultan. In Bulgaria, of a fool who had bought a Byzantine outfit from a show-business supplier. In England, of a smug Liberal administration drawn from a wealthy merchant class mixed up with a pretend aristocracy, mostly derived from former political party subscribers. The English king was inexperienced, a tool of ministers, lacking any serious education, and stubbornly Establishment. He was, no doubt, well-meaning, but he comprehended only the technicalities of seamanship, shooting birds, and the futile social customs of a snobbish sort.

Pasic, the Serbian prime minister, learned in May 1914 that there was a plot to assassinate the archduke on the occasion of his visit to Sarajevo. Pasic was not strong enough to deal with the Black Hand secret society openly, notwithstanding the fact that the Russian ambassador in Belgrade had officially withdrawn support from it. Nevertheless he ordered the Serbian ambassador in Vienna to warn the Austrian authorities. Jovanovic in fact did so. In Vienna, he saw Bilinski who was responsible for the administration of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He saw Bilinski because the frivolous Berchtold evaded contact with Jovanovic as much as possible, whereas he ought to have seen him whenever possible. Jovanovic expressly told Bilinski that the archduke's life would be in danger. Bilinski ignored the warning. He told neither the archduke nor Berchtold.

So the archduke and his wife set out, unwarned by a minister who had expressly been told that an assassination attempt was likely. Three conspirators were in place: Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez. They had been in or near Sarajevo for two weeks. All through May they had practiced shooting. On May 27, they were issued with the final weapons and poison—four Belgian automatics of the latest type and six bombs. On May 28, they left Belgrade and were passed by the secret Black Hand route across the frontier. On June 3, they arrived in Sarajevo and were seen around quite openly, albeit not together.

The Austrian security precautions were virtually nil. Not

the slightest notice had been taken of the official Serbian warning. The degenerate and idiotic so-called aristocratic government—in fact a system and administration typified by the lunatic Prince Montenuovo, a man wholly devoted to how many quarterings a man could claim upon his coat of arms—an emblem several centuries out-of-date in terms of its proper origin. Moreover, when a coat of arms really did serve an effective purpose, most of the families so dear to Prince Montenuovo were totally unknown and did not possess any such badge. The man was a dangerous fool.

At 10:15 a.m. on June 28, 1914 Franz Ferdinand and his nice wife (she was worth 20 of him, but did not come up to Prince Montenuovo's social standards—the lady being no more than a mere countess: quite shocking), made quite a target in Count Harrach's car. Cabrinovic hurled a bomb. The archduke and his wife escaped injury. One might have thought it something of a warning. But not one bit of it. First the archduke sent a characteristic telegram to the emperor. The attempt should not be taken too seriously. Nothing except quartering was taken seriously at the Austrian Court. There would be no harm in driving down Appel Way for luncheon at the governor's house. It would be a mistake to bring in security forces to line the route—they would not be correctly dressed (Potriorek). But the route was changed without telling the driver (!!!). The archduke's car therefore took the wrong road. Potriorek yelled out that it was the wrong way. The chauffeur therefore stopped to reverse under the very eyes of the incredulous Princip, who fired point blank at the archduke. That was that.

On July 5, the Austrian ambassador to Germany told the Kaiser that the assassination had been proved to be the work of the Serbian government. The Kaiser thereupon offered Austria a blank check. In fact, Baron Wiesner (the official sent by Vienna to Sarajevo to investigate) did not even start on his work until July 11, and, in fact, totally cleared the Serbian government. The Austrian ambassador to Germany had lied. It was a fateful lie. It was to cost millions of lives.

On July 6, the German ambassador to London, Prince Lichowsky, warned Sir Edward Grey of the danger. Grey did nothing of importance. Prince Lichowsky begged Grey to smooth down Russia. Grey only mildly reported to the Russian ambassador in London.

On July 23, Austria delivered the fatal ultimatum to Serbia. Lichowsky implored Grey to intervene in Paris and St. Petersburg. Instead, Grey went off on a fishing holiday on July 25, 1914 and therefore doomed the whole world to catastrophe.

On the morning of July 25, the Serbian government drafted an unconditional acceptance of the Austrian demands. Later on the same day, the reply was amended with fatal consequences—because Grey, busy fishing, had not intervened in St. Petersburg. The Kaiser was on a holiday. All English society was busy with holiday plans. The weather was perfect. No one even dreamt of disaster.

On July 28, Austria declared war on Serbia. On July 29, Russia ordered general mobilization. On Aug. 2, Germany sent an ultimatum to Belgium. On Aug. 3, Germany declared war on France and at 2 p.m. on Aug. 4, Grey telegraphed an ultimatum to Germany. His fishing holiday had not been a success. Nine million of the flower of the world's youth died among 29 million casualties.

What then? In 1939 the British government refused to believe that Poland would collapse in a few days. It refused to take any notice of repeated warnings from France (see the *Secret Chamberlain Papers* published by Kilbrittain Newspapers). It accepted false Russian assurances at Yalta, notwithstanding one warning after the other.

Today's leaders no better

Lately, and even more seriously, Mrs. Thatcher has refused to be warned and President Reagan has so acted that the one vital and essential asset—credibility—has been thrown away without his Secretary of State even knowing what was afoot. We have tolerated Russian agents at the head of government. We have quarreled with South Africa (a crucial source of defense supplies without which we cannot survive).

If the so-called leaders of 1914 and 1939 were irresponsibly crazy, those of today are no better. They will lead us in a Third World War even though this time the danger is recognized. They are inept and stupid. This time it could be not only catastrophic, but terminal. We have learnt nothing from 1914 or 1939. We drift to disaster notwithstanding one disaster after another. Each warning makes our inept politicians more inept. They have learnt nothing and they refuse to learn. They scorn warnings just as the Austrian government scorned the explicit warning of the Serbian envoy in 1914 and as Sir Edward Grey went fishing to Ichen Abbas.

By far the gravest factor in the period 1945 to 1986 has been the deep penetration of the United Kingdom by Russian agents. Unlike Mr. Chapman Pincher, this writer has never received any information from British official sources. If he had, he would not have believed it, because he has so vast a file of official British lies (from the highest to the least) that he would not believe a word. All this writer's information comes from an excellent source altogether external to the United States, but one which above all wishes to see Britain redeemed and saved.

Whether former officials should or should not blow secrets to such as Mr. Pincher, the writer prefers not to discuss. Even Mr. Peter Wright has been less than frank in certain highly sensitive matters and it is this writer's opinion that only part of the truth will not provide a cure. It is the whole truth we need and it is not a pleasant story. Judges, high officials, ministers, and even service chiefs have played a part in lies and deceptions. The consequences are already partly evident. But far graver occurrences have yet to take place unless, before it is too late, Britain at last sees the

necessity of clean, honest leadership.

Britain needs and must have a new Constable of England. Only one candidate exists. Let us hope that he will be drafted before it is too late.

It has often been argued that of all the irresponsible fools around in 1914, the Emperor Franz Josef was the least guilty. That is not so. On July 5, 1914 he wrote an extremely bellicose letter to the Kaiser. On July 7, Tisza voted at the Council of Ministers against war. He followed that by an urgent memorandum to the emperor who rejected it with a strong and determined voice. He said: "No . . . if they [the Serbians] do not knuckle under we will go to war." Franz Josef was not a weak old man who, almost without knowing it, with trembling hand signed the proclamation of war. He knew exactly what the risks and issues were. He had read and rejected Count Tisza's memorandum. He was for war and urged war from his holiday retreat at Ischl. No one person bore more responsibility for the mismanagement of the consequences than Karl and Zita. No Hapsburg ever behaved with greater subsequent disloyalty to old friends than Karl's son Otto. The Hapsburgs were a historic disaster of the first magnitude. They are now, of course, quite meaningless and it would be suitable if they so remain.

Author's Note: The Black Hand of Serbia was headed by Dimitrijevic who was shot for treason by the Serbs in 1917. The Russian agent who continued to support the Black Hand after Baron Hartwig (Russian ambassador in Belgrade) had withdrawn official Russian support from that terrorist society, was Captain Artomanov (perhaps a sort of Colonel North of 1986). Hartwig died of a heart attack in the Austrian embassy (Belgrade) while giving assurances to the Austrian Ambassador, Baron Giesl, in July 1914. Artomanov represented the Russian ultras who were influential in 1914 exactly as they again are in 1986. The issue is again use of terrorism in 1986 as in 1914. No one yet knows why Dimitrijevic was shot for treason, but it is speculated that the Serbian authorities considered him guilty of organizing the assassination of the archduke without official approval. The fact that the Serbian ambassador in Vienna warned the Austrian government supports that hypothesis.

This author has consulted Edward Crankshaw's excellent work of reference *The Fall of the House of Hapsburg*, and *The Eagles Die* by George R. Marek. In the latter book Marek states that he cannot believe that the Austrian authorities did not warn the archduke. However, no document has ever been found to evidence that the archduke was told by Bilinski of Jovanovic's warning. It is a fact that the visit took place without security precautions. So deeply fond of his wife was the archduke, that it is incredible he would have risked her life if warned. Moreover, the emperor did not like his nephew and in the draft letter from the emperor to Prince Montenuovo he (the emperor) struck out the words "a death painful to me."

Witchcraft cults promoted in Spain

by Leonardo Servadio

Well-meaning people in Spain, if belonging to the right-wing variety, usually think that the biggest danger of destabilization for the country comes from the Marxists. Well-meaning people of a left-wing variety, now the majority in Spain, think that there might still be some danger of a military coup. If these people had seriously studied the history of the Russian revolution, the most oligarchical of all revolutions recorded in history, and the not-secondary role of the many Rasputins who were around in its preparation, they would worry more about a different phenomenon: the growing spread of witchcraft, superstition, and astrology, which is propagated by media campaigns and finds fertile ground in the backward Spanish cultural environment. According to informed sources, the spread of this magic cultism in Spain is second only to the extent of its penetration into Lutheran German society.

In the past months, witchcraft propaganda has massively increased. Perhaps not by chance, it has coincided with the influx of drug money, the arrival of the Cisneros family, linked to drug-money launderers, and big investments by the gnostic sect of the Unification Church (Moonies). The Moon sect, through Heron International, one of their financial holdings, bought the biggest real estate investment in Madrid, the Jerez skyscraper which once belonged to the Rumasa holding company.

In November, Pamplona, the capital city of Navarra, officially hosted a big international congress on "witchology." At the same time, the wax museum of Barcelona put on an exhibition of statues of pagan goddesses Ashtarte, Shiva, Kali, Cybele, etc., a show which will be sent around the country, in an obvious effort to destroy the Catholic orientation of the Spanish population.

The Pamplona congress on "witchology" was opened by one "Francis of Assisi" Rovatti, who teaches at Galileo Galilei University in Pescara, Italy, with a "cosmic invocation," at midnight on Halloween. It was a ritualistic invocation for universal peace to the "cosmic Christ": the typical syncretic operation to paganize Christianity, which is so fashionable today with the pacifist and ecologist movements.

The star of the show was one Prof. Julio Caro Baroja, an anthropologist at Basque University, who belongs to the group of academicians who, more than anyone else, worked to

create the separatist ideology of the Basque region and the terrorist ETA. The leader of these academicians is Barandiaran, an old Jesuit who must know a lot about how ETA was set up and about certain extremist wings of the Ibero-American "Theology of Liberation," which are controlled by Basque Jesuits.

It is probable, therefore, that when the astrologists at the convention "predicted" that ETA would be eliminated within a year and a half, they had specific plans for fulfilling this prophecy. Given their close association with ETA, this might mean that they are planning to switch to a different kind of terrorism, or that they expect to achieve the results of terrorism by sparking a broad-based cultist movement.

