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Executive Intelligence Review

July 17, 1987 • Vol. 14 No. 28

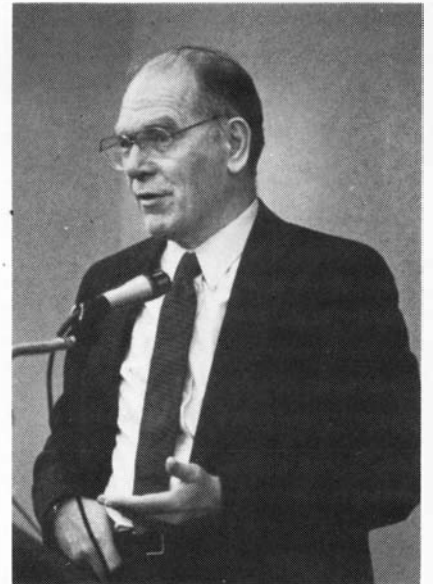
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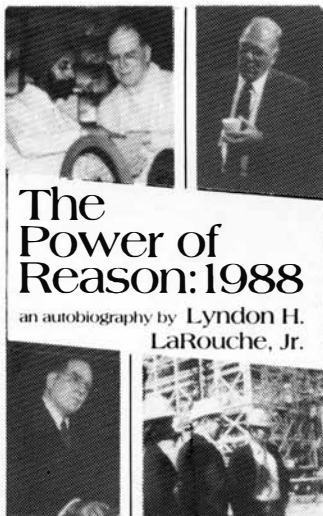
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*EIR/Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and last week of December by New Solidarity International Press Service P.O. Box 65178, Washington, DC 20035 (202) 785-1347*

**European Headquarters:** Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany

Tel: (06121) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

**In Denmark:** EIR, Rosenvaengets Alle 20, 2100 Copenhagen OE, Tel. (01) 42-15-00

**In Mexico:** EIR, Francisco Días Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

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

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**Postmaster:** Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390. (202) 785-1347

# EIR

## From the Editor

This is the first issue of *EIR* since the indictment of our founding editor, Lyndon LaRouche, by the Department of Justice. While Americans were celebrating Independence Day, members of “the secret government” made their move, ripping up the Constitution. To do this, they invoked Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, which gave them a free rein for dirty tricks against political opponents, under the rubric of “national security.” In numerous press conferences since his indictment, LaRouche demanded that the President rescind these orders—and every word of this was blacked out in the subsequent press coverage (see pp. 60-62).

But already the desperate move against LaRouche is backfiring against its perpetrators, as the Democratic presidential contender is catapulted into the limelight, and even hostile reporters are forced to recognize his political and moral stature. When the *New York Times* drops the obligatory epithet “political extremist” in its characterization of LaRouche, then you know that “something is up” in Establishment circles.

LaRouche has responded *presidentially* to the escalated attack against him. In our *Feature* this week (pp. 24-32), we present the first of two documents authored by him on Executive Orders 12333 and 12334. The first is an analysis of the Orders; the second is a proposed replacement for them, and will be published in a forthcoming issue.

The real issues of national security are addressed in these documents—not in the soap opera which is unfolding on the nation’s television screens, as Oliver North jousts with Senate counsel Arthur Liman, and both cover up the truth. For the real national security issues, look at the Soviet Central Committee plenum (p. 36-37), and the scandalous Soviet treatment of West German President Richard von Weizsäcker (p. 47).

The day before LaRouche’s indictment, an extraordinary trial began in Paris, in which LaRouche and his French associates challenged Moscow’s propaganda lies in a court of law (pp. 38-39).

This was an astonishing week, with lawsuits pitting one man against two superpowers: *LaRouche v. U.S.S.R.* in Paris, and *U.S.A. v. LaRouche, et al.* in Boston.

*Susan Welsh*

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## Reagan's GATT 'free trade' plan endangers food supply

by Marcia Merry

On July 6 and 7 in Geneva, representatives of the 93-nation GATT group (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) received President Reagan's official proposal to end world farm subsidies within 10 years, and introduce the era of "free trade." Neither in wartime nor peacetime in the history of the United States, has there ever been such a sweeping proposal, short of the intended economic consequences of the Confederacy in the Civil War: plantation-based farm output, under the control of the banking and commodity cartel companies of London and Europe.

Today, some of the same commodity and banking-related networks are applauding President Reagan for his gullibility and subservience to their interests. Republican U.S. Senator Rudy Boschwitz, known as the "Cargill Boy" from Minnesota, praised Reagan's GATT plan as "visionary."

The President knows only the rhetoric, not the content of what he is proposing, and only the appearance, and not the content of the problem in world agriculture today. Fortunately, there is enough opposition, at home and abroad, that President Reagan's plans will not go into effect tomorrow. Yet the general public is no better informed than the President as to what is really going on.

The three essential points to understand as the trade talks proceed, are: 1) Farm subsidies—in the main—do not benefit the farmer and his family, but subsidize a small group of world food companies. 2) These very same companies intend to benefit even more by having the "subsidies" removed, while still retaining control of world food stocks. 3) There is no world food "glut," as President Reagan and most of the media assert.

Without proper emergency measures to deal with the worldwide food output crisis, famine and disease will spread. Reagan's proposal would undercut the very institutions of

independent, family-based, high-technology agriculture that has taken centuries to develop. His plans, if implemented, would mean a drastic drop in food output in the short term, and concentration of control by privileged interests, unaccountable to nations or morality.

The Reagan plan calls for the United States to make sweeping cuts in agriculture outlays, and therefore for other nations to do the same. In Venice in June, President Reagan spoke of the need to end agriculture subsidies because of the "overproduction" of food.

What the Reagan plan would cut farm output price deficiency payments, land diversion incentives, herd reduction incentives, surplus dairy output purchase, and even the scrapping of the national agriculture extension service, which originated during Abraham Lincoln's administration, and increased U.S. agriculture productivity to unheard-of heights.

### Trilateral blueprints

The blueprints for the Reagan plan can be found in documents such as the 1985 Trilateral Commission piece, "Agriculture Production and Trade Policy"; and the annual recommendations of the Heritage Foundation, called "Agenda" for government. Through these channels of influence, other government agencies and banking institutions are echoing Reagan's call. On July 7, the Senate voted up a resolution demanding that the World Bank refuse to make any loans to any nation that produces products for export that are regarded as "in excess."

European Community spokesmen associated with the Trilateral Commission also picked up on Reagan's cue. On July 7, in Washington, D.C., a response to Reagan was released on behalf of the EC by Willi DeClerq, EC External Affairs Director, and Franz Andrieesen, EC Agriculture Di-

rector. On July 8 they met with Capitol Hill leaders on the need to slash agriculture production and to let "market forces" rule. Their official statement said, "The U.S. government proposal for negotiations on agriculture, which was presented yesterday at the GATT in Geneva, needs careful consideration. The proposal calling for the elimination of all forms of government support and protection over a 10-year period, needs careful consideration. It raises, however, a number of practical questions. The EC agrees on the need for a progressive reduction of government support in agriculture, as stated in the OECD declaration and in the Communiqué of the Venice Summit. The EC, which is the largest importer of agriculture products in the world, has already shown the way by taking concrete steps in this direction. It has embarked on a major program of readjustment of the Common Agriculture Policy by: 1) Cutting milk production effectively and reducing the guaranteed support in this sector; 2) Reducing guaranteed support in the beef sector; and 3) Applying severe price cuts in cereals and oil seeds while introducing production ceilings for soybeans.

"We would like to see the U.S. government match its declarations of intent, with concrete measures having a comparable short-term effect"

In other words, these EC officials want both the EC and the United States to drastically reduce food output. However, the so-called world food "surpluses" do not exist. Under the years of International Monetary Fund debt policies, world food trade volume has begun to dramatically decline. Countries capable of producing exportable foodstuffs have seen food stocks "pile up"—both because of the drop in exports, and because, at the same time, of the lack of purchasing power of domestic households. Under these conditions, for example, the U.S. meat animal inventory has declined to 1960s levels. Farmers have gone out production; millions of households have poor diets. Under any nutrition-based foreign and domestic government policy, for example, such as the wartime and postwar food program based on meeting dietary needs, demand for food would soar.

At present, the small club of world food commodity companies that dominate world food trade, point to the existence of untraded foodstocks as "proof" of a food glut, and rationalization for paying farmers prices far below their costs of production. The prominent companies are Cargill, Continental, Bunge, Garnac/André, Louis Dreyfus, ADM, Nestlé, Unilever, and Toepfer. Policy documents backed by the families and private interests behind these companies state, the world is overpopulated, and current numbers of farmers and food stocks are "redundant" and should be eliminated.

### **How the subsidies maze grew**

U.S. corn at \$1.50 a bushel is at least four times under cost. Milk at \$11 per hundred weight is less than half the true production cost. Therefore, in recent years, farm-district lawmakers, not knowing what to do, have taken farm pro-

gram options that were originally designed as occasional stabilization measures, and expanded them into a maze of so-called farm subsidies, whose effect, however, has been to continue to benefit the cartel companies.

It is estimated that last year a record \$25.3 billion in agriculture outlays were expended by the government. A comparable amount was expended by the EC. If you are a U.S. corn grower, this crop year, you could sign up to get loans and other payments if you idled at least 35% or more of your corn acreage. A dairy farmer, under the 15-month Dairy Herd Termination program, could get payments for exterminating his herd.

But though food output is decreasing, the farmer continues to get little, because the cartel companies pay little. Therefore, the subsidies keep a certain number of farmers in operation in order to permit the food cartels to acquire cheap commodities—at the expense of subsidies by taxpayers (farmers and average consumers)—while the cartels sell at whatever price they choose.

Moreover, under the infamous "export enhancement" program, in effect since 1985, the food cartel companies receive for free, grains and other foodstuffs, from government-owned "storage." Supposedly, this is to have a "trickle down" effect to further sales of U.S. crops. Under the recent discount Soviet grain purchase, Cargill and the other private exporters got about \$50 a ton worth of free government grain, amounting to a windfall profit of millions. Farmers got nothing.

Finally, there are subsidies that are such swindles by the cartel companies, as to make a snake-oil salesman blush. The Archer Daniels Midland Corp., whose president, Dwayne Andreas, is the new Armand Hammer—the "business" liaison to the Soviet Union—in recent years set up stills to produce corn alcohol, or ethanol, under the banner of "energy independence," and get paid a government subsidy of 10-20¢ a gallon for every gallon of gasoline fortified with ethanol. ADM bought Hiram Walker's Peoria, Illinois plant, the largest distillery in the United States, and is making ethanol in order to obtain the government profits. The corn belt farmers get their pitiful \$1.50 a bushel, but ADM gets its per-gallon government handout. A recent check showed that ADM was even welshing on putting the required amount of ethanol in the gas.

The alternative to the Reagan plan is to cancel all handouts to the private cartel companies, and to enact a package of emergency measures throughout nations of the Western alliance; to freeze farm sector debt, re-schedule it, contract for increased output, and offer low-interest credits for production loans and capital improvements. Anti-trust investigations and prosecutions are overdue against the well-known cartel firms. Without such actions, there will only be what the president of the German Farmers Association, Mr. Heereman, told 1,700 farmers on the July 4th weekend in Aachen: "a policy of euthanasia for farmers."

# The Virginia shipyards: spearhead for a nuclear merchant marine

by Joyce Fredman

*First of a series of surveys of state-level production potentials, showing the means of overcoming the devastation of the U.S. economy in the Reagan administration's "Great Recovery," and restoring real economic growth.*

The Commonwealth of Virginia is the home of one of the world's greatest natural harbors, the mouth of the James River, and one of the greatest present-day port and shipyard facilities, Hampton Roads. Yet, despite the Navy construction ongoing at Hampton Roads yards, most of the potential of the region is unused. Nationally, the Navy has become, in effect, the sole customer for U.S. shipyards, while at the same time, the U.S. merchant marine is in a crisis state of decline.

There have been no new orders for merchant vessels in U.S. yards in three years, and none in the planning stages. This degradation of the national marine industrial base is a national security issue, not merely a problem for the shipyard industrial centers of Virginia, New England, the Gulf, and the West Coast. However, the particular industrial and human resources concentrated in Hampton Roads could lead the way nationally to both an expanded Navy and merchant ship capacities needed by the United States and allies.

By the 1980s, the Western merchant fleet should already have been nuclear-powered, and reticulated into a grand array of vessels ranging from jumbo "mother" ships, down to coastal and river vessels. However, decades of regressive International Monetary Fund and related policies, have now decreased trade volume, and created what the IMF calls an "overcapacity" of merchant ships. The entire monetary system needs revamping to serve a restored production and trade-based system. The Virginia facilities can lead the way in creating a modernized, nuclear fleet for a once-again growing world economy.

The Virginia shipyards, which built the *USS United States* superliner, can build anything. In the past, these yards have built close to 3,000 commercial vessels and perfected the

techniques for "jumboizing"—taking the existing hull, cutting it, and adding sections, like a stretch limousine.

The Virginia yards could build ships 900-1,000 feet long—the type needed for modernizing the world merchant fleet. (The biggest tankers on the seas are about 1,200 feet long.) The yards can pioneer in the construction of modern, large, nuclear-driven merchant ships, because of their experience with technology for aircraft carriers.

The large, nuclear-driven merchant vessels would be transoceanic, point-to-point line vessels, that would be fed by smaller oceangoing feeder vessels, barges, and railroad piggy-back systems.

Hampton Roads itself is one of the leading shipping hubs of the world, and serves one of the world's most productive hinterlands. However, at present, the Hampton Roads port infrastructure is used at less than 50% of capacity. Reflecting the intense competition for shrinking freight flows, CSX Corp., a Richmond-based transportation company, which acquired Sea-Land shipping company in 1986, reported a drop of 19% in its second quarter net income this year.

## Ports

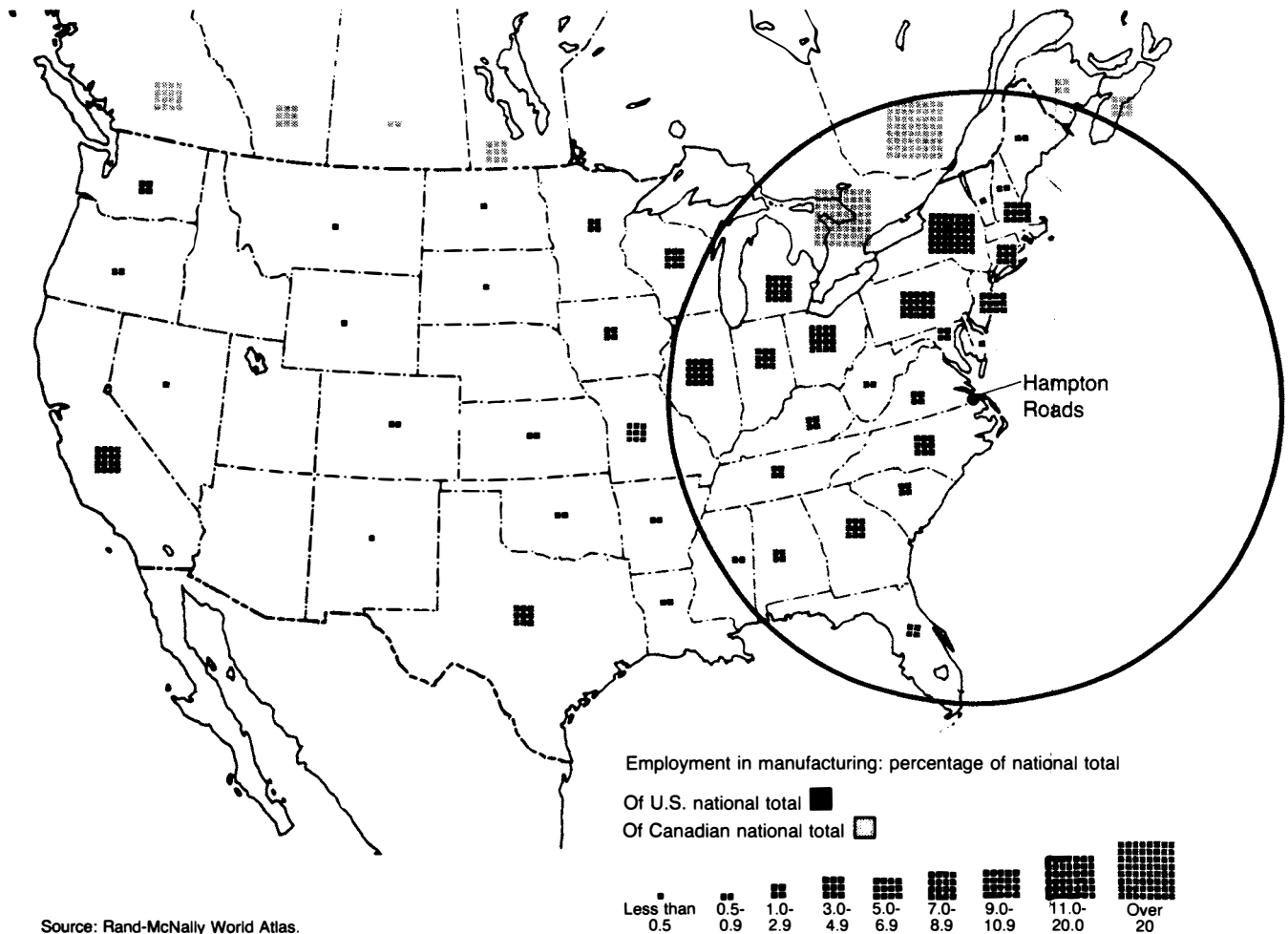
The James River port complex includes one of the finest natural harbors in the world and two upriver ports. Hampton Roads harbor and shipping center consists of marine terminals in Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Chesapeake. Hampton Roads is comprised of nine independent cities and three counties; the 1,974-square-mile region goes from Williamsburg to the North Carolina border. It is presently the country's 29th largest market. *Two-thirds of the nation's population and three-fourths of its manufacturing activity lie within a 750-mile radius of the port*, which also is the home of the world's largest naval installation, NATO's United States headquarters command, and headquarters of the Atlantic fleet (see **Figure 1**).

This ice-free port is served by 45-foot deepwater channels and is capable of handling large volumes of nearly every



FIGURE 1

**Three-quarters of U.S. manufacturing activity lies within a 750-mile radius of Hampton Roads**



Source: Rand-McNally World Atlas.

category of cargo: containerized, breakbulk, heavylift, roll-on/roll-off, LASH, liquid, and dry bulk.

The upriver ports on the James are at Hopewell—originally a chemical center—and in Richmond, the state capital. The James River ports, combined with Alexandria on the Potomac, account for approximately 7.8% of the nation's foreign tonnage.

In 1985, more than 58 million tons of foreign trade went through Virginia ports. Traditionally, Hampton Roads is the number-one export port in the nation, a capacity which could be expanded much more.

According to the Virginia Department of Economic Development, regularly scheduled steamship services extend to every corner of the globe, with more than 75 steamship lines linking Hampton Roads with 260 ports in 97 foreign countries. The port is served by interconnecting transportation systems—5 railroads, 10 airlines, approximately 135 motor freight carriers, and river channels (see Figure 2). In addition, there is a general purpose Foreign Trade Zone in Suffolk,

which has both rail and truck access. It includes 97,000 square feet of warehouse space on a 22-acre site which can be used for storage, distribution, and light assembly operations.

**The largest U.S. shipbuilder**

Newport News Shipbuilding, located at the Port of Hampton Roads in Newport News, is the largest shipbuilding complex in the United States. Founded in 1886, it is a subsidiary of Tenneco, Inc. Here is the country's foremost builder of nuclear warships for the U.S. Navy. This Virginia yard represents a not inconsequential potential when one considers that presently, the U.S. Navy is half the size of the Soviet Union's, and its number of submarines is only one-third theirs.

As this complex has historically been a leader in the application of high technology to shipbuilding and provided a variety of engineering and design services to the Navy, it is worth taking a somewhat detailed look at the capacity.

According to the 1986 report of the Maritime Administration, the 150-acre north yard was designed for high production and efficiency and has the capability to handle large components from fabricating areas to final erection. Data storage and retrieval systems control material storage and work flow. The building basin, the largest in the country, is 1,613 feet (492 m) long, 250 feet (76 m) wide, and 33 feet (10 m) deep. The 1982 addition of two 30-metric-ton cranes and a third position for the intermediate gate further expands the multi-ship construction capability of this dock, permitting simultaneous ship construction and repair.

A 900-metric-ton, 23-story Goliath gantry crane, one of the largest in the world, can handle completely outfitted assemblies. This crane services the graving dock and the final assembly platen and has a height of 234 feet (71 m) overall, a girder clearance of 200 feet (61 m) and a span between rail centers of 540 feet (165 m). The yard also has one 1,670-foot (509 m) outfitting berth and one 950-foot (290 m) outfitting berth, each of which is serviced by two 30-metric-ton cranes.