The newspaper that has most pushed the propaganda for astrology, telepathy, witchcraft, etc. in the past several months has been the "Catholic and conservative" daily *ABC*, which published for months a special weekly supplement, presenting those subjects as worthy of scientific attention. The Spanish Church has watched, without intervening, as this cultist degeneration unfolded. Everybody in Spain knows that the Basque Church is largely complicit with ETA, and in particular the local Jesuits, who helped to create ETA; to attack these witchcraft phenomena means to attack these corrupted branches of the Basque and Jesuit apparatus, whose importance is not limited to the Basque region, but extends throughout Ibero-America. The Pope referred exactly to this problem in his speech at the end of October to a group of Basque bishops in Rome (see box).

The new Inquisition

What is the real goal of this religious upheaval? It is a new Inquisition, the fanatic "right-wing" movement which the schismatic "bishop" Marcel Lefebvre just happened to come to Spain to push, at the end of October-beginning of November. According to *El Pais*, a paper which gave enormous publicity to Lefebvre, the followers of the "bishop," belonging to the "Brotherhood of St. Pius X," aim at "defending" the Church against the "poison of modernism" and various heresies, and compare Lefebvre to St. Athanasius, who fought against the degeneration of the Church at the time of the Arian heresy. Lefebvre reduces the fight against heresy to an act of blind subjugation to Church authority, based on specific liturgy, presented in the least understandable and most magical way possible.

In reality, Lefebvre is not against heresy; he is against the notion of progress, and needs heretical tendencies to accomplish his project of reestablishing a purely authoritarian Church, where theology be based uniquely on a blind act of faith in the Church hierarchy, not on an Augustinian notion of consubstantiality. The Trilateral Commission-linked *El Pais* ran a long interview with the schismatic "bishop" on Oct. 29. In it, Lefebvre attacked the freedoms he says emerged with the French Revolution: "religious liberty, freedom of conscience, and freedom of the press." He complained that today the Church accepts all these freedoms and concludes

Pope sets Basque bishops straight

At an audience with a group of Spanish bishops on Oct. 24, Pope John Paul II decried the "unspeakable scourge of terrorism." Present were the bishops of Pamplona, Burgos, and Zaragoza, who have authority over the three dioceses of the Basque lands.

"Let hatred cease, which generates death and destruction! And of course, let this attitude of belligerence never find the slightest backing in persons who call themselves Catholics or animated by good will," said the Pope. Recalling that those bishops had already made repeated appeals for peace (maybe referring to the so-called peace movement), the Pope recommended them to pursue the advance of peace patiently and actively. "It is not just a question of condemning violence, but of making it less and less possible by fomenting the spirit of peace among peoples." "The fight between violence and peace," said the Pope further on, "between intolerance and reason, between extremism and moderation, between might and right, is waged above all within consciences. It is [those consciences] we must reach and shape them with an education of the right kind."

After calling on the bishops not to reject, but to fully accept, modern progress, the Pope noted: "However, some phenomena of vast expansion such as the growing secularization of the environment, an anti-Christian secularization which finds a ready echo in certain mass media, together with a certain pluralism, which in many cases obscures the Christian identity, are opening the door to a worrisome situation, in which the number of persons increases who give up the faith as lost or out of date, or who disconnect it from daily life."

that he does not consider himself suspended *a divinis* (under the penalty to which he is condemned by the Church, that he cannot carry out liturgical acts), since, according to him, there was never a judgment against him, and this is "worse than the Soviet Union."

Lefebvre claims that it is time that the Church allowed "freedom of conscience"—but makes only the small mistake of asserting that freedom of conscience was established by the French Revolution. He forgets that it was established by Christ himself and reestablished in the *Filioque* clause of the Nicene Creed, besides being translated into law by the American, not by the French Revolution.

Persian Gulf war expected to widen

by Thierry Lalevée

By early January, Iran is expected to launch another offensive against Iraq, in the central front around the cities of Qasr-e-Shin and Naft-e-Shar, where several hundred thousand soldiers are being massed. This will be the immediate follow up to the Dec. 24 offensive which enabled the Iranians to seize the Umm al Rassas island in the Shatt al Arab waterway for two days, before being driven out by the Iraqis.

This new military onslaught is extraordinary in several ways. It is the first time in the six-year-old Gulf War that such offensives take place in the middle of winter, under adverse atmospheric conditions which previously had frozen any large-scale ground operations from early November to late February. This year, the conditions are said to be exceptionally good, enabling the Iranians to roll their tanks through marshes which had generally been totally flooded. However, good weather is not the only answer. For the Iranians to cross the Shatt al Arab at this time and attempt to repeat their previous victory when they seized the island of Faw, they had to rely on technology and hardware. Just as an intensive several months repair-work by British engineers had set Iranian Hovercraft into motion for the final assault on Faw, Iran's present military capabilities have the Israelis and the Americans to thank. This was bitterly underlined on Dec. 28 by one of Iraq's allies, Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazala.

Beside the hardware, the number of troops deployed has been significant. The Dec. 24 offensive was no "final offensive," but neither was it a "limited" operation. It involved a very large proportion of the 200,000 Iranian soldiers immediately massed at the Shatt al Arab and in particular the 100,000 new recruits who were paraded through the streets of Teheran in early December. It is also acknowledged that Iraq has killed, wounded, or captured some 10,000 Iranians—not perhaps as many as the 60,000 claimed by Baghdad, but over 10,000. This indicates that the Shatt al Arab offensive has been conceived, not as a limited, testing operation, but as the first offensive of a series.

The roots of the new offensives lie in "Irangate" and its

accompanying feature, Iran's internal fight for the succession to Ayatollah Khomeini. Revelations on U.S.-Iranian negotiations have exacerbated internal tensions. An intensification of the Gulf War is an easy way out, made easier because there has been no fundamental divergences between the so-called moderates around Hojatessalam Hashemi Rafsanjani and the so-called hardliners around Khomeini's potential heir, Ayatollah Montazeri. All have argued in favor of a broadening of the war, and all agree on the need to overthrow Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and create an "Islamic republic" in Iraq.

According to reports from Iran, the only force apparently opposed to the present offensive is the army—from a purely technical rather than ideological standpoint. Tensions have grown between the regular armed forces and the Pasdaran (revolutionary guards) led by Commander Mohsen Rezaei. This reportedly led to the Dec. 27 explosion at the Pasdaran's Beheshti garrison in Teheran. Several hundred died when the ammunition depots blew up.

Subversion of the Gulf

However, while it deploys its human waves at Iraq's borders, the leadership in Teheran is pondering the timing for an extension of the war into the Gulf generally. The Dec. 25 opening of a four-day conference in "Solidarity with the Iraqi People," chaired by President Ali Khamenei and Ayatollah Mohammed Bakr al Hakeem of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iraq (SAIRI), is revealing. With some 400 members of the ad Da'awa (Islamic Call) Iraqi Shi'ite organization, as its main participants, the conference gathered fanatics from the whole region, especially Lebanon. It was the actual backbone of the Islamic Liberation Movement. Until last October, when he was arrested, the Islamic Liberation Movement had been led by Mehdi Hashemi, an assistant to Ayatollah Montazeri.

The arrest of Hashemi, who headed the committee for "export of revolution," and his brother has not halted the operations of Islamic subversion in the Gulf and the region. The arrests, made by the Rafsanjani clan, were more rooted in personal rivalry than in opposing political views. Hashemi's mistake seems to have been the launching of underground operations in Saudi Arabia, at a time when Rafsanjani was otherwise negotiating with Riyadh through Ayatollah Karroubi of the Foundation of the Martyrs. Rafsanjani considered it an unacceptable interference, and moved to take personal control of the ILM, strengthening his position with the Saudis and other Gulf countries.

Not only was Rafsanjani one of the chairmen of the conference, but there is evidence that he personally approved the Dec. 25 hijacking of an Iraqi jetliner, primarily as a warning to Saudi Arabia. A more concrete signal is expected to be delivered in coming weeks to the small island of Bahrain. From political destabilization of its neighbors, to outright military extension of the war to the Gulf nations more generally, is a small step that most expect Iran to take.

Behind the release of Sakharov

The Soviet military and the secret police "spring" the dissident physicist for their own purposes.

The release of Academician Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, from their seven years of exile in the city of Gorky was no great victory for "human rights" lobbying on his behalf. The Soviet secret police let them return at a moment when it was most useful, if not indispensable, for the Gorbachov regime's battles with the West.

Gorbachov's phone call to Sakharov, when the Communist Party chief invited the scientist to return to "patriotic work" at the Academy of Sciences, was not window-dressing. Nor was the two-hour visit paid Sakharov by Guri A. Marchuk, former chief of the Novosibirsk science complex and former deputy prime minister, now president of the Academy. Sakharov is expected to take a leading role in Soviet science, which is vital to the military-dictated mobilization of the Soviet war economy.

Caught flatfooted by the U.S. refusal to surrender the Strategic Defense Initiative at the Reykjavik summit in November and by the subsequent assault on the "Kissingerian" National Security Council apparatus, which had been Moscow's best hope for delivering such a surrender, the Soviet military has resolved to step up the pace of its own mobilization.

But before any concrete scientific work is launched, Sakharov has already been put into action as a quasi-independent mouthpiece for Gorbachov. In interviews to American TV networks, broadcast Sunday, Dec. 28, Sakharov endorsed a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan—about which Gorbachov and the Soviet military were

launching trial balloons that very week.

Most of all, Sakharov attacked the Strategic Defense Initiative. Arguments to which the world has been subjected for three and a half years, from the mouths of Soviet establishment scientists such as Yevgeni Velikhov and Roald Sagdeyev, were suddenly invested with the solemn authority of the great "dissident," Sakharov.

ABC News asked Sakharov, whether he had been released in order to speak out against the SDI. He replied that "no conditions" were imposed, but added: "I can say the following about the Strategic Defense Initiative. I think that . . . [the SDI] will always be impossible from the military strategic point of view, since any strong opponent with a sufficiently high level of technology can always overcome the technical achievements of the other side at all stages."

A spokesman for the Washington based Andrei Sakharov Institute, which has worked on behalf of Sakharov's freedom and his ideas, called his release a "go signal" for all those groups in the West that oppose the SDI. The Soviets fear the potential, he said, for Western technological breakthrough through a mobilization for the SDI. In this, the regime has Sakharov's backing: "Sakharov is being a patriot. It would be impossible for him to adopt an approach that would mean American strategic superiority, which is what SDI competition would eventually mean."

The Sakharov Institute plans to hold an anti-SDI conference in Europe

next fall, jointly with the Soviet emigré Vladimir Bukovsky and the Resistance International. It is hoped, the spokesman said, that Andrei Sakharov will attend.

In West Germany, the anti-SDI scientist Hans-Peter Duerr, director of the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics, announced Dec. 29, that he would meet Gorbachov in Moscow in February, to discuss all aspects of anti-SDI activities and Duerr's pet project: a World Peace Initiative. Here, too, Sakharov may go into action, since Duerr has already proposed in a letter to Gorbachov, that the famous physicist be allowed to collaborate in this effort, as a member of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, against the Nuclear Threat.

For anybody familiar with the method and practice of the Russian secret police from time immemorial, in the infiltration, cultivation, creation, and control of "dissent," Sakharov's release and behavior is hardly mysterious. One of the most striking aspects of Sakharov's career as a "dissident" was the fact that in his first foray against official policy—a 1967 article on the role of the intelligentsia and the threat of nuclear war, which was rejected for publication by *Literaturnaya Gazeta*—his co-author was KGB operative and journalist Ernst Henry (a.k.a. Semyon Rostovsky), at that time detailed to the "liberal" wing of the Moscow intellectual scene.

Thus a dissident career was launched. Not that Sakharov ever had to take any direct orders from the KGB, which spent much time and effort harassing and torturing him and his family. But this assured his elevation to a modern Russian saint, and the value of his future readmission to society at an opportune moment, which turned out to be December 1986, was pre-rigged.

Heads to roll over Libya arms deals

Investigative leads point toward Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic Party and his foreign ministry.

Investigations in the United States of illegal weapons delivery to Iran are expected to reach into West Germany soon. Foreign Minister Genscher's role in helping the Iranian arms dealer and weapons trader Sadegh Tabatabai escape trial in a German court three years ago has not been forgotten, nor have people stopped wondering why Genscher and his ministry insist on maintaining good contact with Iran and Libya, and oppose sanctions against these regimes. The illegal channels between Iran, Switzerland, and the United States, which are being looked into now, are the same ones which were used by Tabatabai, a son-in-law of Khomeini with good relations with West German arms traders.

Meanwhile, another weapons scandal is beginning to hit Genscher and his political cronies. Shortly before Christmas, the Federal Prosecutor of West Germany opened an official probe of the illegal export practices of a set of small high-tech companies, which have delivered sensitive military technologies to Libya.

The case of former Siemens Corporation engineer Helmut Lang, specializing in military electronics, is the most interesting. Helmut Lang is co-owner of the companies Helasystem and Orbit, which supply the Ariane space project and Spacelab with sensitive missile technologies. The same technologies they also delivered, however, to Libya's Qaddafi, who wants to modernize his missile strike force, which is now based on the Soviet Frog and Scud missiles.

Since the late 1970s, Qaddafi has

tried to gain access to Western missile technology through contracts with the West German Otrag company, then run by a certain Lutz Kayser. The affair was made public in 1981, and shortly after the above-mentioned Helmut Lang made contact with a Dr. Salah Farkash at the Libyan Ministry of Energy Supplies. Farkash, a brother-in-law of Qaddafi, specializes in illegal deals which bring sensitive military technologies to Libya. Lang's contract was to provide Libya with missiles of a wider range than the Soviet missiles Qaddafi already has.

Was this "business contact" possible without political promotion? Certainly not, and the case of a certain Mrs. Johanna Gertrud Rech, one of three shareholders in Lang's Orbit company, is indicative. Mrs. Rech worked for the Free Democratic Party's parliamentary caucus, and revealed to the press in late 1980 that illegal money transactions had supplied the ever-wanting Free Democrats with the funds the party needed. The Free Democrats, then chaired by Foreign Minister Genscher, were about to break from the coalition with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (Social Democrat), a risky operation certain to cost the small party supporters, members, and funds.

The revelations to the press cost Mrs. Rech her job with the party, but she found a new career in the "private industry sector," as could be learned in early 1981. It is not yet clear how she got into Lang's Orbit, but one theory is that the department of the Free Democrats she was working for until

late 1980 was also involved in contacts with Libya and Iran. During the several years of investigations into the illegal party funding scandal in West Germany, the Free Democrats have failed to document the origins of several million deutschemarks of party funds. Rumors have always had it that much, if not all, of that money actually came from Iran, or Libya.

Hints that most of the Free Democrats' contacts in the two regimes ran through the office of Jürgen Möllemann, then vice-president of the German-Arab Society, have been given repeatedly, but hard evidence of the specific character of these contacts has never been provided. The case of Mrs. Rech may shed some light now on these affairs, because her share in Lang's Orbit company may be traced back to the kind of job she was doing for the Free Democrats before.

Möllemann's "Arab relations" have been turned into official government policy in Bonn in the meantime: Genscher made him, who was always considered his personal "troubleshooter" for difficult missions, undersecretary at the foreign ministry, when the Bonn coalition government broke up in late 1982. Möllemann is good friends with Libya's number-two man, Col. Abdal Salam Jalloud, whose secret intelligence apparatus runs most of Libya's drugs-weapons-terror network into the West.

Jalloud is also in charge of contacts with Moscow on the military and secret intelligence level. Libya's interest in Western weapons technologies may well be Moscow's interest, too, therefore. This congruence of interests between Libya and the Soviet Union makes the case of Lang and Mrs. Rech, and their transferring missile technologies to Libya through the Orbit company, even more interesting.

Can Qaddafi win in Chad?

The stakes in the Tibesti desert are much more than a few hectares of arid land.

Since Dec. 12, one of the bloodiest episodes in the Libyan occupation of northern Chad has opened. Libyan air force and artillery have held three of the main villages of the northern Chadian region of the Tibesti—Zouar, Bardai, and Yebbi-Bou—under continuous bombardment, and have extensively used poison gas.

The roots of the conflict go back to September, when Goukouni-Weddei, then leader of the Tripoli-based Chadian opposition movement, GUNT, decided to rally to the defense of Chad's President Hissein Habré. After a pitched gun-battle in his Tripoli residence, Goukouni was wounded and sent to a hospital where he has been kept under house-arrest ever since. However, his followers in the Libyan-occupied part of Chad rebelled. In fact, it had been the sporadic rebellion of his followers against the outrageous colonial behavior of the Libyan occupying forces that prompted Goukouni's change of mind. In the true tradition of slave traders, they had begun rounding up Chadian women to marry them by force to the Libyan soldiers.

After several failed attempts at splitting the GUNT and imposing one Acheikh Ibn Omar of a splinter group called CDR as its new leader, the Libyans decided to move in. Starting Dec. 12, they launched several attacks aimed at wiping out the armed supporters of Goukouni, as well as ridding the region of the local Toubous population altogether. Some 2,000 members of Qaddafi's "Islamic Legion," led by Col. Ar Riffi, moved on the guerrillas, and began to systemat-

ically poison the water-wells and to kill the cattle. In the first hours of the Libyan offensive, the air force was deployed, using napalm bombs against the few desert oases. Observers have described the offensive as deliberate genocide, as it aims at destroying the very basis of the local population's survival in a desert climate.

Three weeks later, the Libyans were very close to success. There were as many as 4,000 Libyan soldiers in Chad. By Dec. 19, two thousand fresh troops were brought from Libya's southern base of Sebha into northern Chad. Libya took its time in deploying a number of its Soviet T-34s. After two Libyan Sukhoi planes were shot down on Dec. 12 and 19, it took the precaution of deploying them at high altitude while using some six MI-24 "Hind" gunship helicopters to spray poison gas.

Facing such modern weaponry are some 2,000 GUNT guerrillas, located in the cities of Bardai and Zouar. Western military support has not been as forthcoming as it should have been. On Dec. 17, two French Transall transport planes parachuted 12 tons of military materiel into the Zouar region. This precious aid included Red Eyes and Stinger ground-to-air missiles. By Dec. 22, an American commitment to deliver up to \$15 million worth of military supplies was concretized, as the first C-130 transport planes landed in Ndjamená.

Delivering materiel to northern Chad has proven difficult. Intelligence sources report that a column of the Chadian national armed forces (FANT) which had left Ndjamená on

Dec. 19 for the north, was badly hit on the way by the Libyan air force. The deployment by the Libyans of ground-to-air missiles makes a new operation of the Transall kind hazardous.

Washington and Paris especially, have to consider a more directed intervention. France's military operation in Chad is still considered "defensive," but is being forced into a more offensive posture. France's dual power between Socialist President François Mitterrand and the conservative government of Jacques Chirac has led to paralysis. Despite repeated consultations between the Chirac government and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, President Mitterrand has imposed a policy of nonintervention. On Dec. 13, less than 24 hours after the beginning of the Libyan offensive, Mitterrand was telling Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that France "will not cross the 16th parallel," the unofficial border between north and south Chad.

Before his departure for his Christmas holidays on Dec. 23, Mitterrand restated this policy—an absurd policy, considering Tripoli's statements which make it clear that through Chad, Paris and Washington are Qaddafi's real targets. The goal is shared by the Soviet propaganda machine, which once again denounced the "neo-colonialist" and "imperialist aims" of the "Western powers, especially the United States" on Dec. 27. Should the status quo be maintained, Qaddafi will win. No one has any doubt that his victory will be more than a few hectares of desert land. It will be a psychological victory of prime importance. A defeat of Qaddafi could, on the contrary, reopen the way for troubles at home, and perhaps his downfall. Those are the stakes in the Tibesti desert.

Support grows for Kra Canal

The infrastructure project is gaining support in top military and banking circles.

Interest in construction of a major international waterway across the peninsula in southern Thailand, linking the Gulf of Thailand to the Andaman Sea—otherwise known as the Kra Canal—is gaining extraordinary momentum in the country itself. Thai military brass are now openly putting their weight behind the project, which has the potential to transform the country from a predominantly rural economy into an important agro-industrial power in the region.

Keen to hear what one of the top military officials presently has to say about the previously controversial project, the Parliamentary Committee to Study the Kra Canal Project invited Army Commander in Chief Gen. Chavalit Yongchaiyundh to testify to the committee on Dec. 17, 1986. Since General Chavalit was in Indonesia at the time, Maj.-Gen. Panya Kwanyu, deputy director-general for civilian affairs for the Royal Thai Army, spoke in his stead.

Panya declared, "Up to now, the Army has only studied the Kra Project from the narrow, negative point of view, i.e., from the purely strategic standpoint and the problem of sending support troops in an emergency. However, the Army generally supports the Kra Project, and will be able to find substantial data in favor of the project."

According to Wattana Aşawa-haen, chairman of the parliamentary committee, General Chavalit had voiced his enthusiastic support of the project in a discussion with him, and was again invited to testify before the

committee. Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Panieng Katarat was also asked to testify.

In an interview with the prominent Thai daily *Siam Rath*, former Supreme Commander Saiyud Kervpol, now special adviser to the prime minister, stated, "Stability in the southern region depends on the well-being of the population in that area. If they are prosperous, they will be loyal to the central government. A big development project like the Kra Canal would provide the right impetus. . . . Fear that the Kra Canal would encourage the secessionist movement in the south stems from archaic strategic thinking.

"A more modern strategic approach favors the strengthening of national sovereignty by developing a strong and prosperous economy. National security problems cannot be solved purely by military means. We must also rely on economic development. In fact, to not respond to the interest voiced by southern members of parliament might lead to a misunderstanding by their constituencies that the central government is not truly concerned about their welfare."

Until recently, active military officers had to exert extra caution when asked to comment on the canal project. While Gen. Arthit Kamlang-Ek was commander-in-chief of the army and supreme commander of the armed forces, the subject was taboo because of a strong personal, not political, conflict between General Arthit and Gen. Harn Leelanond, who has repeatedly spoken out for the project. General Arthit, who benefited from an

additional year of service after retirement, left active duty this fall, while General Harn resigned from active service to run in last July's elections, and is now currently agriculture minister.

Enthusiastic support for the project can also be heard from top banking quarters, such as Bangkok Bank President Prasit Kanchanawat, who believes the waterway would give a healthy boost to the Thai economy. A recent report by the Thai Farmers Bank, going against the official line that 700,000-800,000 jobs would be available in 1987 because of expected growth in the non-agricultural sector, warned that Thai workers in the Middle East would soon be returning home, worsening the unemployment problem. To solve the problem, the report suggested, "Certain major projects, such as the Eastern Seaboard Development Program, the establishment of the tantalum plant, and the Kra Canal Project, should be implemented because they will help increase employment opportunities."

The Kra Canal is a truly exemplary project of its kind, which would allow Thailand to play a strategic political and economic role in the region. The parliamentary committee will reconvene on Jan. 15 to study different possible routes.

Also on the agenda in 1987 is another seminar focusing on the economic impact of the overall project to be organized by the Chulalongkorn University. The seminar will be held on Feb. 6-7. Invited to address the seminar are Fusion Energy Foundation Director of Research Uwe Henke v. Parpart and a representative of the Global Infrastructure Club of DK-Kai. It is expected that, when the parliament reconvenes in April, and the Kra question comes up for a vote, the project is likely to pass.