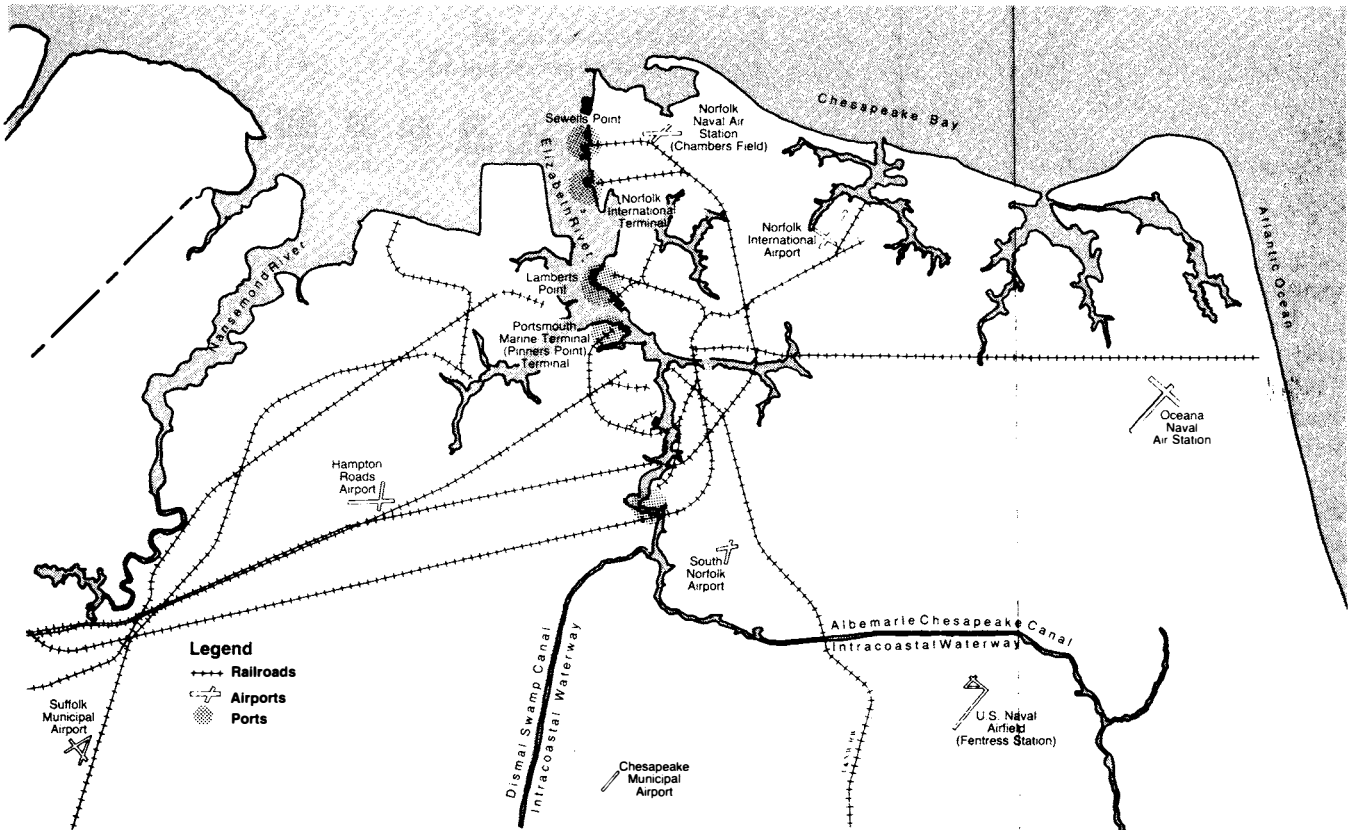
The older south yard has two inclined ship building ways; the larger of these can accommodate vessels as large as 668 feet by 93 feet (204 m x 28 m). In this yard, there are six

graving docks in operation, two of which are used for construction work and are serviced by a 310-long-ton (315 metric ton) gantry crane. The larger of these two basins can handle ships up to 1,100 feet by 136 feet (335 m x 41 m). The other four of the six graving docks in the south yard are used mainly for ship repair and overhaul work. Seven piers for outfitting and topside repair are available with a combined berthing space of approximately 12,000 linear feet (3,658 m). These piers are serviced by cranes with capacities of up to 50 tons (45 metric tons) and are supplemented by locomotive cranes and floating derricks with capacities to 67 tons (61 metric tons).

Again, according to the 1986 Maritime Administration report, Newport News has built 23 aircraft carriers, 37 nuclear-powered submarines, and 121 other surface ships for the U.S. Navy. In terms of commercial vessels, the yard has built 71 cargo ships, 85 tankers, 61 passenger ships (including the famed superliner *United States*), and more than 50 other vessels. Newport News was a pioneer in the field of jumboizing ships, and since 1957 has completed 34 such operations. As of Oct. 1, 1986, the yard was at work on three Nimitz class aircraft carriers and seven attack submarines.

FIGURE 2

**Existing rail and airport facilities of Hampton Roads could be geared up to facilitate greater trade for this world-renowned port**



The last commercial vessel built in the yard was the *Chemical Pioneer*, delivered in September 1983.

### The yard's facilities

In July 1983, Newport News announced plans to build a new \$300-million submarine construction and repair complex. The facility will be used mainly for nuclear attack submarines and will be completed in 1988. In June this year, 125 laid-off industrial workers were re-hired, and notices to employ marine design engineers and analysts have been released.

The project will involve four new building ways, a major new construction facility under cover, new outboard ways, a 600-foot (183 m) floating drydock, and the addition of two new piers. The Ring Module Shop was completed in November 1985. In this 510-foot by 106-foot shop, individual submarine hull rings are welded together to form module-length units and structural tanks, including piping, and are installed, welded, and tested.

Some of the other facilities which are utilized in ship construction and repair, manufacturing, and industrial work are:

- A steel fabrication shop where various types of steel and other metals, ranging in thickness from one-eighth of an inch to 6 inches, up to 45 feet long weighing as much as 17.5 tons, are cut and shaped to design specifications.
- A fully equipped wood pattern shop facility.
- One of the nation's largest foundries, where steel castings weighing as much as 138,000 lbs. and alloy steels, copper, nickel, aluminum, brass, and other nonferrous alloys are poured.
- A machining complex with over 250 machines, including a 42-foot boring mill, and lathes with maximum swing of 124 inches diameter and lengths up to 68 feet between centers.
- A large pipe fabrication facility with machines capable of bending pipe up to 12 feet in diameter, horizontal boring mills, automatic welding machines, cleaning equipment, and nondestructive and hydrostatic testing capabilities.
- A large sheet-metal facility capable of manufacturing sheet-metal components required for outfitting ships and other similar applications.
- Electrical switchboard and panel shops capable of manufacturing large and small electrical switchboards and panels.
- A computer center, testing laboratories, and over 1 million square feet of inside storage, including a 106,000-square-foot automated material storage facility.

The labor force at Newport News has reached a peak of 30,000, and dropped to 28,500 a year ago, and down another 1,500 workers since.

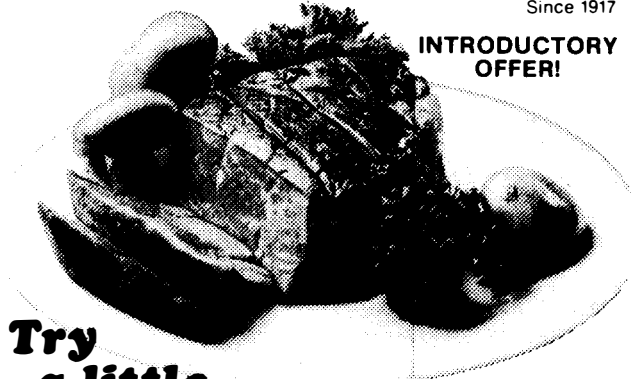
Not nearly as large as Newport News, but considered to be among the best equipped on the East Coast, is Norfolk Shipbuilding & Drydock Corp. (Norshipco). It has three

shipyards in the city of Norfolk, the Berkely, Brambleton, and Southern plants, employing about 3,200 as of June 1986. The ship repair functions include tank cleaning and coating, machinery, electrical, carpentry, steel, piping, nondestructive testing, blasting, and painting.

Norshipco has had an ongoing program of capital investment, putting a premium on expansion and modernization. One important example of this was the 1985 purchase and installation of a one-piece, steel floating drydock to replace the 40-year-old, 6-section, 12,000-ton-capacity wooden drydock in the Berkely Plant. The new drydock can accommodate a vessel up to 750 feet by 90 feet with a lifting capacity of 20,000 long tons. In 1986, Norshipco completed the installation of a large diesel engine parts repair facility known as Diesel Marine Norshipco.

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# Cargill monopolizes French sunflower

by Christophe Laverhne and Marcia Merry

The story of the commercial sunflower in France is a tale of the thousand-and-one swindles of the Cargill grain cartel company. From U.S. beef, to Brazilian orange juice, to discount grain to the Soviets, and now sunflowers in France, Cargill has positioned itself to dominate production, trade, and supply. The same is done by the other cartel companies—Continental, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, André/Garnac, Nestlé, Unilever, Archer Daniels Midland, and so forth. The issue is not “greed” or “bigness.” The issue is starvation versus economic health and progress. Here is the Cargill French sunflower story.

Certain varieties of sunflowers yield seeds rich in protein, and are economical for intensive cattle feed. The plant—of the genus *Helianthus*—originated in North America—and worldwide has today become the third most important source of vegetable oil, after soybeans and palm oil.

Kansas is known as the “sunflower” state. Since the 1970s, when improved varieties became available, U.S. sunflower seed output has grown. The largest world producer is the Soviet Union, which specialized in sunflower plant improvements. The sunflower head, which may grow over 17 inches wide, produces up to 1,000 seeds. A high-quality type is used for margarine and cooking oil. The familiar striped variety is used in birdfeed and snack food. The variety used for cattle feed produces small black seeds that are 50% oil.

In France, from 1975 to 1986, sunflower cropland rose from 100,000 hectares to 850,000 hectares. The impetus for this increase was the need for high-protein animal feed sources, to provide the rations for intensive beef cattle production. France had been heavily dependent on soybean feedstocks from the United States, and was hard-hit by the 1973 Soviet intervention to buy up U.S. stocks. Sunflowers offered a good alternative.

Sunflowers, along with leguminous crops, are suitable for French growing conditions; the idea was promoted by French and certain EC officials. However, the actions of Cargill to dominate sunflower production give evidence of the need to shut down Cargill and all other cartels’ privileges. The functioning of Cargill and other cartel interests in terms of any other nationally beneficial crop—for example, corn—is exactly the same.

In 1973, Cargill-France decided to invest in the sunflower market, to compete against soybeans. Cargill began by ex-

ploiting the work of the public information agency, the National Institute of Agronomy Research (INRA). This agency, collaborating with five farmer cooperatives—founders of the Union of the Club of Sunflower Seeds (UCST), developed hybrid sunflower types suitable for the European climate.

Cargill was the first to offer a gamut of sunflower types and rapidly took command of 51% of the sunflower seedstock market. This, in turn, gave Cargill a powerful position in AMSOL (Association of Obtainers and Breeders of Plant and Oil Seeds). Cargill had positioned itself so that whatever the size of the annual seedcrop harvest, the “Cargill boys” would absorb and control a sizable amount.

In addition to this, Cargill quickly arranged to acquire sunflower seeds from Hungary for seedcrop sales, amounting to 70% of Cargill’s total sales. The Hungarian seeds are lower in price and inferior in quality. Cargill would mix them with the superior French seeds, so the Cargill boys could “buy cheap and sell dear.” The French farmer is trapped into paying Cargill’s high price, for seeds that are inferior.