International Intelligence

Chinese students defy official ban

Students at Beijing University, ignoring official threats against illegal campus wall posters, on Dec. 27 erected new signs telling the government that it should "learn a lesson" from the ouster of Ferdinand Marcos. "Because Marcos was a dictator, the Philippine people removed him from office and brought in a democratic government," said one poster. Another poster described economic and social progress in South Korea and Taiwan, chiding, "The Communist Party should do a better job than the Kuomintang in Taiwan."

Many of the student protesters in China were trained in the United States, report sources. The leader of the student movement, Feng Li Zhi, vice-president of the China University for Science and Technology in Hefei, studied at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies. China sends 10,000 students to the United States annually.

The protest movement says that it is focused on creating the conditions for intellectual debate and permitting intellectuals to take major roles in policy-shaping, as indicated in a recent speech by Feng Li Zhi: "Those of us who have worked abroad agree unanimously that the rate of efficiency for individual work is much higher abroad than it is here. I myself would estimate that the ratio is about five to one in favor of work done abroad. Chinese are not stupider than other people. Why can't they do good work? . . . I think this must have something to do with our social environment. . . ."

Moscow hails terror in South Africa

ANC terrorism is the key to "liberation" from apartheid, the Soviet military daily *Red Star* wrote on Dec. 18. "Spear of the Nation"—such is the name of the people's liberation army of South African patriots, which for 25 years has been leading the armed struggle against the inhuman regime of apartheid in

the SAR. . . ." reads the article, in reference to the military arm of the African National Congress.

"The patriots are carrying out attacks on military and economic objects of the racists that are of decisive importance. These include the powerful synthetic fuel production complex 'Sasol,' the nuclear center in Kurg, the military base near Pretoria, and others. . . . In 1985 alone, they carried out 185 operations, and this year already considerably more. Their combat troops are now attacking army patrols and army posts, organizing diversions against railroad lines and electrical power stations, and blowing up important bridges. They have unleashed a genuine partisan war and have already accumulated a lot of experience."

The chief of the South African Air Force, Lt.-Gen. Denis Earp, said in Namibia Dec. 18 that the major conflict in South Africa is not between black and white. He noted that Moscow is increasingly supporting the ANC in South Africa, and that the ANC's military wing is controlled *in toto* by an officer of the KGB. "We are fighting a struggle of life and death," he said.

John Paul: Development needs solidarity

Pope John Paul II praised the legacy of Pope Paul VI and *Populorum Progressio*, in his New Year's Day Address, under the title, "Development and Solidarity: two keys to peace." Excerpts follow:

"My predecessor Pope Paul VI issued an appeal to all people of good will to celebrate a World Day of Peace on the first day of each civil year. . . ."

"1987 also marks the 20th anniversary of the publication of *Populorum Progressio*. This celebrated encyclical of Paul VI was a solemn appeal for concerted action in favor of the integral development of peoples. Paul VI's phrase—'Development is the new name for peace'—specifies one of the keys in our search for peace. Can true peace exist when men, women, and children cannot live in full human dignity? Can there be a lasting peace in a world ruled by rela-

tions—social, economic, and political—that favor one group or nation at the expense of another? Can genuine peace be established without an effective recognition of that wonderful truth that we are all equal in dignity, equal because we have been formed in the image of God who is our Father? . . .

"The unity of the human family has very real repercussions for our life and for our commitment to peace. . . . It means that we commit ourselves to a *new Solidarity . . . a new relationship, the social solidarity of all.*

" . . . This means promoting effectively and without exception the equal dignity of all as human beings endowed with certain fundamental and inalienable human rights. . . ."

"Certainly, the continuing problem of the external debt of many of the developing countries could be looked at with new eyes if everyone concerned would consciously include those ethical considerations in the evaluations made and the solutions proposed. . . ."

"There is yet another threat to peace, one that throughout the world saps the very roots of every society: the breakdown of the family. The family is the basic cell of society. The family is the first place where development occurs or does not occur. . . . [original emphasis]."

Did Israelis kidnap man to hide A-bomb stash?

Top Italian anti-terrorist investigator Domenico Sica has opened an inquiry into claims by Israeli nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu before a Jerusalem court on Dec. 21, that the Israeli Mossad abducted him in Rome for leaking Israel's secret stockpiling of atomic bombs.

Vanunu is imprisoned in Israel awaiting trial on treason and espionage charges. He faces a possible death sentence.

The *Sunday Times* of London on Oct. 4 had printed Vanunu's claim that Israel had secretly stockpiled between 100 and 200 atom bombs. Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said Dec. 23 he was getting no help from Israel on verifying Vanunu's claim, an

allegation which the Israeli ambassador to Italy urged the Italian government to ignore.

The Israeli government press office announced the following day that it would withhold all services it normally gives foreign correspondents from the *Standard* newspaper of London for reporting Vanunu's claim before the court and violating censorship.

Bloody riots hit Hamburg

Bloody mass riots in Hamburg, Germany left 120 policemen and an equal number of rioters injured the weekend of Dec. 19. About 1,200 hard-core members of "Autonomous Groups" split off from the mass rally of 10,000 "squatters"—illegal, counterculture house occupiers—and attacked police with steel pellets, iron bars, and precision slingshots.

The rally, a protest against police searches of houses occupied by the extremists, was organized by the Green Party, Young Socialists (Social Democratic youth group), and the West German Communist Party.

Following the battles with police, the rioters attacked shops and banks, breaking windows and setting fires. Millions in damages were reported.

Soviets intercepted in U.S. airspace

Four Soviet bombers were intercepted in two incidents off the Alaskan coast on Dec. 12 and Dec. 16 and steered away from U.S. territory, a spokesman for the Alaska Air Command said Dec. 24. The incidents brought to 40 the number of Soviet military aircraft intercepted off the Alaskan coast this year, up from 30 planes intercepted in 1985, and 11 Soviet planes intercepted in 1984.

Two Tupelov Tu-95 "Bear" D Soviet reconnaissance planes were also intercepted in the U.S. coastal air zone about 80 miles off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina on Dec.

18, the Air Force also announced.

The Air Force recently moved Airborne Warning and Control System planes (AWACS) into the area because of increased Soviet presence.

The Air Force and Navy also revealed plans to install over-the-horizon radar in Alaska to support fleet operations in the North Pacific. Last August, Navy Secretary John Lehman announced a new policy of staging Navy operations in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea.

In the North Carolina incident, the Soviet aircraft, after being escorted out of the coastal air zone by U.S. fighter planes, again flew into the air zone and were met by additional fighters from Langley Air Force Base, the Selfridge Air National Guard base in Michigan, and Jacksonville, Florida. This was the fifth time this year that U.S. jets have intercepted Soviet jets in the defense zone, the Air Force said.

Chirac under pressure from rail strike

The government of French Premier Jacques Chirac was under heavy pressure at year's end to end a two-week-old national railroad strike. Chirac, who canceled a New Year's vacation in Tunisia, had not intervened publicly so far.

French trade union chiefs on Dec. 30 broke off talks to end the strike, after the railway management refused to abolish plans for a new wage structure. On the following day, they presented their demands to the independent mediator named by the government, Francois Levondes, who says the government has given him a "very wide room for maneuver without any sort of directive."

On another front, the government succeeded in winning a pledge from striking seamen's unions Dec. 30 to return to the negotiating table. Most of the country's merchant marines have been on strike for three weeks against government plans to allow shipowners to use a French island in the Indian Ocean to register convenience flag vessels with non-French crews.

Briefly

● **'PROJECT 620'** is the code-name of a new strategic storage facility being built in South Korea for U.S. weapons, located inside Mount Kenren in the city of Kondja, south of Seoul. The *People's Korea* newspaper says that the construction is connected with the transfer to South Korea of U.S. Lance theatre missiles, capable of carrying nuclear and neutron warheads.

● **TWO JUDGES** who released Colombian drug traffickers were suspended by the appeals court in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic and now face trial.

● **TERRORISTS** set off a car bomb in front of the Lima, Peru elections board on Dec. 31, hours after it had been announced that the candidate of President Alan Garcia's APRA party had defeated a leftist in a close race for mayor of the capital. Four men in a truck opened machine-gun fire on the police guarding the building. Then a ball of fire shot up three stories as a car exploded, showering debris 70 meters in all directions.

● **THAILAND'S** cabinet ministers received a New Year's gift of condoms from the country's top family planning crusader. Economist Mechai Viravaidya said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda described his condoms as an "excellent gift." Prem, 65, is a bachelor.

● **EIR CORRESPONDENT** Pak-dee Tanapura spoke before the Thai Internal Security Operations Command Dec. 26, on the topic of the American versus the British system of economics.

● **NICARAGUAN** Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz Hernandez met with Eduard Shevardnadze and other Soviet leaders in Moscow at the end of December. A communiqué issued in Managua said, "The two countries signed economic and technical agreements of great importance to both nations."

Iran probe spurs factional warfare in Washington

by Paul Goldstein

It has become fully evident to the American people and the pundits of Washington, D.C. that President Reagan was not in control of the policy on dealing with Iran nor on how the decision-making process functioned in the National Security Council. Nonetheless, the intense factional warfare over the control and direction of U.S. policy remains unabated. This political warfare has gone beyond the usual questions of who did what and when, into which political grouping—the patriotic forces within the Reagan administration, or the bankers' faction—will emerge as the dominant force for the next two years.

As of the New Year, the institutional forces centered around National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci with primary backing from Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger have managed to control the dismantling of the old NSC, with its secret relationship to the Israelis and factions of the Central Intelligence Agency. What this has led to is an ongoing battle to determine the future director of the CIA. Despite White House denials that no list has been prepared for replacing William Casey who is recuperating from a brain tumor operation, one of the key questions to be answered is whether the "institutional" forces inside the intelligence community would have enough clout to determine the next director.

The CIA "sweepstakes" is on, and the following individuals are being considered for the job. Former Deputy Director of the CIA, Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, is apparently in the running. His asset is that many top professionals in the intelligence community believe he could now handle the job which eluded him the last time around. His liability is that certain forces within the CIA and the Republican right wing fear that what Carlucci has done at NSC, would occur at CIA. For this reason, those still inside the Agency who supported Casey's policy positions on Central America and Iran and received

career advancement, are opposed to Inman.

Admiral Inman was known to oppose the manner in which the so-called Contra policy was designed, especially using the Shackley apparatus—former Deputy Director of Covert Operations Theodore Shackley, whose "business" associates and former CIA buddies have been involved from the start in both the Contra support and Iran arms-for-hostages operations.

Another obstacle to Inman is the President. During his tenure at CIA, Inman not only had difficulty winning access to Mr. Reagan, but had problems with the President's judgment about certain policies and operations the President desired. This tension between Inman and Ronald Reagan remains. However, with the CIA again coming under scrutiny by Congress and the Independent Counsel for reasons tied to Casey's wheeling and dealing with the National Security Council and the Israelis, the President may seek out Inman to restore the prestige of the CIA with Congress and the American people.

Other contenders are current CIA Deputy Director Robert Gates, U.N. Ambassador Vernon Walters, National Security Agency director Lt.-Gen. William Odom, and an assortment of politicians including ex-Senator Howard Baker and Sen. Malcolm Wallop. The importance of the CIA directorship is not to be underestimated, for the choice could determine the direction of the next two years of Reagan administration policy.

Don Regan and Abshire

One of the central mysteries in the Irangate "soap-opera" is whether Don Regan will survive. The President's chief of staff, under attack from day one, is desperately trying to keep his job on behalf of the Eastern Liberal Establishment's banking interests. But informed sources report that even if Don

Regan stays, the overwhelming power that he held for the last two years will virtually vanish; and that Regan will probably be forced to resign because the President hates to fire anyone. Nonetheless, Regan's backers on Wall Street no longer have their past blackmail power over the White House, after the Ivan Boesky affair and related financial scandals. It may be only a matter of time before Regan is out and the power struggle to replace him begins.

In this context, the appointment of NATO Ambassador David Abshire to be a cabinet-level special counselor to handle "Irangate" is a compromise between the bankers' faction and the "institutional" forces. While informed sources believe that Abshire's appointment is a political dead-end which will not give him policy-making powers, the appointment is seen by Henry Kissinger's friends as a foot in the door to get Abshire named chief of staff.

Abshire, a West Point graduate and Korean War veteran, helped to found Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). A longtime Kissinger associate, Abshire was appointed as part of the deal which brought in Carlucci as NSC director. The Kissinger group sees Abshire as key in keeping the lid on the underpinnings of the policy which led to Irangate. Abshire's policy orientation has been to place himself as a compromiser between the Weinberger group and those representing the outlook of Georgia's Trilateral Senator and presidential aspirant, Sam Nunn.

In a recent interview with *Armed Forces Journal*, NATO Ambassador Abshire opposed "unilateral troop withdrawal from Europe" but endorsed the notion of a "European Defense Initiative." His centrist position keeps him well-placed for the bankers' faction to ensure that the mobilization for the Strategic Defense Initiative is kept within the limits defined by the arms control mafia. Informed sources believe that without Abshire's presence, the banker's faction would go all-out to "Watergate" the President. These sources told this writer that the "hemorrhaging" of the "strong presidency" would go on unabated.

The backstage battle for Abshire's appointment was led by Sen. Robert Dole, whose presidential ambitions have much to do with his statements and choices. Dole sees opportunities for getting Wall Street support to undercut Vice-President Bush's front-runner position for the Republican nomination in 1988. Reports of Don Regan's role in Abshire's naming, in the Dec. 26 *Washington Post*, were a move by Regan's underlings to give the appearance of his political clout, according to well-placed sources, who say that Regan had little to do with the appointment.

Justice Department war

Perhaps the most critical battle is the one raging inside the Department of Justice. Since the appointment of the Independent Counsel and the expansion of the counsel's mandate, the Eastern Liberal Establishment is on an all-out drive to oust Attorney General Edwin Meese. Meese is being tar-

geted by the liberal press for "impeding or obstructing justice." As a result of this campaign, Assistant Attorney General and left-wing sympathizer Stephen Trott has been announced as the DoJ liaison to Independent Counsel Lawrence Walsh.

According to sources, Trott is now in the crossfire of the political warfare. He is involved in the cover-up of the Contra side of the operation. Along with Criminal Division chief William Weld, Trott was responsible for halting an FBI investigation into illegal supplying of the Contras and various assassination plots launched in Miami, especially against the former U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica Lewis Tambs.

The original story on the halting of the inquiry was that Meese, on behalf of John Poindexter, then National Security Adviser, asked the U.S. Attorney in Miami to stop for 10 days the investigation of Southern Air Transport (SAT), a company with former CIA connections and possibly partly owned by former CIA official Theodore G. Shackley. The actual delay lasted some 26 days, according to DoJ officials. The rest of the story is a chain-reaction of events which marks a number of DoJ and FBI officials as all complicit in the cover-up.

Besides Trott and Weld, there is the case of FBI Assistant Director Oliver B. "Buck" Revell. Simultaneous with Meese's request to Trott and then to Webster, Oliver North, the former NSC official who was the prime actor in the Irangate affair, made a similar request to Revell. Revell, the FBI liaison with the NSC's covert action group, intervened with the FBI officials conducting the probe in Miami. Despite attempts to cover up the Miami investigation, Revell was caught with a document proving that North had made the request. Revell subsequently removed himself from the investigation.

The DoJ/FBI internecine warfare is reaching critical mass. One of the reasons for FBI director William Webster's delayed retirement is to crisis-manage this battle. One group in the DoJ is determined to get to the bottom of the Iran/Contra-gate scandal and willing to challenge the FBI group linked to the illegal operation.

Finally, informed sources told *EIR* that one of the key weapons in this battle is the infamous Cyrus Hashemi case, the case of the Iranian intelligence operative exposed by *EIR* in 1980 for running arms and terrorism, and then protected by the Justice Department in an ensuing lawsuit. (*EIR* law editor Ed Spannaus has prepared a full dossier on the Hashemi case for the "Irangate" investigation, presented to the Washington press on Jan. 5.) A key indicator of which way the battle is going, will be how the Independent Counsel and the select congressional committees handle this delicate matter.

Sources state that protagonists of the "Israeli connection" to the illegal arms sales to Iran are especially concerned about the Hashemi affair. If this should come out publicly, or be utilized in the right way by the Independent Counsel, the Eastern Establishment may be in for some significant surprises in 1987.

Pro-AIDS lobby moves to weaken child abuse laws

by Ira Liebowitz

California Attorney-General John Van de Kamp, and his protégé, Los Angeles District-Attorney Ira Reiner—who both went to bat for the Hollywood “mafia” in conducting a witch-hunt against the organizers of the anti-AIDS election initiative, Proposition 64—have now emerged at the forefront of a national campaign to limit the prosecution of pederasts and child abusers. The Hollywood “mafia” network which helped to build the political careers of both Van de Kamp and Reiner, has been identified as part of the \$5 billion-plus-a-year pornography industry, which was reported and named in detail in the 1986 report of the U.S. Attorney-General’s Pornography Commission. According to that report, an organized-crime network uses Hollywood film studios, producers, actors, and paraphernalia, to produce 80-90% of the hard-core pornography in the United States, including child pornography. The production of “kiddie porn” is an “industry” that closely interfaces child prostitution and cult-linked child abuse rings.

Events since Nov. 4—following the vote on Proposition 64, an initiative supported by 1988 Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., which had become the target of vitriolic and hysterical attacks in California’s top homosexual porno magazines—point to the fact that District-Attorney Reiner is taking his defense of the Hollywood mafia and its homosexual and child pornography industries even further. Reiner is appearing in the national media to denounce recent prosecutions of child abuse and child sex rings as “hysteria.”

Following the election, DA Reiner stepped into the national limelight on the issue of child-abuse investigations, apparently concerned with exposure of his and Van de Kamp’s highly questionable record on the issue during the battles over Proposition 64. In stories appearing during November in the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and on Mike Wallace’s “60 Minutes,” Reiner appeared to be heading an effort to sell the line that “the nation’s growing concern about child-abuse is flawed by an hysterical overreaction.” Prosecutors are compelled therefore, to drop cases due to “tainted

evidence,” and media coverage which taints juries and prosecutors. Reiner’s controversial role in the “Virginia McMartin PreSchool” child-abuse case is cited as exemplary of this new “backlash,” along with the highly questionable shut-down of the “Jordan, Minnesota child abuse investigation,” a case launched in 1983 by Scott County prosecutor Kathleen Morris. (That case’s ending involved Minnesota Attorney-General, Hubert “Skip” Humphrey III.)

By going national in this way, Reiner may have now unintentionally elevated a scandal originating in California, to its proper national arena.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported Nov. 19 that according to Douglas Besharov, currently of the American Enterprise Institute, “the public, the policymakers, and the politicians have overreacted.” Exemplary of this, Reiner says the McMartin case “was a mess” and had to be dropped. The *Journal* also reported that a national organization called Victims of Child Abuse Laws (VOCAL)—active in California and originating among parents in Jordan, Minnesota—has formed to assist those unjustly accused of child abuse. (The publication of the pedophile-support group North American Man-Boy Love Association, NAMBLA, has been very appreciative of VOCAL.)

It may be true that hysteria in certain cases leads to unjust accusations, in courts as well as the mass media. However, the November articles clearly raised this issue to divert attention from a more important issue in the McMartin case in particular: Why wasn’t the case pursued along “conspiracy” lines to determine the higher-level networks “sexually serviced” by what probably amounted to a virtual stable of 350 children on the outskirts of Hollywood?

The issue escalated in late December with announcements by the Los Angeles School Board that reports of sex-abuse of students rose 350% last year, and despite efforts by the LAPD Sex Crimes Unit, Reiner’s office is refusing to prosecute!

Reiner’s gambit has coincided with a bizarre ploy apparently aimed at dropping the case against the two remaining

defendants in the McMartin case. On Nov. 29, Marcia Chambers reported front page in the *New York Times* that the *Times* had received a stunning "leak," a 2,000-page transcript on the McMartin case, containing much evidence damaging to the prosecution's case! This gem was obtained by one Abby Mann, a researcher for the defendants in the case, who, posing as a free-lance Hollywood film producer working on a book, had obtained the information from a dissident former prosecutor from Reiner's office, named Glenn Stevens. Stevens's possible violations of the law are now being investigated by, you guessed it, Attorney-General Van de Kamp.

Then, on Dec. 19, just as the case opened before Judge William R. Pounders in Los Angeles Superior Court, police in Manhattan Beach, California, announced that the original witness in the case, Mrs. Judy Johnson, whose reports of her son's abuse at the school had first alerted authorities to the ring, had been found dead in her Manhattan Beach home: perhaps murdered to distance incriminating accusations, or perhaps suicide committed under the heavy media pressure to shut the case. One thing is clear: a coordinated and heavy-handed effort appears to be under way to close this case, and pronto.

From Proposition 64 to child abuse

The Van de Kamp-Reiner linkage between the Proposition 64 battle and the McMartin case, developed as follows:

The Attorney-General's intention to cover for Hollywood organized crime in the Proposition 64 fight became apparent Sept. 29, 1986, when California Deputy Attorney-General Steven White intervened in the then-ongoing election campaign to announce a high-publicity "investigation" of Prop 64's supporters, supposedly suspected of a "criminal conspiracy" to commit improprieties in the gathering of nearly 700,000 qualifying signatures. Orchestrated at State Senate hearings in Sacramento, White's announcement immediately raised eyebrows because it was obviously timed to divert attention from an erupting scandal over a massive, organized-crime-linked funding operation into the \$5 million war chest of the *opponents* of Prop 64—the "No to Prop 64/Stop La-Rouche" coalition. That coalition's leaders included Bruce Decker, the top "gay affairs" aide to California Gov. George Deukmejian, and Dave Mixner, the former top aide to ex-Gov. Jerry Brown.

That same week, the porn industry had just placed ugly ads in a group of slick, hard-core homosexual porn magazines across the country soliciting checks to be mailed to Decker's coalition, care of a group of Los Angeles-based "gay" pornography companies.

Bearing earmarks of a cover for laundering organized-crime money, it was found that behind the operations is a consortium that is the largest producer of "gay pornography" in the United States. Publishing magazines such as *Jock*, *Torso*, and *Stars*, its corporate names are "Klinger International," and "Varsity Publications" in Los Angeles and

"Mavety Media" in New York, with ties to both "Flynt Distributing Co." of Los Angeles, and the infamous "Star Distributors" of New York. The consortium's principals are Casey Lee Klinger, George Mavety, Larry Flynt, and Ronald Embinder, who is linked to Thomas Sinopoli. The latter two have well known ties to organized crime "families." (Interested readers will find all the ugly details concerning these individuals by referring to the organized-crime sections of the Report of the Attorney-General's Pornography Commission.)

Events since the Nov. 4 vote on Proposition 64, the target of vitriolic and hysterical attacks in California's top homosexual porno magazines, point to the fact that Los Angeles DA Reiner is taking his defense of the Hollywood mafia and its homosexual and child pornography industries even further. Reiner is appearing in the national media to denounce recent prosecutions of child abuse and child sex rings as "hysteria."

The issue of Van de Kamp-Reiner's political protection role was first raised in a series of articles appearing Oct. 10, Oct. 30, and Nov. 3 in *New Solidarity*. Investigators detailed the evidence of apparent protection of the Hollywood mafia vis-à-vis Proposition 64, and a parallel history of quashing investigations of child-abuse rings and cults in California, which are believed interfaced to the Hollywood pornography "industry."