## The sunflower seed war

To further assure Cargill’s interests, the cartel boys have intervened to make sure that sunflower seeds are sold in bulk, by weight, instead of by count in thousands of seeds. If high-quality seeds could be sold at a premium price, for example, 20% more, farmers could avoid Cargill’s practice of mixing inferior Hungarian seeds with the high-quality French types. Moreover, superior French seeds could be sold on the international market, with benefits to all concerned in terms of yields and prices.

A battle has ensued over the mode of seed sales. In 1986, some of the UCST farmer cooperatives began marketing their seeds by count. Cargill retaliated.

The UCST farmers attempted to get AMSOL—to which some of them belong—to officially request that the government enforce seed sales by count. Cargill, the largest single buyer of seeds, threatened to boycott any grower who wanted seeds bought and sold by quality and count. One of the UCST farmer cooperatives, after trying to sell by count, lost 250 hectares worth of output, amounting to 11 million francs. The continued existence of the cooperative is now in jeopardy.

Cargill organized retribution against the UCST seed-growers within AMSOL, attempting to coerce other AMSOL members to align against the UCST position. The farmer is tied hand and foot by Cargill. Not only must he buy seed at the price and quality Cargill offers, but Cargill buys his harvest. If he bucks Cargill’s desires in AMSOL, he loses his sales contracts.

At a plenary meeting on Nov. 7, 1986, AMSOL officially rejected the proposal to ask the government to authorize the sale of sunflower seeds by the count instead of by bulk.

Not content with this, Cargill’s actions against UCST farmer cooperatives that try to market seeds by the count, extended to a dirty trick of requesting that all sacks of UCST

seeds be removed from farm suppliers' shelves, on the contrived grounds that they violated some conduct-of-advertising code, which prohibits any reference to a competitor without naming him. Fortunately, a court ruled that the UCST did not violate any such code, and that the reference to an "unnamed competitor" was permissible in this case because everyone knew Cargill was the dominant competitor in sunflower seed sales. So the UCST sacks stayed on the shelves.

However, the UCST has not been able to market its stocks by the count. Little by little, the farmer cooperatives stand to go under, and be replaced or bought out by persons directly or indirectly subservient to Cargill policies. Cargill is positioning its storage and shipping facilities exactly as it like.

There is growing sentiment among French farmers to end the "liberal" economic policies guiding the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade nations domestically, and instead adopt programs of orderly internal market organization, and guarantees of parity prices. Internationally, there needs to be a new Marshall Plan—as proposed by French Agriculture Minister François Guillaume—to provide food aid and development assistance favoring food production for Third World countries.

As one grower who grudgingly works for Cargill put it, "If all the corn and sunflower producers knew what Cargill costs them, this multinational would be packing its bags right now."

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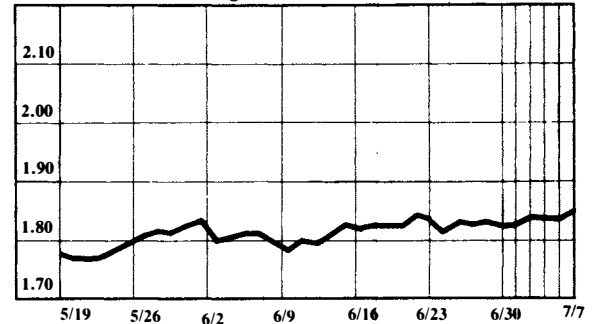
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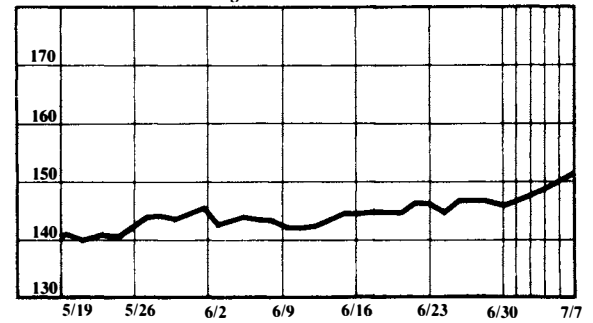
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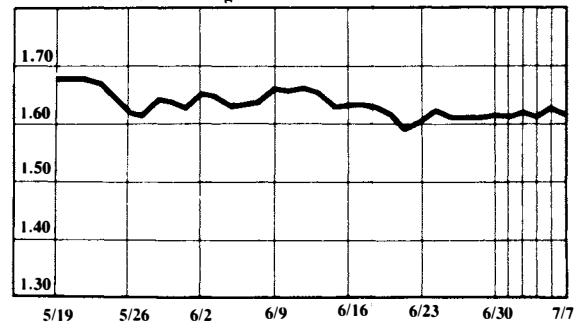
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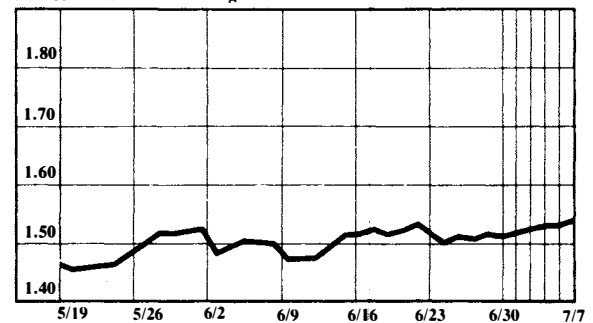
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New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



## Italian firm promotes optical biophysics

While the U.S. government and research institutions have so far ignored Lyndon LaRouche's call to make optical biophysics the centerpiece of a scientific crash program against AIDS, some U.S. allies are more far-sighted.

Last year, the Japanese government announced a new multi billion-dollar program of basic biological research, and teams of Japanese industrial scientists toured biophysics laboratories all over the world as part of a strategy to make Japan the world leader in biotechnology.

Europe has gotten the message, too. The Italian industrial giant Montedison assembled a group of leading researchers in optical biophysics "to verify the level achieved in 'physical-analytical' methods that can be applied to living organisms such as bacteria, cells, and tissues," in the words of Montedison president Mario Schimberni. Although the explicit topic was not AIDS research per se, but "Biophysical Methods in Medical Research and Biotechnology," the Montedison symposium, held in Milan on June 23-24, followed closely the tracks laid out in a two-part series in *EIR* (Vol. 14, Nos. 10-11) on the role of optical biophysics in finding a cure for AIDS.

In opening the conference, Schimberni announced that his company is starting a project to develop "advanced analytical equipment" which would combine optical biophysics instrumentation with state-of-the-art computer technology. "Once this instrument has been developed," he said, "it will be able to contribute to the experimental verification of biological models which are the expression of a new multidisciplinary science: 'theoretical medicine.'"

The conference was chaired by Nobel Prize winner in medicine, Prof. Renato Dulbecco of the Salk Institute in California, who began by building a bridge between his field, molecular biology, and the often undervalued field of biophysics. "After all," Dulbecco declared, "molecular biology itself is based on physics." He was referring to such techniques as electron microscopy, radioactive tracers, and x-ray diffraction which laid the basis for discovery of the structure of DNA and modern genetic engineering. But "we should not look at a cell as just a bag of molecules or a bag of anything," Dulbecco stressed. Instead, new techniques presented at the

conference make it possible to define the state of a cell or tissue *as a whole*. This would be important, Dulbecco remarked, because "we will not be able to solve the AIDS problem with our present [molecular biology] techniques."

The conference proceeded to an intensive review of the science and technology of optical biophysics, with presentations by some of the world's pioneers in this field. Chuck Gregg of Los Alamos presented the multiparameter light-scattering technique for identifying viruses and bacteria. James Fraser of M.D. Anderson Hospital, Texas, reviewed the remarkable capabilities of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, tomography, and related techniques for the study and treatment of disease processes. Fritz Popp of the Technology Center in Kaiserslautern, West Germany presented one of the most revolutionary fields of biophysics, the study of the "laser-like" ultraweak light emission produced by all living cells. Herbert Klima of the Atominstut in Vienna described how he is applying the measurement of cell photon emission to monitor the functioning of the human immune system. Sidney Webb of British Columbia, Canada, an early pioneer of laser applications to biology, described the theoretical and practical importance of microwave and laser Raman spectroscopy of living cells.

Ulrich Seydel of the Borstel Research Institute, West Germany presented a remarkable instrument called a "laser microprobe mass spectrometer," which makes it possible to carry out an instantaneous chemical analysis of a single bacterial or other cell. The relevance of these advanced biophysical techniques to the fight against AIDS was developed by Jonathan Tennenbaum, director of the Fusion Energy Foundation in Europe, from Wiesbaden, West Germany. Professor Bergamini, one of Italy's leading AIDS researchers, underlined the urgent need for scientific breakthroughs in AIDS treatment by presenting the latest statistics on the disastrous spread of AIDS worldwide and in Italy in particular.

The second day of the conference was devoted mostly to discussion of the advanced computer hardware and software needed to transform the huge mass of data produced by biophysical instruments, into information which a doctor could use, for example, to determine the state of a patient's liver. It was proposed that special "pattern recognition" techniques could be employed to allow computers to identify different areas of the biological "phase space." This could eventually lead to a new generation of diagnostic equipment for hospitals and clinics.

The Montedison conference is an encouraging sign that, at least in Europe, the revolutionary potential of optical biophysics has been recognized and steps are being taken to realize that potential. This comes as a breath of fresh air after the mammoth Third International AIDS Conference in Washington in June, which amounted to little more than an expensive display of political censorship and scientific mediocrity. Certainly, the Milan conference offered more hope for the millions already infected by the deadly AIDS virus.

## LaRouche 'bugs' AIDS lobby

*Reality has started to intrude on the fantasies of the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control.*

The pressure is beginning to tell on the AIDS lobby. What with the cases of three health care workers infected by touching AIDS infected blood, a recent spate of legislation calling for routine testing and other public health measures, and the President's limited, but still significant, testing policy announced on the eve of the recent AIDS conference in Washington, D.C., one gets the impression of a definite trend toward an approach based on presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche's proposals.

Indeed LaRouche's prediction, after the defeat of Proposition 64 last November in California, that within six months those who spoke against the proposition would be calling for the same measures, has been borne out in spades.

One of the more amusing manifestations of how thoroughly LaRouche has come to dominate the AIDS issue occurred around the announcement of a study conducted at the Medical Entomology Laboratory of Vero Beach, Florida. The study, carried out under a contract from Dr. Robert Gallo's laboratory at the National Cancer Institute, demonstrated that the AIDS virus can live for several days in mosquitoes fed on infected blood.

When this story was reported in the *Atlanta Constitution*, a homosexual-dominated social service group, called "AID Atlanta," called a press conference to denounce it as a "right-wing scare tactic" attributed mainly to Lyndon LaRouche! The statement was carried on most major Atlanta media,

including a two-column article in the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*.

An even more revealing development occurred around a conference convened by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment to examine evidence for the ability, or inability, of insects to carry and transmit the AIDS virus. A number of scientists were contacted and told to stay away from the meeting because it was a "LaRouche operation."

When Dr. Robert Gallo was contacted about the study, he acknowledged that the preliminary data indicated that mosquitoes could carry the virus but that transmission of infection had not yet been demonstrated.