Detailed were the Van de Kamp-Reiner circle's ties to well known Hollywood mafia circles such as the law firm of Wyman, Bautzer, Hollywood political fixer Sidney Korshak, the Playboy Foundation, and so forth.

The McMartin PreSchool case

The same Hollywood film industry that "off-line" produces the nation's pornography, has also periodically spun out Hollywood-linked child-abuse and murder cults, and related informal rings—all modeled on the infamous case of the Charles Manson "Helter Skelter" murder conspiracy. Outstanding in the pattern was Reiner's shutdown of the

McMartin case.

The *New Solidarity* series stated: "In 1983, evidence first came to light in Los Angeles of an at least 10-year pattern of sexual molestation of pre-school youngsters by staff and others, at an exclusive, private Manhattan Beach school named the Virginia McMartin PreSchool. The Los Angeles District-Attorney at the time, Robert Philibosian, announced that mounting evidence from 350 children, who were telling their parents of incidents of the killing and mutilation of small animals before their eyes, rape, sodomy, and satanic rituals at the school, amounted to the "largest child sex scandal in the nation."

"A \$4 million investigation was launched by Philibosian, which amassed 540 volumes of evidence through, among other things, systematic interviews with the children, conducted by the prestigious Children's Institute International (CII). Congressional hearings in 1984 even included groundbreaking testimony by investigators of the case," which raised evidence of McMartin-type ring tie-ins to international child-kidnaping and sexual-bondage and murder networks.

"With the 77-year-old Virginia McMartin and six relatives and teachers under arrest, however, and with 540 volumes of testimony in the hands of the District-Attorney's office, Reiner," formerly a defense attorney for Charles Manson cult-killer Linda Van Houten in 1968, "beat Philibosian in the 1984 election for District-Attorney."

"On Jan. 17, 1986, Reiner stunned the law enforcement and legal community, by going before Los Angeles Municipal Judge Aviva K. Robb to . . . drop charges against all but two defendants, Peggy McMartin Buckley, 59, former director, and her son Raymond Buckley, 27.

"Testimony of 350 of the children during Reiner's tenure, had been whittled down to 14, on the grounds that 100 were younger than five, and others' testimony had been 'tainted' by leading questions on the parts of investigators, and so forth. Following Reiner's announcement, even his assistant, Deputy District-Attorney Lael Rubin, told the press, speaking of the five defendants against whom charges were dropped, 'I can't say they're not guilty because I don't believe that.'

"According to Mary Emmons, the director of CII, who opposed Reiner's move, of 400 McMartin children interviewed by CII, 350 had 'positive disclosures' of criminal activity. She also pointed out that in most other investigations outside California, children's videotaped interviews are regarded by the courts as admissible evidence.

"Reiner's decision outraged most of the parents involved. Typical was the comment of Mary Mae Coffi, who told reporters: 'Things that my children said they wouldn't have said, if they hadn't experienced them, and they hadn't been buried there inside.'

"There is a systematic pattern of protection for this Hollywood cult and mafia entity, and its political machine in California. The pattern warrants thorough investigation, and soon." Reiner's recent actions underscore this.

Book Review

A specious excuse for

by Kathleen Klenetsky

How NATO Weakens the West

by Melvyn Krauss

Simon and Schuster, New York 1986

271 pp, \$18.95

Efforts by pro-Soviet factions in the West to decouple Western Europe from the United States received a shot in the arm, with the recent publication of Melvyn Krauss's raving attack on the Atlantic Alliance, which calls for "a popular outcry of unprecedented proportions against American defense support of the Europeans."

"The United States must abandon NATO" is the blunt theme of *How NATO Weakens the West*, a book that was obviously concocted to convince American conservatives that withdrawing all U.S. ground forces is the moral, patriotic thing to do.

In fact, as military experts such as NATO Supreme Commander Gen. Bernard Rogers insist, such a move would ensure a de facto Soviet takeover of Western Europe, leaving the United States isolated and vulnerable. In an interview published in the November issue of *Air Force Magazine*, Rogers stated, "I can't think of anything that will move the Soviets more quickly down that road toward the objectives" they have set for themselves "than the withdrawal of U.S. forces" from Europe. "If the U.S. withdraws 100,000 troops from Europe, this won't make the West Europeans do more" in terms of their contributions to NATO; rather, such an action "is going to send the kind of message that will lead" the European NATO members "to start to accommodate to the East."

But Rogers's warnings don't faze Krauss one bit. A senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, who peddles "free enterprise" economics on the side at New York University, Krauss ignores those whose knowledge of the European military and political situation far exceeds his own, choosing instead to marshal a host of specious arguments, all of them tailored to appeal to conservative Republican prejudices, to claim that U.S. interests would be best served if Europe, as well as

disarming NATO

Japan and South Korea, were forced to fend for themselves.

"The United States must abandon NATO neither because Americans have become anti-European nor that we want to teach our Alliance partners a lesson, but because the present system of Western deterrence is no longer working," Krauss claims, asserting that a phased withdrawal of all U.S. ground troops from Western Europe and South Korea is the only way to convince Japan and Western Europe to beef up their own defense spending.

Krauss's principal argument rests on the charge that Western Europe and Japan have gotten a "free ride" by depending on the United States for the bulk of their military defense. By not having to spend as much on military requirements as the United States, Krauss argues, European countries have been able to create massive welfare states, while Japan has been given the opportunity to develop its economy to the point where it now threatens America's.

Krauss also claims that Western Europe's defense dependency on the United States has created a situation in which Europe is becoming Finlandized. According to this tortured theory, America's contributions to Europe's defense, especially in the form of maintaining its ground troops on Western European soil, has sapped Europe's will to provide for its own defense, encouraged it to seek economic accommodation with the Soviet Union, and created an intense anti-American backlash which is fueling neutralist tendencies on the "old continent."

To top it off, Krauss argues that the loss of U.S. strategic superiority over the Soviet Union invalidates the nuclear umbrella which the United States has provided Western Europe for the last 40 years.

Resolving these problems can only be solved by the total withdrawal of all American ground troops from Western Europe and South Korea.

In case these arguments still fail to persuade conservatives of the case for wrecking NATO, Krauss has a few other lures up his sleeve. Were the United States to abandon NATO, he writes, the money saved could be used to close the U.S. budget deficit, and to underwrite the costs of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The most outrageously irresponsible part of Krauss's book is his estimate of how the Soviets will react to a U.S. pullout. Based on no evidence whatever, Krauss assures his readers that Moscow will be on "its best behavior" during the period of U.S. withdrawal, "if only to lull the Europeans into a false sense of security."

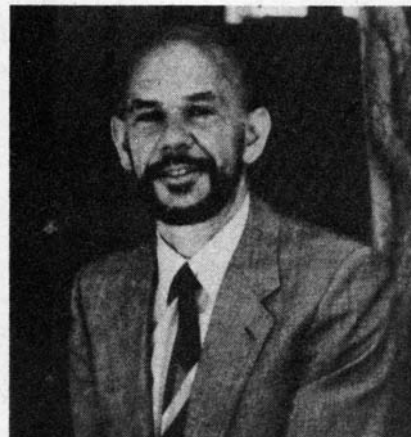
But what if Moscow doesn't behave? Krauss's response to this question reveals that he not only doesn't give a damn if Europe falls under the Soviet boot, but would actually prefer that to happen.

Admitting the possibility that the Soviets might attack Europe during or immediately after the American pullout, Krauss says that the United States could always return its soldiers to Europe. But earlier in the book, Krauss explicitly states that the 360,000 American soldiers that would be withdrawn would have to be demobilized once they returned to the United States. So just how does Krauss propose to return troops to Europe that no longer exist? That's a question Krauss manages to avoid completely.

Unfortunately, Krauss is not an aberration among conservative layers. Other representatives of the conservative establishment have recently jumped on the "abandon NATO" bandwagon, including William Buckley's *National Review*, which heaped accolades on Krauss's book, and devoted its Dec. 19 issue to a debate on whether the United States should "Exit from NATO." On Jan. 16, the Heritage Foundation will sponsor a luncheon seminar, featuring Krauss speaking on the horrors of the Atlantic Alliance.

How NATO Weakens the West has also garnered a glowing endorsement from Milton Friedman, who calls it "a splendid book" which "deserves serious consideration by the powers that be."

Conservatives and others who are tempted by Krauss's arguments should think long and hard on the fact that Friedman also ardently believes that all drugs—including heroin and cocaine—should be legalized. Those who would benefit from that idiotic policy are the same who would benefit from a U.S. troop pullout from Western Europe: Russia's imperial rulers.



Author Melvyn Krauss

Hulan Jack, civil rights hero, dies

by Dennis Speed

Former Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, who became the first black American to be elected to major public office since Reconstruction, died on Dec. 19 after a lengthy and serious illness. He was a leader of the civil rights movement and a fighter for universal freedom.

Hulan E. Jack was born on the Caribbean Island of St. Lucia, West Indies, on Dec. 29, 1905. His father, a minister and an activist in the Marcus Garvey movement, brought Jack to New York City in August 1923. He found immediate employment, enrolled in the New York Evening High School, graduated, and later attended college at New York University in the evenings.

Early experiences with racial discrimination failed to deter Jack from his commitment to excel. He joined the Democratic Party in 1930, and became a U.S. citizen in 1931. Despite active racial harassment, he became an essential worker for the Democrats, who made significant headway among the New York City black population with the 1932 election of FDR. Jack became the Democratic Party candidate for state assembly (14th A.D.) in 1940, and was elected. In 1946, he became a district leader of the party, a post he held until 1972.

During his first period in the state assembly, Hulan Jack collaborated with Congressman Adam Clayton Powell in preparing simultaneous national and state legislation, opposing the proliferation of marijuana and hard-drug traffic. Unfortunately, Jack's colleagues failed to act on his and Powell's proposal. The legacy of that inaction is clear in New York City and the United States today.

After serving in the assembly for 13 years, Jack was elected Manhattan Borough President in 1954, at that time the third most powerful elected office in the United States in scope of responsibility. Significant improvements occurred in the infrastructure of the city of New York during Jack's tenure in office.

When he refused to surrender the administrative powers of the office of the borough president, to that of the mayor, at the request of the "good government" reform movement, Jack was forced out of office through a manufactured scandal. His fights with the corrupt real estate and banking interests, on behalf of Manhattan's population, rendered it essential to those interests that Jack be removed.

He took a voluntary leave of absence in January 1960,

prior to a political show-trial. The prosecution was unable to convince the jury of Jack's guilt, and after a half-dozen deliberations, each ending in a "hung" jury, a mistrial was declared. A second trial was secured by the district attorney's office. In that trial, Jack was convicted without additional facts, largely by the weight of influence of the testimony of the infamous New York City Commissioner Robert Moses.

Jack continued in his capacity as district leader and was reelected to the New York State Assembly in 1968. His seniority was considered continuous based on his previous service, and he was immediately given responsible positions on several committees. The threat of Jack's reemergence as a significant political force—including the possibility that he might wage a successful New York mayoral campaign—was averted, through a second manufactured scandal, resulting in his defeat as both district leader and state assemblyman in 1972.

Jack was imprisoned for three months in 1973. In his autobiography, *50 Years a Democrat*, Jack states that his wife played an essential supportive role for him during these dark days. Jack then operated in a condition of "semi-retirement" which was equivalent to intensive activity for a man half his age. He acted as an adviser to innumerable politicians and others, who owe the start of their careers to him. In 1979, Jack, then assisting in the reelection effort of Jimmy Carter, was visited by members of the campaign organization of Lyndon H. LaRouche. A series of discussions ensued over the November-February period, and Mr. Jack visited LaRouche at the latter's campaign residence in 1980.

A three-and-a-half-hour discussion was always afterward recalled by Mr. Jack as the source of his subsequent conviction that LaRouche "was the man for our time." Jack officially endorsed LaRouche for President in August 1980 in a televised address.