Interestingly Gallo was one of the scientists *not* interviewed for an article on AIDS and mosquitoes published in the July 7 issue of the *Washington Post*. Subtitled "Transmission by Insects Is Deemed Virtually Impossible," it contains statements by various CDC officials every bit as categorical and authoritative as the statements made by Red Cross and other officials in 1983 that AIDS absolutely could not be acquired by blood transfusion.

One scientist interviewed was Dr. Thomas Monath of the CDC's Division of Vector Borne Viral Diseases in Fort Collins, Colorado. According to the article, Monath contends that mechanical transmission of viruses in humans, the postulated mechanism for AIDS transmission by insects, is only hypothetical and is highly unlikely because AIDS is difficult to transmit and

it takes a lot of virus to cause infection.

This might sound reassuring if it weren't for the fact that a little over 10 years ago human infection by any retrovirus was only hypothetical; that, as the recent cases of health workers infected by touching infected blood show, the virus is not that hard to transmit; and that there is no scientific basis for the contention that it takes a lot of virus to cause infection. Indeed this latter statement sounds hauntingly similar to the oft-heard assertion that semen is a particularly rich source of virus, which serves as the basis for advocating condoms to prevent AIDS' spread. There is no evidence that there is any virus in semen other than that in a few white blood cells which may be present in the semen.

Mechanical transmission of two animal retroviruses, equine infectious anemia and bovine leukemia, is well documented. As Dr. Ricardo Veronesi, of Sao Paulo University Medical School in Brazil, recently observed, "If [equine infectious anemia] is transmitted from horse to horse by flies, why not the human AIDS disease?"

The *Post* interviewed Dr. Mark Whiteside of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Miami, Florida, on the question of environmental factors, except they decided to refer to him as Mark Whitehead. Then citing a CDC study which supposedly ruled out insect transmission, the article discussed evidence for insect transmission of hepatitis-B and concluded with some reassuring words of wisdom by Dr. Robert Windom, assistant U.S. secretary for health, that "we're as sure as you can be in science" that insects don't transmit AIDS.

Obviously only a spoilsport like Lyndon LaRouche would disagree. When reality intrudes on CDC's fantasies, it must be a LaRouche operation.

# FAO watches as locusts hit Africa

by Marjorie Mazel Hecht

After a 1986 anti-locust campaign that was too little too late, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is repeating that failure this year—with devastating results for Africa.

By April 1987, eight countries in West Africa and the Sahel had declared a disaster because of the heavy grasshopper and locust infestation: Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Sudan. In northern Nigeria, the FAO reported that the number of grasshopper egg pods was the highest ever recorded: 1.3 million hectares require emergency treatment.

In addition, swarms of desert locusts are already sweeping through East Africa and across the Red Sea to Saudi Arabia. Larger swarms are predicted later this year in Chad, Somalia, and northern Kenya. In northern Ethiopia and Sudan, the situation is “alarming,” said Lukas Brader, head of FAO’s Emergency Center for Locust Operations. Locust swarms in Ethiopia took over the runway, forcing the airport at Asmara to close.

The United States has the large planes, DC-7s, available to spray hundreds of thousands of acres quickly—1,000 miles per sortie, flying at 200 miles per hour and cutting a swath 660 feet wide. So far, the State Department has declined to use the big planes, instead implementing the FAO’s malthusian policy that has written off Africa’s population.

## Deliberate failure

As I reported last year in *EIR*, it was the FAO failure to spray infested grasslands in 1986 that ensured that new generations of locusts and grasshoppers would hatch out of control this spring from eggs laid last year. By mid- to late-July, depending on the rains in West Africa, millions of grasshopper eggs will begin hatching, leaving just 30 days in which to kill the pests before they mature and lay another generation of eggs. The timing is crucial, for each new generation is 10 times larger than the previous one.

Right now, the United States has committed \$7.6 million to the anti-locust fight, sending teams of specialists to West Africa and the Sahel and sending two small spraying planes to Senegal, with larger DC-7s on standby.

Until the hatching actually begins, the dimensions of the infestation are not known. However, to succeed in stopping the plague, the United States must wage an all-out war against the pests—and this means taking on the FAO on the question

of widescale pesticide spraying.

The FAO claimed in fall 1986 that their efforts had been “successful.” Now they plan to repeat their deliberately ineffective campaign, piecing together international donations of small planes and hand-sprayers to dispense over millions of infested acres.

FAO locust chief Brader adamantly defended this small-scale approach in an interview with this author in February 1987. When told that U.S. entomologists universally disagreed, Brader stated that the FAO preferred a “different approach.”

This FAO policy guarantees the loss of food crops and grazing land for cattle in a continent already decimated by drought and starvation. It is no accident that the worst-hit plague areas coincide with those same areas where the FAO thinks the African population has exceeded the land’s “carrying capacity.”

The destruction of food crops and grazing land by billions of these voracious insects can be stopped this year, as it could have been stopped last year. The FAO simply has to follow the successful method by which the United States has kept locusts and grasshoppers from taking over America’s food supply: careful monitoring using the most advanced satellite technologies, widescale pesticide spraying, and adequate funding to carry out the program in time to prevent the insects from breeding. The United States now routinely spends about \$35 million a year in grasshopper control, aerially spraying about 13 million acres of grasslands.

## An ancient scourge

The locust has periodically devastated Africa, the Middle East, and southern Asia for centuries. Man has fought at least five great wars against locusts in this century, the last major battle being in 1967-68, when locusts migrated from Sudan, west across the Sahel to Morocco, and from Saudi Arabia to the Mideast, Iran, and India.

There are 10,000 species of grasshoppers in the world, about a dozen of which are known as locusts. There is not much difference between them, except that all locusts have the potential to become gregarious when a certain population threshold is reached—swarming out of their breeding areas by the millions, migrating where the winds take them, stripping all vegetation where they land, and leaving one or two generations of eggs behind. Locusts travel up to 3,000 miles per generation.

Their destructive power is staggering: Locusts have a powerful chewing jaw and can eat 2 to 3 grams each day—two to three times their weight. Thus, an adult swarm of locusts can go through 200 to 600 tons of vegetation daily, leaving only starvation for the human and animal inhabitants.

Even when grasshoppers are not in a swarm stage, they can demolish the vegetation. Just one grasshopper per square yard over a 1-acre area can consume 12 to 15 pounds of forage over a 30-day period.



## Everything keeps falling

*For all their euphemism and understatement, new reports document how the continent is being looted into extinction.*

**A**frica has to face the fact that either we act together, or we will all be crushed. If we don't mobilize together, we will be crushed one after another," said Congolese President N'Guesso, this year's chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). He was speaking at a recent conference of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Nigeria's new capital, Abuja.

N'Guesso warned that "in the crisis shaking Africa, there will be no room for islands of prosperity. It is an illusion to think that there could be islands which could go on with prosperity while the rest of Africa is suffering under the debt crisis. There are more and more tendencies for egoism, but there is no other solution than a common political will to act." N'Guesso said that the next OAU summit meeting at the end of July in Addis Ababa could discuss a common position for Africa on the debt.

The conference reviewed the economic situation on the continent, one year after the special U.N. session on Africa in June 1986. At that conference, African governments had pledged to concentrate efforts on developing agriculture, insisted on by the World Bank and the IMF, while the West had promised increased financial aid. Since last June, however, the desperate efforts which have been made by African governments to conform to the rules laid down by international institutions and banks have not led to any improvement in their countries' situation. On the contrary.

Debt service now takes up 60% of Sub-Saharan Africa's export earnings, the Gross National Product has fallen, and 1986 export revenues were only \$45 billion, compared to \$64 billion in 1985, a fall of 29%, largely due to the fall in commodity prices. Debt payments were \$14 billion in 1986. Commercial bank flows dropped to a mere \$1.1 billion in 1986, compared to about \$3.5 billion in 1981.

U.S. aid to Africa has also fallen, with \$739 million promised for 1987, down 24% from the \$972 million promised in 1986. Canada now gives more aid to Africa than the United States does.

The conference of the U.N. Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) started July 8 in Geneva, and the preparatory documents reveal the depth of the crisis. The documents show that talk of a "recovery" is a myth: "The 1980s have been notable for the most severe setback to the development process in the last three decades. . . . Recent reductions in many developing countries' investments in productive capacity and infrastructure and in their expenditure on key social services can be expected to harm their ability to meet the future needs of their populations. . . . In several developing countries, there is evidence of rises in malnutrition closely associated with the setbacks to development of the 1980s, especially among the poor and their children."

For all its euphemism and understatement, the report does document how certain developing countries have

been forced to export more capital than ever before in history—more than post-Versailles Germany—with some countries transferring resources "equivalent to almost 10% of GDP to half of the government's revenues in the period 1982-84." For the non-oil exporting developing countries, "an average positive net transfer of around \$50 billion in 1980-81 had turned into a negative one of almost \$14 billion by 1984, and this is estimated to have doubled the following year."

UNCTAD points out that the drastic fall in imports of the developing countries, by one-fifth between 1981-85, has cost the OECD nations "several million man-years of employment." Exports to Africa fell by one-third during this period, and have certainly fallen even more since then.

The documents point out that the creditor countries and institutions have developed an "international debt strategy" in the 1980s, based on the argument that "the root cause of the difficulties being encountered by debtors lay with the policies of those countries themselves."

The UNCTAD document wonders how "such grave shortfalls in management should arise simultaneously in such a large number of countries." In an implicit criticism of IMF-dictated programs, the document says, "All in all, the impression has sometimes been given that the main purpose of external financing is to encourage policy changes rather than to transfer resources." Indeed.

The UNCTAD report shows that in countries where drastic IMF austerity programs have been implemented are now much worse off than others.

French President François Mitterrand is due to address the UNCTAD conference. French Premier Jacques Chirac has hinted that a major policy proposal will be presented in Geneva on African debt.

# Business Briefs

## Development

### Peru, Brazil sign accord on Amazon

Peruvian President Alan García and Brazil's José Sarney signed an agreement July 2, to promote development of the Amazon River basin. The two countries share a 3,000-kilometer border in the Amazon.

"The Declaration of Rio Branco" reiterates the special interest of the two countries in improving navigation and providing basic services like public health to the population living in the region.

The two leaders also negotiated a commercial agreement to regulate trade within the common region, using each nation's national currency.

## Finance

### Canada deregulates securities markets

The securities industry was radically deregulated June 30 in Ontario—the center of Canadian finance: 75% of the country's securities business is transacted there. The other nine provinces had previously had more liberal rules than Ontario, but now are expected to race to deregulate as fast as Ontario.

New rules governing ownership of securities dealerships will open the once closely guarded industry in two steps, lifting barriers to foreigners and domestic institutions outside the industry such as banks, trusts, and insurers.

New regulations will permit foreign ownership of 50% of a Canadian securities dealership—the previous limit had been 10%. Foreigners will also be allowed to register and conduct what are called "exempt market" transactions—trading in government and corporate bonds. On June 30, 1988, foreigners will be allowed 100% ownership and will be unrestricted.

This new provision gives domestic financial institutions a one-year head start, since Canadian banks, trusts, insurers, and

investors, also previously limited to 10%, are now allowed 100% ownership.

## The Great Recovery

### Allis-Chalmers goes bankrupt

Once one of the nation's leading farm-equipment and heavy-machinery producers, Allis-Chalmers Corp., was forced to file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy on June 29. It had lost money for most of the decade, and ended 1986 with \$8.6 million in the black on \$771.2 million in sales—and that was its best year since 1980.

Allis-Chalmers has been steadily selling off chunks of its operations. The only U.S. operations it plans to keep going are its air filters business and some minor real estate holdings.

In 1986, the federally funded pension insurance agency, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., assumed \$170 million of Allis-Chalmers' pension liabilities.

One major goal of the company's reorganization plan is to convert a major portion of debt into equity. Another is to try, as several other companies have tried, to use Chapter 11 filings to end their obligations to employees for health benefits. This has been temporarily blocked by Congress, but the limitation is scheduled to run out in September.

## Defense Industry

### U.S., Japan to run ASW joint project

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has struck an agreement with the Japanese for a joint anti-submarine warfare (ASW) project. Weinberger announced in Tokyo June 29 that the two countries would work together to keep an edge over the Soviet Union in ASW.

The defense secretary's move is in clear defiance of the latest round of congressional "Jap-bashing" precipitated by the Toshiba

company's sale of submarine technology to the Soviets, and an effort to use the scandal to tighten relations between allies, rather than loosen them.

"The damage done to our mutual security was, of course, significant," Weinberger told a news conference in Tokyo. "We will simply have to try to make sure that in working together with our mutual talents, capabilities and energies, we keep a lead over the Soviets in anti-submarine warfare."

## Insurance

### Property/casualty in trouble, health next

Many property/casualty insurers in the United States are in immediate danger of insolvency, but the health insurance industry faces absolute catastrophe just down the road, thanks to the spread of AIDS, a congressional panel has been told.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners told congressmen July 2 that of the 2,127 property/casualty insurers whose 1986 financial records it had examined, 513, or 24.1%, were judged to be "in need of immediate regulatory attention" (in danger of insolvency) or to be "targeted for future scrutiny" (potential long-term financial problems).

However, Michael A. Hatch, commissioner of commerce and a member of NAIC, said that these problems "pale beside the long-term threat faced by the life and health insurance companies, which must deal with the growing epidemic" of AIDS.

## Health

### House cuts Medicare outlays

The Ways and Means subcommittee on health of the U.S. Congress voted July 1 to cut Medicare outlays by \$1.5 billion in FY1988, primarily by holding increases in hospital payment rates to 1%. That is about one-fifth the anticipated inflation rate for

products that hospitals buy.

Subcommittee Chairman Pete Stark (R-Calif.) and senior GOP leader Willis Gradison (Ohio) indicated they were unhappy with the budget constraints.

"We've been required to make cuts of \$1.5 billion in a program which, in my opinion, doesn't have \$1.5 billion of fat in it," Gradison said, according to the July 2 *Washington Post*.

## AIDS

### Brazil, Britain show sharp case increase

"Brazil is swamped by AIDS cases," headlines the *International Herald Tribune* from Brasilia July 7. The article states: "Brazil's public health system is being swamped by 150 new AIDS patients each month. A year ago, the monthly rate was 30."

Through the end of May, according to the Brazil Department of Health, there were 1,935 known cases of AIDS. There are only 226 hospital beds available in Brazil for AIDS patients, who include 45 children under 9 years old. A special unit has been set up to expand facilities and train public health doctors, nurses, and laboratory personnel for AIDS cases. Currently, there are only 300 trained staff.

Brazil is not the only country admitting fast spread of the disease. "Record rise in AIDS victims" headlines an item in Britain's *Daily Telegraph* the same day as the Brasilia report. The latest AIDS figures show the number of people infected with the virus has risen by nearly 50% in the past three months, to 6,349. Nonetheless, a department of health spokesman in London said that the rise was due to late reporting of some cases, rather than to "any sudden escalation."

More East bloc reports are also revealing the spread of the disease there. Most victims are still officially designated "foreigners," but that is belied by the education campaigns Soviet satellites are beginning.

The Bulgarian trade union paper *Trud* quotes the Bulgarian deputy minister of health saying that of 40,000 people recently tested, 34 cases were found, "most of them

foreign citizens." But the interview was complemented by simultaneous programs on the state-run TV about the dangers of AIDS, the first such program.

"We Bulgarians," says the *Sofia News*, "are not accustomed to getting advice about wearing condoms and limiting sexual partners. Bulgarians still imagine for reasons unknown that they are patriarchally minded, monogamous, and sensible. Yet judging from the number of single mothers and children born out of wedlock, the frequency of venereal diseases and alcohol abuse, it must be the other way around."

## Bond Markets

### Treaty cancellation upsets markets

The U.S. Treasury cancelled a tax-haven treaty with the Netherlands Antilles at the end of June, and sent the Eurobond markets into an uproar.

"It's very serious, appalling, for the government of the world's largest debtor nation, reliant on global capital markets, to do this," a top official of *Crédit Suisse* First Boston exclaimed to a caller July 6. "It's contrary to every move for global financial deregulation the U.S. has made in the last years," he said.

"This move will make it much more difficult for U.S. corporations to raise money on international markets," he added. "There is now an added risk for holding U.S. paper. It is the most stupid thing I've seen."

The Treasury decision plunged the trading price of this \$32 billion sector of the Eurobond market by 25% overnight. Subsequent assertions by the Treasury that it had overlooked the dramatic market reaction are only compounding market uncertainty.

Eurobond traders in London, meanwhile, reported privately that they are furious at Goldman Sachs for gross insider-trading abuse. "Goldman Sachs' behavior has been noted in more than one place. It's not the first time they have done such things," noted a leading London Eurobond banker.

Rumors abounded that Goldman Sachs had dumped large volumes of Eurobond paper the Friday prior to official U.S. termination of the Netherlands Antilles treaty.

# Briefly

● **FREE CONDOM** distribution to fight AIDS in Zaire has begun, courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation.

● **JAPANESE** officials rejected Soviet proposals for a long-term economic and industrial cooperation agreement in talks held in Tokyo June 24. Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kitamura told the Soviet delegation that "such an agreement's preconditions require better political relations between the two countries."

● **AIDS** has surpassed cancer as the leading cause of death among women aged 25 to 34 in New York City, according to figures from 1986 released July 7. AIDS killed 186 young women in 1986, 63 more than died from all types of cancer. AIDS continues to be the number-one killer of men 25-44 years of age in New York.

● **ITALY'S** population will decrease by 13 million people by 2025 unless economic measures are taken, says demographic expert Prof. Golini. The projection is reported by *Corriere della Sera* under the headline, "Mama Italy will have fewer children."

● **TEXAS** thrift institutions are in such big trouble that the Dallas Federal Home Loan Bank says it needs \$2-4 billion immediately to help ailing member institutions. Meanwhile, several brokerages have been approached to channel funds toward ailing thrifts.

● **SEBASTIAN ALEGRETT**, the general secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), declared, "We are going inexorably toward a generalized debt moratorium, at the end of a colloquium bearing on cooperation between European countries and Ibero-America in Paris July 3. He added: "We must plan the non-payment of the debt. . . . The priority of the Ibero-American countries must not be the payment of the external debt, but development!"

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## How Russia's radio frequency weapons can kill

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*The second in Robert Gallagher's series on the latest Russian breakthroughs in strategic weapons, and the threat they pose to the West.*

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It is the personal responsibility of American and Western European patriots, to master the science and technology of radio frequency anti-personnel weapons, in order to sound the alarm for citizens and government officials about the plan of Russian party boss Mikhail Gorbachov and Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, to eliminate intermediate- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe (the "zero option"), and thus leave Europe vulnerable to the latest Russian breakthrough in the development of strategic weapons—radio frequency anti-personnel weapons.

For over 15 years, Russian research institutes have conducted a coordinated national research and development program to build compact, mobile systems to generate millions to billions of watts in power of electromagnetic radiation, in short pulses in the microwave portion of the radio frequency spectrum, to kill or disable personnel and equipment of the United States and its Western European allies in the course of a Russian assault on Western Europe. Gorbachov gave the signal early this year that these weapons would soon be or already are deployed, when he suddenly propounded the "zero option."

Now that the new radio frequency anti-personnel weapons are ready, Gorbachov would just as soon scuttle the "nukes," since their use will only damage and pollute the Western European real estate he seeks to occupy.

The destructive effect of intense bursts of microwaves on the electronics of aircraft and other weapons systems is well-

known (see *EIR*, July 3, 1987). Their action on human beings can be nonlinear in at least two ways. In neither case are the lethal effects based on the global or local heating of living tissue.

### **Some nonlinear biological effects of radio frequency pulses**

Radio-frequency pulses have the ability to penetrate living tissue. Two nonlinear effects have been demonstrated; they depend on the length and intensity of the radio frequency pulses, their coherence, and the radiation frequency or mix of frequencies employed.

1) **Electromagnetic-acoustic coupling.** In this effect, molecules absorb electromagnetic radiation, such as light, but release all or some of the absorbed energy in the form of high-frequency vibrations, which could literally rip biomolecules apart. Since all vibrations are a form of sound or acoustic energy, this transformation of electromagnetic radiation into vibrations, is referred to as "electromagnetic-acoustic coupling." If the frequency of the vibrations is high, they are referred to as "acoustic shocks." If these can be induced in living tissue, they would be highly destructive.

The Alexandrite laser developed by Allied Corp. provides a useful case of electromagnetic-acoustic coupling. The laser wavelength of the radiation produced from Alexandrite, is tunable over a broad range of wavelengths, from 700- to 825-billionths of a meter (nanometers), within the visible

portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, by varying the percentage of radiation that is emitted as acoustic vibrations.

It is thought that atoms or molecules absorb electromagnetic energy in discrete units, or “quanta.” Absorption of quanta of energy is said to excite the atom or molecule through one or more “quantum transitions.” After absorption of electromagnetic radiation, the atom or molecule may re-emit the energy as it descends through one or more quantum transitions from an “excited” state to the unexcited state it was in before absorption of energy.

The transformation of a portion of the electromagnetic energy absorbed by atoms or molecules, into vibrations, upon re-emission of the energy, is referred to as the “partitioning” of the energy that the atom or molecule re-emits in the quantum transition into “photons” (quantized electromagnetic radiation) and “phonons” (quantized vibrations, or acoustic radiation). In an ideally complete electromagnetic-acoustic coupling, all the electromagnetic energy absorbed would be re-emitted as high-frequency vibrations. Were the molecules involved proteins or DNA or RNA inside of a cell, they would be ripped apart.

This could conceivably be used to selectively destroy malignant tissue or viruses—but the weapons applications of such an effect appear horrifying.

In operation of the Alexandrite laser, as much as 18% of the radiation it emits in descending from an excited state to an unexcited or ground state, can be emitted as acoustic phonons. The laser must be cooled by running water to prevent it from shattering.