In August 1980, Jack became an advisory board member of the National Democratic Policy Committee upon its inception. LaRouche, in a tribute to Hulan Jack, recalled: "He was for us, 'Mr. Democrat,' whose advice usually prevailed during discussions of policy among NDPC leaders." Hulan Jack was the moving force for the Committee for a New Africa Policy of 1980-81. Jack spent approximately a year visiting African delegations at the U.N. and in Washington, D.C., to organize for advanced technological and agricultural programs for Africa.

Jack became a founder and an executive board member of the Schiller Institute in 1984, journeying to Europe for the first time in his life to defend the ideals and principles of the Western Alliance. In 1985, he was a participant in the Schiller Institute conference on St. Augustine held in Rome, Italy.

Through nearly six decades of public service, Hulan Jack, a devout Catholic, remained a man dedicated to his family, and the Christian ideal of a strong family life. Hulan Jack is survived by his wife, Almira, his son, Edwin, his daughter, Julienne, and five grandchildren.

A coup threat to the Dominican Republic?

Henry Kissinger always makes a big splash in the Dominican Republic when he spends his Christmas vacation with unisex designer Oscar de la Renta at the resort Gulf and Western built for them. This year, however, the Santo Domingo headlines debated whether or not he threatened President Joaquin Balaguer when they met Dec. 26.

According to *El Sol* and other papers, Kissinger's concern is that the head of his mutual admiration society on the island during the past two Christmases, then-President Salvador Jorge Blanco, is to be tried for "corruption and prevarication." Jorge's circles filled the media Dec. 24 with headlines that if charges were dropped against Jorge, his military chief, and a disreputable local banker, Kissinger would fight to restore the island's U.S. sugar quota. If not, the nation's institutions would be destabilized and its democracy threatened, Henry reportedly menaced.

Whatever the merits of the Jorge case, the major change in the Dominican Republic is that his successor, Balaguer, has launched a war on drugs in earnest. On Aug. 27, House Majority Leader Ramón Pina Acevedo demanded in the Chamber of Deputies that there be a full investigation of why and how Jorge, as his last act in office, awarded "privileged citizenship" to the Venezuelan Gustavo Cisneros. "Privileged citizenship" gives virtually all the rights of Dominican citizenship with none of its responsibilities. Kissinger had brought Cisneros, a habitué of his Christmas Club, to meet Jorge, dangling sugarplums of "new foreign investment."

Pina's demand for an investigation, according to the island's most widely read daily, *El Nacional*, was substantiated by the facts contained in *Narcotráfico, SA*, the Spanish edition of *EIR's* book *Dope, Inc.*, which Cisneros had had banned in Venezuela. The book documents Cisneros's family links to international financial circles involved in money laundering. Its authors noted dozens of top Dominican officials scrambling to get original or xeroxed copies of it. Some, privately, saw it as a manual for the war on drugs President Ronald Reagan requested.

The country was transformed. On Oct. 7, the police captured a plane with 310 kilos of cocaine, the largest bust in the Caribbean. The next day, President Balaguer fired the defense minister and 23 generals, apparently for their role in protecting the island's \$9 billion annual narcotics traffic. Gen. Antonio Imbert, a national hero for having shot dictator Rafael Trujillo in 1961, was brought out of retirement to build a military force not subservient to the drug cartel. He swore that drugs would be "extirpated to their roots." "All men of good conscience in the country must agree to fight narcotics traffic," Imbert demanded.

Since that shift, major cocaine seizures are reported almost every week. One plane later found loaded with cocaine was shot down when it refused to land voluntarily. There had never been serious anti-drug actions on the island, even though the migration of desperate Dominicans to the United States made it an ideal "trampoline" for drugs.

The crackdown has also hit narcotics-tolerant judges. Congress passed a law forbidding those charged with drug trafficking from being released under *Habeas Corpus* while the state was trying to prosecute them. Two judges were put on trial by the Supreme Court

Dec. 29 for having released two Colombian drug traffickers caught with 50 kilos of pure cocaine in their truck.

The ghost of Kissinger past

Kissinger's memories of Christmas 1984 may have to do with Tom Bradley, the Amherst graduate placed in the cottage next to his at the Gulf and Western resort. Dominicans remember Kissinger's giving the blessing of the United States to President Jorge's surrender to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has ravaged living standards and facilitated the country's takeover by the narcotics mob.

Kissinger may recall Christmas 1986 for "El Puma," the young Venezuelan crooner who sang "Let's Hold Hands" for him at Oscar de la Renta's Christmas bash and who stuck close to him the whole time, while Nancy Kissinger's name was absent from the social pages. Dominicans, however, may remember it as the moment his magic failed. The liberal daily *El Caribe*, never before hostile to Kissinger, ran a stinging front page editorial, Dec. 27, "What did Kissinger come for?" It said that many people in Balaguer's party think Kissinger should be listened to, because he is "a very influential man in the United States." *El Caribe* countered that Kissinger's influence derives from his ability to manipulate the Reagan administration, but with the administration in disarray from Irangate, Kissinger can't promise or threaten anybody.

The paper commented that Kissinger won't even give you a "hello" for free. That afternoon, *El Nacional* agreed with *El Caribe*, except, it argued, "Kissinger has been known to give 'hellos' on credit."

Elephants & Donkeys by Kathleen Klenetsky

Mr. Hart goes to Moscow

Is it now considered *de rigeur* in liberal Democratic Party circles that those wishing to become President of the United States must first receive Moscow's blessing? One could easily reach that conclusion, based on Gary Hart's mid-December junket to the Soviet Union.

Hart's trip, at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, occurred just days after he announced the formation of a presidential campaign exploratory committee. The chairmen include former Democratic National Committee chairman Charles Manatt, whose law firm had extensive business dealings with the Soviet Union; and Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.), chief sponsor of a bill calling for a U.S. troop withdrawal from Europe.

Hart admitted that he had discussed his political aspirations with party chief Mikhail Gorbachov. In response to reporters' questions whether there had been any discussion of his own political future, Hart replied: "Yes and no. Let's say I didn't get any endorsements."

While Hart has not yet received the slobbering adulation the Soviets accorded Walter Mondale during the 1984 presidential race, the Soviets have been making it quite clear that they strongly approve of many of his positions, particularly his opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative and

support for removing U.S. troops from Western Europe.

Over the past two years, the Soviet media have showered Hart with favor, playing him up as a counterpole to the U.S. "hawks" and "militarists" whom they regularly attack—including President Reagan, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

Red carpet treatment

In contrast to his trip to Moscow two years ago, when he spent most of his time with mid-level echelons of the Soviet bureaucracy, this time Hart was feted by the leading lights of the bureaucracy, and featured in the media.

On Dec. 15, Hart spend three hours with Gorbachov at the Kremlin—twice as long as originally scheduled—and emerged spouting the Soviet line on two key areas: the Strategic Defense Initiative and the Reykjavik summit. He boasted that he had been received very warmly by the Soviet boss, and that the meeting showed, "There is a basis for continued negotiations" between the superpowers.

Hart added that Gorbachov strongly believes that the principles of his talks with President Reagan at Reykjavik (where Gorbachov demanded that the U.S. abandon the SDI) should form the basis for future negotiations.

On Dec. 16, the day Hart met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Anatoli Dobrynin, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, the Soviet propaganda agency Novosti put out an interview with Hart headlined: "Moscow visit helped me to understand Soviet position." It quoted him saying that "serious and immediate reduction of nuclear weapons" is the way to improve

superpower relations.

That night, Hart went on Soviet television to campaign against the SDI, insisting that Americans were concerned about space weapons research and that "both sides should approach space weapons research very carefully." "I think SDI should not be considered only from one point of view," was the Russian translation of his comment.

Hart told the CBS Morning News the next day that he detected flexibility on the part of the Soviets on the matter of testing SDI outside the laboratory, and said he saw the possibility of a breakthrough on arms control. "If there is agreement on the limits of tests on space weapons then I think the possibility exists of a major breakthrough in arms control. . . . I think the Soviet Union is committed to arms control as quickly as possible."

State Department spokesman Charles Redman flatly contradicted Hart's contention. While there had been a number of statements by Soviet officials, including Gorbachov, designed to show flexibility in Soviet arms negotiating positions, said Redman, "no such flexibility has been reflected at the negotiating table at Geneva."

But to Hart, functioning as a Soviet propaganda vehicle is apparently just part of running for the presidency. Appearing on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley" Dec. 28, Hart praised Gorbachov to the skies. The Soviet leader is a "modern man" who is "trying hard" to reform the Soviet system, and wants to redeploy his country's resources out of military spending. The United States should "applaud and reward" Gorbachov's efforts, especially his release of Andrei Sakharov, and should "push hard" to achieve an arms-control accord based on the Reykjavik discussions.

U.S. kicks off trade war against Europe

The Reagan administration capped off 1986 with one of its stupidest moves of the year: launching trade war with our European allies.

Reflecting the disaster of Wall Street crony Don Regan's dominant influence in the White House, the United States announced prohibitive duties on a dozen categories of European agricultural goods. The goods, estimated to total \$400 million a year in trade, were selected to hurt almost every nation in the European Community (EC).

The list includes brandy (the single highest-dollar item affected) from France, gin from Great Britain, olives from Greece, inexpensive white wines from West Germany, Italy, and France, cheeses from the Low Countries, France and Denmark, and canned hams from Denmark.

The 200% duty (compared to an average 15% former duty) is designed, according to U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, not just to force up prices, but "to stop trade in these commodities dead in their tracks." There can be no conceivable political advantage to this, except to sabotage U.S.-European relations as part of a "decoupling" scenario that will ultimately tear up NATO.

As one observer noted, the European farmer isn't greatly persuaded one way or the other on details of military components of the alliance, but when the U.S. tries to wreck the markets for his agricultural goods, anti-American sentiment in Europe soars.

Nor does the move serve any in-

terest on the U.S. side. While it was ostensibly to retaliate against the loss of \$400 million in U.S. grain and corn sorghum exports to Spain when that nation joined the EC in 1986, U.S. farmers are leery, worried the move will only further hurt their export markets as a result of likely EC reprisals.

American consumers will be denied access to a wide array of European products, which will tend to cause the price of their U.S.-made equivalents to rise. But the worst feature is that this move will lead to an all-out trade war with our most important allies, at a time when the future of the Western alliance hangs by a thread due to growing Soviet intimidation, political instability in Europe, and expected deep cuts in the U.S. military budget this year.

Yeutter seemed to take this prospect in full stride when he announced the move at a briefing in Palm Springs while the President was there for New Year's. He conceded that a European counter-move would be matched by the United States again, and that "this could escalate into a major disruption of international trade." At the State Department the next day, spokesman Phyllis Oakley told me, "If the European community takes counteraction, it will be considered unilateral, and we will respond in kind."

Yeutter, during his Palm Springs briefing, contradicted himself and was unable to even roughly estimate the effect of the move on commodity pricing. He first inaccurately stated that the new duty was a 200% increase above the existing duty level, and then corrected himself half an hour later, saying that the 200% duty was relative not to the existing duty, but to the "ad valorem" price of the commodity. While his fumbling performance passed over most of the regular White House press corps, the economics

specialists who gathered at the White House to hear the briefing piped in from California broke into guffaws at Yeutter's expense.

Oil producers send danger signals

"Domestic Petroleum Production and National Security" is the title of a report released Dec. 30 by the American Petroleum Institute here, warning of dire national security consequences of the collapsing domestic oil production. API President Charles DiBono blamed administration economic policies for the fact that the United States was more dependent on foreign oil and gas in November 1986 than it was before the oil crisis of 1973-74.

He said that 38% of all domestic consumption was from foreign sources in November, and import of foreign oil and gas rose 23% in 1986, while domestic production spiraled downward from a 2.9% drop in the third quarter to a 3.1% drop in the fourth quarter. He predicted the new tax reform law will escalate the process this year. "Since it prejudices against all capital-intensive industry, it will cost us about \$10 billion annually in lost investment," DiBono said.

This means that the assumption upon which Beryl Sprinkel of the President's Council of Economic Advisers based his rosy projected 3.2% growth for 1987 is a chimera. Sprinkel's optimism is based almost solely on the prediction that the new tax law will favorably affect the balance of trade. DiBono's study proves the opposite, including the fact that the net effect of greater U.S. dependency on foreign oil will be a dramatic price rise, increasing the U.S. bill for foreign oil by as much as \$20 billion a year.

National News

Reagan administration to 'phase in' SDI

The Reagan administration is heading toward a phased, accelerated deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), rather than waiting until an entire system can be put into place, according to a senior administration official quoted in the Dec. 31 *Los Angeles Times*.

The unidentified official said "there is a change" in the administration's approach to the program. "There is a sentiment for doing as much as we can as soon as we can." The administration is opting for "a phased deployment of the entire system. . . . If there is one part, the mid-course defenses, that could be deployed early," he said, the administration is prepared to move in that direction.

While no formal decisions have been made and "there is no change" in Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's and President Reagan's "dream of a full system," the administration is willing "to accelerate toward early development" of promising SDI segments, said the official, adding, "You'll see that reflected" in the fiscal year 1988 Defense Department budget.

Legislators visit SDI facilities

Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) and Representatives Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) and Jim Courter (R-N.J.) spent three days over the Christmas Recess at three research facilities of the Strategic Defense Initiative, and returned pledging to strengthen the program.

They traveled to Huntsville, Alabama, Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Livermore, California and, as a result, are planning to co-sponsor legislation in the new Congress that would direct the Defense Department to put the necessary equipment in place on an accelerated schedule.

"They want to put the program on fast-

forward," said an aide to one of them, according to the Dec. 31 *Washington Post*.

The *Post* also said the trip and resulting legislative plans were an indication that Wallop and Courter will serve as advisers on military issues for a Kemp presidential run, slated to start early next year.

Meanwhile, a faction fight over how \$30 to \$50 billion in SDI research contracts will be allocated in the next few years finds Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, NSC director Frank Carlucci, and the Department of Defense pressing for a significant portion of the contracts to be given to European, particularly West German, firms. They cite both company efficiency and the need to strengthen the alliance.

An opposing faction, headed by Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), opposes the foreign contracting. Some argue for foreign contracts to be given only to Britain and Israel.

Judge finally gives bail to LaRouche associates

Magistrate Robert Collings Dec. 29 issued a formal order, arguing that conditions of release can be found for two LaRouche associates, Robert Greenberg and Edward Spannaus, who have been held without bail since Dec. 16. The ruling set bail at \$25,000 each.

The arrest of the two stemmed from the Oct. 6, 1986 police raid on headquarters of businesses operated by LaRouche's associates in Leesburg, Virginia. They, as three others arrested at the time of the raid, are charged with "conspiracy to obstruct justice."

The magistrate's ruling went directly against the argument of Assistant U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts John Markham, who demanded that Greenberg and Spannaus be held without bail until trial. Markham had insisted that the two presented a "serious risk of obstruction of justice." In effect, the government argued that the magistrate should deny bail on the assumption that those charged were already proven guilty.

Markham cited entries in notebooks

seized illegally during the Leesburg raid. He claimed that the reports recorded there represented evidence of a "conspiracy" to send witnesses overseas and destroy documents, but the judge did not find that evidence sufficiently "clear and convincing" to show that the community could not be safeguarded.

Collings' ruling followed a two-day hearing Dec. 18 and 19 in which lawyers for Spannaus and Greenberg ripped apart the credibility of both FBI special agent Richard Egan, and other government witnesses.

Magistrate Collings is the second magistrate to rule that there was not sufficient evidence to hold the individuals charged with "conspiracy to obstruct justice" in the federal government's case against The LaRouche Campaign, et al. The first was Philadelphia magistrate Scuderi, who released convicted felon Roy Frankhouser.

Other charged individuals had earlier been released on a partial "work-release" basis. Actions to overturn their detention, partly on the basis of Egan's demonstrated perjury, can be expected in the near future.

Du Pont heir married in Rome

Lewis du Pont Smith and Andrea Diano, forbidden to marry by a Pennsylvania judge who declared the du Pont family heir "incompetent" because of his support for Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., were married nevertheless at a Catholic Church in Rome on Dec. 14.

Du Pont Smith has described himself as a "dissident" who was victimized by "KGB methods" because of his political beliefs. Judge Lawrence Wood of Chester County, Pennsylvania, at the bidding of the powerful du Pont family, also removed Lewis's control over \$1.2 million in personal assets as part of his ruling.

But on Dec. 14, the du Pont-Diano wedding occurred in Rome amid much press publicity. The ceremony took place at the historic Renaissance church Santa Maria del Popolo. Among the four witnesses to the ceremony were Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. LaRouche, visiting France, West

Germany, and Italy for a series of high-level meetings, timed his arrival in Rome to participate in the ceremony.

Brits told of chaos in Chicago

"Chaos has broken out in the Chicago mayoral election, with more than half a dozen candidates moving from party ticket to party ticket to gain control over the United States' third largest city," *Daily Telegraph* correspondent Martin Ivens told the British public Dec. 30.

"Chicago's voters still do not know who is standing in the Democratic primary in February. . . . In the city once ruthlessly dominated by Mayor Daley's streamlined Cook County political machine, bitterly divided Democrats are now standing as Republicans, independents and third-party candidates. And some Democrats are even running, possibly temporarily, as Democrats. . . .

Of note, the article never mentions Sheila Dawson Jones, the "LaRouche Democrat" running for Chicago mayor. It does say, however, that a Solidarity Party "was created by the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Illinois State, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, when political extremist, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, infiltrated two of his followers on Mr. Stevenson's Democratic ticket."

Commission wants law changes for primaries

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has recommended the following changes in laws "to check the influence of special interests and the federal government," says the Dec. 30 *Washington Times*. The recommendations sound suspiciously like a "Stop LaRouche" agenda.

- States not allowing parties to endorse a candidate in primary elections should change the law to allow such endorsements.

- States should enact laws to make it impossible for candidates who lose a primary to run in the general election as independents.

- States forbidding straight-party voting should allow it.

- Congress should increase the money party organizations can contribute to candidates for Congress.

- Television stations should be required to provide air time to parties, not just candidates, in order to present party platforms.

"When they are effective, parties are an antidote to special interests and a disciplining force on office holders," said Mitchell Daniels, chief political assistant to President Reagan.

The report warns that without strong parties, there could be "potential dislocation of the political process from the governing process."

The panel is made up of governors, mayors, county officials, state and federal lawmakers, private citizens, and cabinet members.

Trilateral Cutler blames Constitution for Irangate

Lloyd Cutler, the Trilateral Commission member, former chief counsel to President Carter, and one of the leading proponents of overthrowing the U.S. Constitution with a British parliamentary system, claimed Dec. 27 that "structural weaknesses in the government" were responsible for the Iran crisis.

Interviewed on "Meet the Press," Cutler said that the enormous growth of staff, within the White House and on Capitol Hill, has led to "a lack of collegiality and consultation between the President and even the congressional leaders of his own party," and a greater tendency for Presidents to undertake secret policy initiatives.

"We are not a government of separated powers, but of shared and divided powers," Cutler insisted. "The President cannot act without Congress. Congress cannot act without the president."

Briefly

- **SENATORS HEINZ, Bumpers, Chafee, and Leahy** are portrayed by the Dec. 26 *New York Times* as a "gang of four" who plan to take measures to force the administration into adhering to the SALT II treaty.

- **TERRY DOLAN**, former head of the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), died at the age of 36 of AIDS on Dec. 28. The man who once headed the best-known money-raising outfit for "conservatives" was well-known in Washington as a habitu  of gay bars, but the *Washington Times* Dec. 30 announced simply that he "died Sunday after a long illness," and quoted an associate: "The immediate cause of death was congestive heart failure."

- **ARMS CONTROL** is a fraud, says a new study issued by Harvard University, the place that created Henry Kissinger and much of the "arms-control mafia." The study finds SALT and related "achievements" a disaster, and states that Moscow is only interested in arms control for the purpose of lulling the West into disarming itself.

- **NBC-TV** and two of its employees, reporter Brian Ross and producer Ira Silverman, have to pay \$19 million in damages to popular singer Wayne Newton. Newton sued them for using "gestapo tactics" in order to concoct a news story that tied him to an organized-crime figure. The same NBC employees were less successfully sued for defamation by presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche in 1984.

- **GEORGE SHULTZ**, still U.S. Secretary of State, will meet with Oliver Tambo of South Africa's pro-terrorist African National Congress in Washington in January 1987. The meeting has been arranged by the State Department's Michael Armacost, who met with three leaders of the Soviet-run ANC in Zambia on Dec. 20.

Editorial

The year of the Constitution

On September 17, 1987, two hundred years will have been completed since 39 individuals, assembled at a convention in Philadelphia, affixed their signatures on the text of a document which in the following year became the Constitution of the United States of America.

Since then, this covenant of law has justly been called the "grandfather" of every other constitution, adopted by other nations of the world striving to live under the rule of liberty and law. In many ways, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America, has justly been seen as the crowning moment of the republican struggle which began with Solon of Athens in 599 B.C. and spread, over the centuries, to all the lands and nations which eventually shaped what we today call Western Civilization.

With all the superlatives and other expressions of admiration that this Constitution has enjoyed, it was, at the moment of its birth, and remains to this day, a very fragile achievement. The majority of the persons that signed the original document, did so with apprehension and misgivings. Most of them were compelled to take responsibility for it as a result of Gen. George Washington's most commander-like action, his opening statement to the Convention. In it, he demanded that they deliberate to discover not what would be acceptable to their fellow citizens, but to discover what is necessary for the survival of their nation.

When those delegates completed their work, they dispersed to their various states, with the task of winning over to their Constitution, both the popular masses, the local political elites, and the various special interest groups.

James Madison and Alexander Hamilton devised a campaign strategy which today, in the form of *The Federalist Papers*, constitutes the basis of constitutional law. Madison's and Hamilton's strategy echoed George Washington's original injunction: Don't tell them what they like to hear, tell them what they need to know, the Truth.

The American Constitution was presented to the 13 states at a time of general disintegration of society. Within each state, there were popular rebellions against the local governments. Among the states, there was rivalry and disintegration, as 13 local oligarchies were warring both against their own people and against each other.

Before ratifying the Constitution, each state had to weigh a choice between chaos and disintegration and "a more perfect union." It was "Necessity informed by Reason," as Plato would have put it, which compelled each of the states, one by one and with varying degrees of reluctance, to vote in favor of the text produced by the Philadelphia Convention.

Many things have been said about this text, and many theories have been spun out, most missing the point. Its genius is neither in the so called "separation of powers," nor in the Machiavellian way in which it created a nation out of playing popular power against the power of individual states' "establishments," and the power of elected representatives against that of various electorates. Its genius is that it imposed the yoke of Reason against the political passions of the moment. In this sense, the Constitution of the United States is the instrument which forces society and its various segments to succumb to Reason. A Tyranny of Reason, so to speak, using the ancient name for Liberty.

So, this Constitution is the same thing as the process which created it. It is as fragile today, as at the moment it was signed. Its continuing success depends on one ingredient: A society bound to live under it, must produce individuals who make it their life's commitment to discover this Reason, and shout it from the rooftops. So long as individuals exist, who discover Reason and Truth, and who pledge their "life, property, and sacred honor" to Truth's cause, against the vagaries of "popular opinion," then this Constitution guarantees the successful survival of society. If our society fails to survive, if the Constitution ever falls, it will only be for lack of such individuals.

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