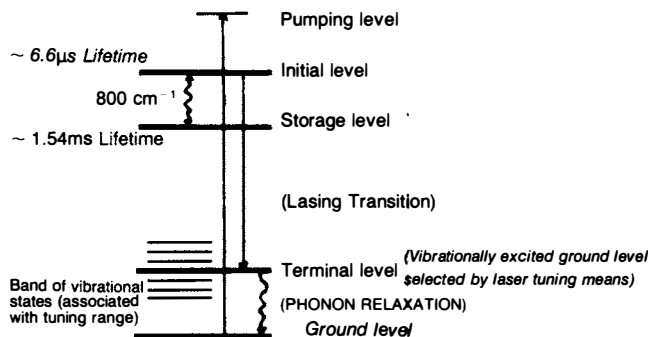
Alexandrite is a crystal of beryllium oxide and alumina ( $\text{BeAl}_2\text{O}_4$ ) with traces of chromium added. The radiation emission spectrum of chromium ions in Alexandrite has a rich “vibrational” structure; that is, the frequency of light the chromium emits, depends on the frequencies of vibration of the crystal lattice of Alexandrite in which it is embedded, and this can be changed from moment to moment by various means, and so one can tune the laser. This is also the basis of the ability to dump as much as 18% of the electromagnetic energy that the chromium absorbs, into vibrations of the crystal lattice (see **Figure 1**); in electromagnetic radiation, energy is directly proportional to the frequency of the radiation.

In general, the richness of vibrational spectra increases with molecular complexity. Given that Alexandrite is a simple molecule compared to biomolecules like DNA or RNA, we might be able to partition or transform much more of the absorbed electromagnetic radiation into high-frequency vibrations, or acoustic shocks in biomacromolecules, because being more complicated, they have a tremendously richer vibrational structure. However, even 18% efficiency of conversion of electromagnetic radiation to acoustic shocks, may be sufficient for an effective, mobile weapon system.

2) **Multiple-photon action.** In this effect, radiation that

FIGURE 1

### Electromagnetic-acoustic coupling in the Alexandrite laser



Flashlamp radiation excites the chromium ions in Alexandrite to a highly excited state from which they quickly descend to an intermediate “storage level.” Laser tuning mechanisms take advantage of the rich vibrational spectra of Alexandrite, to enable the user to select the laser output wavelength by partitioning the energy released in the descent from the “storage level” to the ground state, between electromagnetic and acoustic radiation.

Source: J. Walling, et al., *IEEE J. of Quantum Electronics*, vol. QE-21, No. 10, October 1985.

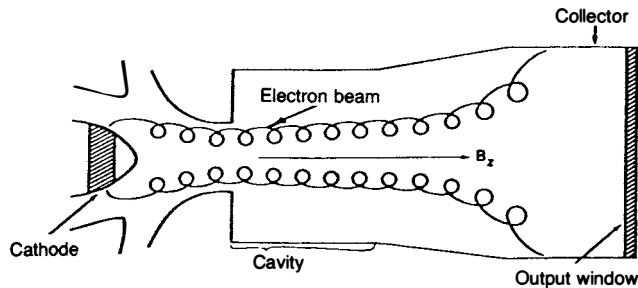
is too low in frequency to dissociate a molecule, or excite an atom or molecule through a quantum transition, can do so if intense enough, through what scientists believe is a collective effect of intense coherent radiation (see *EIR*, June 26, 1987). Radiation that is too low in frequency to ionize atoms or molecules, that is, rip an electron from them, can ionize them anyway, and have the effect of ultraviolet laser light. Such “synthetic” ultraviolet pulses could dissociate the DNA and RNA inside every human cell that they penetrate with sufficient intensity, and needless to say, destroy the metabolism of each such cell.

“Intensity” of radiation refers to the number of photons delivered per cross-sectional area per second. “Coherence” refers to the degree to which it is composed of waves of the same frequency (or energy) and to which these waves are in phase.

The microwave ionization of gases is a well-known effect in classical physics that depends on the frequency, coherence, and intensity of the microwaves. However, like all multiple-photon effects, it violates quantum theory. U.S. physicists regard it as a matter of interpretation whether ionization produced by microwaves is a nonlinear classical effect or a nonlinear quantum multiple-photon effect. Several papers on the multiple-photon microwave ionization of hydrogen have appeared in *Physical Review Letters* in recent

FIGURE 2

## Diagram of a gyrotron oscillator



Source: *International Journal of Electronics*, Vol. 57, No. 6, 1984, page 790.

years (for example, K. van Leeuwen et al., "Microwave ionization of hydrogen atoms," Nov. 18, 1985). As a multiple-photon effect, microwave ionization of hydrogen involves an upshift in the effective frequency of action of the microwave radiation by orders of magnitude. These results indicate that it is definitely feasible to obtain the effects of ultraviolet radiation from radio frequency pulses of the appropriate intensity, coherence, and frequency.

It is important to bear in mind that radio frequency weapons will in all likelihood not be confined to the microwave portion of the radio frequency spectrum. The radio frequency portion of the electromagnetic spectrum ranges from extremely low frequencies whose wavelength is measured in kilometers, through microwaves, with frequencies ranging from 1 billion to 500 billion cycles per second (gigahertz) and wavelengths ranging from tens of centimeters to less than one millimeter. Neither the multiple-photon effect nor electromagnetic-acoustic coupling are confined to microwave wavelengths.

The gyrotron appears to be the most promising and most mobile source of gigahertz radiation across the entire microwave range. In a gyrotron, an electron gun or accelerator directs an electron beam into a resonant microwave cavity. A magnetic field parallel to the forward direction of the beam turns the electrons in circular orbits. Combined with their forward velocity, this rotation results in a helical motion of the electrons into and through the resonant cavity, as shown in **Figure 2**. The rotating electrons emit coherent electromagnetic radiation (see *EIR*, July 3, 1987 for a more complete description).

Russian gyrotron development has emphasized generation of high peak power pulses of microwaves delivered in a single pulse with a repetition rate lower than one per second and pulse lengths measured in tens of nanoseconds. Averaged over time, though they have a high peak power, these devices produce low average power. The Russians have also

developed high average power devices that generate a continuous beam or long pulses of radiation with low peak power, for heating of fusion plasmas.

Programs in the United States and elsewhere in the West, on the other hand, have only emphasized high average power devices. The technology required for the high peak power devices differs qualitatively from the high average power gyrotrons, for example, the electron injection guns. They are not compatible.

As a result, the West is far behind in many technological areas related to the weapons-relevant high peak power gyrotrons, because of the narrow focus on high average power machines.

## Plasma electronics

One of the principal physics issues in the development of high peak power gyrotrons and other devices based on the emission of radiation by free electrons, is the generation and control of intense relativistic electron beams that travel close to the speed of light.

In existing high average power gyrotrons, control of an intense electron beam does not represent a serious problem for two reasons:

1) The beam current is below the "critical" value at which various undesirable effects, such as those of the magnetic field produced by the beam itself, disturb the collimation and self-similar helicity of the beam required for coherent generation of microwaves.

2) Beam generation is smooth and continuous. An annular strip on the cathode (Figure 2) emits a continuous hollow beam of electrons, whose properties are relatively easy to control.

To achieve high peak powers requires high-power intense relativistic electron beams with currents close to or above the so-called "critical current." As Victor Granatstein of the University of Maryland writes in the December 1986 issue of the *International Journal of Electronics*, production of intense relativistic electron beams presently employs

a pulse-line accelerator [like the Neptun-2 reportedly designed by Leonid Rudakov] and a field emission cathode [or electron source] whose surface explodes to produce an expanding plasma from which a very large electron current density can be drawn with energy of about 1 million electron volts.

U.S. gyrotrons researchers have little experience with such explosive electron sources.

To stabilize such a high-current electron "shock front" traveling close to the speed of light, Y.B. Faynberg of the Physico-Technical Institute in Kharkov and A.A. Rukhadze of the Lebedev Physics Institute proposed the introduction of low-density plasma, or ionized gas into microwave cavities to act as a waveguide for the electron beam, and enhance

microwave generation in other ways. Ordinarily, the interior of a microwave generating device or "tube," is a vacuum. Most microwave devices are thus called "vacuum devices" or "vacuum tubes."

Excerpts from an April 1975 Rand Corp. report, "High Current Particle Beams I. The Western U.S.S.R. Research Groups" (No. R-1552-ARPA), by Simon Kassel and Charles D. Hendricks, give a rather precise indication of just how far ahead the Russians are in the area of applications of plasmas with intense relativistic electron beams for generation of short, high peak power microwave pulses:

The most important of these applications is in the area called plasma electronics by Soviet scientists. They credit A.I. Akhiezer and Ya.B. Faynberg in the U.S.S.R. and D. Bohm and E. Gross in the United States with the discovery that microwaves are emitted from plasma exposed to an electron beam. This discovery led to the concept of microwave oscillators and amplifiers based on the interaction of electron beams with plasma or with magnetic fields, capable of high conversion efficiency, narrow bandwidth, and low divergence. These characteristics coupled with high output power would make for superior radar. A relatively large share of current Soviet work in the general area of high-current electron beam research appears to be devoted to microwave plasma oscillators, which are expected eventually to generate  $10^{10}$ -W [10,000 megawatts] microwave pulses with conversion efficiency of 10% and bandwidth of  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-2}$ . In particular, high hopes are attached to the use of ultra-relativistic beams, for which theory predicts very high efficiency and narrow generation line.

Kassel and Hendricks also discussed in 1975 "the evident Soviet stress on minimizing the size of electron beam accelerators," and reported that, in 1972, Rukhadze wrote that electron beam accelerators to drive microwave oscillators to produce 5,000 megawatts of output power, was "entirely within the current state of the art."

## Experimental results

In his recent report, "Soviet Development of Gyrotrons" (Rand Report R-3377-ARPA, May 1986), Kassel writes:

Vacuum systems prevent the full utilization of accelerator power because of the limitations imposed by the electron space charge and magnetic self-field of the electron beam. Thus, to Rukhadze, the leading Soviet exponent of plasma electronics, the term "high-current electron beams" means, first of all, beams whose current exceeds the so-called limiting vacuum current. Such beams can propagate in waveguides only if the electron space charge is neutralized by plasma whose density is higher than that of the beam itself.

Therefore, Rukhadze maintains that, strictly speaking, high-current microwave electronics can only be plasma electronics.

In vacuum devices, as the beam current approaches the critical current level, the total magnetic field of the system becomes inhomogeneous across the beam, increasing the energy spread of the beam, with only a small portion of electrons participating in the resonant interaction. This degrades the efficiency and power [and coherence] of both Cherenkov and CRM [cyclotron resonance maser] oscillators that depend on the condition of resonance of the beam and field. Therefore, vacuum microwave devices are efficient only if the beam current is very much lower than the critical current. The presence of plasma eliminates these limitations. The neutralization of the electron beam charge and the equalization of electron energy over the entire beam cross-section, so that all electrons participate in the excitation of the cyclotron wave, are responsible for the considerable increase of power output in plasma as compared with a vacuum environment. Furthermore, plasma oscillators are expected to be readily tunable by varying plasma density. . . . The power of a plasma-filled CRM or gyrotron oscillator can theoretically exceed that of its vacuum analog by a factor of 20. . . .

A dense enough plasma will not only neutralize the beam space charge, but will also affect the electrostatics of the resonator cavity and, particularly, its natural frequencies. The dense plasma will thus itself serve as the electrodynamic system in which the electron beam excites electromagnetic waves. Such a plasma defines the field of "pure" plasma electronics which will make it possible to use electron beam currents many times higher than the limiting vacuum current and to achieve efficient generation of wavelengths much shorter than the transverse dimension of the cavity. Plasma microwave electronics is thus the means of creating efficient high-frequency, high-power sources of electromagnetic radiation. Systematic experimentation with pure plasma oscillators based on plasma wave excitation and using relativistic electron beams has not yet been attempted.

Table 1 shows the results of several experiments with plasma-filled microwave oscillators. In three cases, results are given for an experiment conducted with a vacuum device and then with the same device filled with a low-density plasma. The work performed at Kharkov, though carried out with microwave oscillators whose effective high-power frequency range is not as great as gyrotrons, illustrates the potential of plasma electronics. The same device produced peak powers two to three times greater when filled with a

TABLE 1

## With use of plasma-filled RF devices, Russia has doubled and tripled output power

Frequency (GHz)	Wave length (mm)	Peak power (MW)	Pulse length <sup>1</sup> (nsec)	Electronic efficiency (%)	Date reported	Principal Investigator	Lab <sup>2</sup>	Notes
2.6	115	10	30*	0.02	1972	Y. Tkach	Kharkov	Plasma Cherenkov device
9.1	33	200-300	30*	NA	1979	Y. Tkach	Kharkov	with vacuum
9.1	33	700	30*	22	1979	Y. Tkach	Kharkov	with plasma
10	30	200-300	15-20	2	1975	Y. Tkach	Kharkov	Slow-wave device: vacuum
10	30	600	15-20	2.7	1975	Y. Tkach	Kharkov	Slow-wave device: plasma
10	30	2	35*	0.4	1975	V. Kremontsov	Lebedev	Terek-2 accelerator; plasma
10	30	60	30*	15	1978	A. Rukhadze	Lebedev	Terek-2; plasma
10	30	25	35*	20	1978	V. Kremontsov	Lebedev	Terek-2; with vacuum
10	30	65-70	35*	20	1978	V. Kremontsov	Lebedev	Terek-2; with plasma
6.5-20	15-46	90	45*	21	1982	P. Strelkov	Lebedev	Terek-2; plasma

1. "Pulse length" refers to output microwave pulse length except when marked with an asterisk; there electron beam pulse length is given. Output pulse can be varied up to about 90-95% of electron beam pulse length.

2. "Lebedev" refers to the Lebedev Physics Institute in Moscow. "Kharkov" refers to the Kharkov Physico-Technical Institute.

GHz = gigahertz; mm = millimeters; MW = megawatts; nsec = nanoseconds; a Cerenkov device is a type of free electron laser.

Sources: S. Kassel, "Soviet Development of Gyrotrons," Rand Corp. Report R-3377-ARPA, May 1986.

low-density plasma than with a vacuum, while maintaining the same high efficiency in conversion of electron beam power to microwave. The same comparative result was reported by the Lebedev Physics Institute in 1978 for a gyrotron operating at an even higher efficiency of 35%. In this experiment, reports Kassel,

A 3 cm gyrotron was excited by a 350 keV [kilovolts] hollow beam with current variable to several kA [kiloamps] and 35 nsec pulse length. In the vacuum regime, a maximum efficiency of 20% was reached at an injection angle of 45° and 0.5 kA, producing an output power of 25 MW.

Further increase in injection current in the vacuum gyrotron decreased efficiency without effecting power. However, plasma filling made it possible to increase the electron current together with output power. For each value of beam current, the oscillator operation was optimized by selecting appropriate magnetic

field intensity and injection angle, and leaving the oscillation mode and wavelength unchanged. In this manner, it was possible to bring beam current up to 1.5 kA, exceeding the vacuum current limit by better than a factor of 1.5, and reaching a power output of 65 to 70 MW at the same efficiency of 20%.

U.S. gyrotron research scientists have yet to experiment with plasma devices; they have yet to approach the critical vacuum current. The highest U.S. peak power device, the one at MIT discussed above, used a current of only 35 amps at its 645 kilowatt peak operation.

As part of a new program, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory is investigating the "generation of microwaves from electron beam/plasma interaction" in a joint effort with a research group at the University of California (Irvine). According to *Energy and Technology Review*, the group has yet to achieve either coherent or efficient generation of mi-



crowaves.

Kassel reports that in addition to plasma electronics and the generation of intense relativistic electron beams, Russian work on cyclotron resonance masers is concerned with the following:

1) **Higher harmonic operation.** If the gyrotron oscillator can operate efficiently at the second and third or higher harmonic of its fundamental frequency of oscillation, this makes possible reduction of the applied magnetic field by a factor equal to the number of the harmonic (i.e., by a factor of 2, 3, etc.). This would considerably reduce the size of the power supply required to power the magnets, and thus increase a radio frequency weapon's mobility. The Gor'kiy lab reported efficient second harmonic operation in 1974, long before the United States. At the 1984, Lausanne, Switzerland gyrotron conference, the same lab reported efficient third harmonic operation at 54 gigahertz.

2) **Magnets.** For large-volume resonant cavities and gyrotron powers, the Russians report that superconducting magnets cannot provide the magnetic field strength required for efficient sub-millimeter operation. Russian scientists are focusing on the use of pulsed solenoid magnets for the sub-millimeter spectrum. They expect that pulsed solenoids will soon be able to extend gyrotron operation to 0.25 mm using the fundamental frequency of cyclotron resonance, or to 0.12 mm at the second harmonic. Given that one motivation of Russian work is to span the gap in frequencies between lasers and conventional microwave sources, magnet technology becomes an important issue. In 1979, A.P. Gaponov, the inventor of the gyrotron, described the gap as a "catastrophic chasm" centered about 300 gigahertz (1 mm). The Russians plan to attain thousands to millions of megawatts peak power (gigawatts to terawatts) in the area of 300 gigahertz.

## Russia ahead in gyrotrons since the 1960s

The Russians have consistently led international gyrotron research and development. Although the cyclotron resonance maser was independently conceived by Gaponov, Schneider, and Pantell in 1959, the Russians were the first to build a device. They reported the first experiments with gyrotrons in 1966, and reported development of the first frequency-tunable gyrotron in 1971. In 1969, they proposed development of quasi-optical gyrotrons.

Although the first efforts with microwave devices driven by intense relativistic electron beams were in the United States, they were not successful, reports Kassel. Only after the Lebedev lab showed how to produce 500 megawatts from a device at 15% efficiency, did a U.S. lab duplicate the experiment.

One area in which U.S. researchers appear to have been modestly successful is in the development of short-pulse, high peak power radio frequency free electron lasers; free electron lasers that produce radiation in the microwave region, are also called ubitrons and cyclotron auto-resonance masers (CARM). Results (shown in **Table 2**) achieved at the Naval Research Laboratory compare favorably with work on CARMs reported by V. Bratman at the Institute of Applied Physics, Gor'kiy, although it is not clear whether the Naval Research Laboratory device is as compact as the Russian ones. Well-engineered free electron lasers operating in the microwave spectrum, do not require the large electron accelerators in use at Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, since the wavelength of the radiation they generate is considerably longer. So far, these devices are reported to operate only at relatively low efficiencies compared to gyrotrons, and this will require that their power sources be larger for a given peak power, and the entire weapons system perhaps less mobile.

TABLE 2

### U.S. and Russian work on compact free electron lasers operating at radio frequency in??

Frequency (GHz)	Wave length (mm)	Peak power (MW)	Pulse length <sup>1</sup> (nsec)	Electronic efficiency (%)	Date reported	Principal investigator	Lab <sup>2</sup>
10	30	30	20*	5	1976	S. Kremntsov	Lebedev
70	4.3	6	5-30	4	1982	M. Petelin	Gorky
125	2.4	10	20-30	2	1982	V. Bratman	Gorky
35	8.6	17	60*	3	1983	Granatstein	NRL
75	4	75	50*	6	1983	Granatstein	NRL

1. "Pulse length" refers to output microwave pulse length except when marked with an asterisk; there electron beam pulse length is given. Output pulse can be varied up to about 90-95% of electron beam pulse length.

2. "Lebedev" refers to the Lebedev Physics Institute in Moscow. "NRL" refers to the U.S. Naval Research Lab.

Sources: S. Kassel, "Soviet Development of Gyrotrons," Rand Corp. Report R-3377-ARPA, May 1986; and S. Kassel, "Soviet Free Electron Laser Research," Rand Corp. Report R-3259-ARPA, May 1985.

## The revocation of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*On July 4, Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued a draft presidential executive order on national security, superseding Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, and eliminating all guidelines subsumed under them.*

*The draft executive order, now being circulated to intelligence professionals, will appear in a future issue of Executive Intelligence Review. It is prefaced by a statement of findings. The statement indicates the reasons that 12333 and 12334 must be revoked, and identifies the most crucial among the corrections to be made.*

*Mr. LaRouche is himself a target of politically motivated, covert intelligence operations conducted chiefly under 12333 and 12334. He has reported earlier, that elements of the Justice Department operating under 12333, have indicted him on charges which the Justice Department knows to be false accusations.*

*The politically motivated legal persecution of LaRouche has marked similarities to the politically motivated, fraudulent indictment of former NASA administrator James Beggs, who was prosecuted by the identical set of Justice Department officials targeting LaRouche. It is almost certain that the Justice Department's fraudulent indictment of Mr. Beggs was the principal cause for the tragic incident with the Shuttle Challenger.*

*What follows is the "Summary statement of findings" section of Lyndon LaRouche's report.*

### **Summary statement of findings**

Under Presidential Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, issued Dec. 4, 1981, there grew up a complex of covert activities which has been fairly described as a virtual "secret government."

Although some portions of that "secret government" structure have been dismantled since November 1986, operations under the authority of 12333 continue. The continuation of 12333 and 12334 must, under present circumstances, regenerate structures incorporating the obnoxious features of those elements which have been dismantled.

So far, especially since some point during 1983, these two Executive Orders



NSIPS/Philip Ulanowsky

*Lyndon LaRouche, shown here at the office of his attorney, Odin Anderson, on July 8, 1987, the day of his arraignment in a Boston court, on false charges of "conspiracy to obstruct justice."*

have been employed to the effect of tending to establish a lawless secret government of the United States. This has made the Department of Justice an accomplice in subverting the Constitution of the United States.

Under this arrangement, some foreign governments, variously allies or simply friends of the United States, have been covertly subverted; overthrow of such allied governments has been attempted, and in at least one case accomplished. This practice is continuing at this time.

Under the provisions for use of private agencies, under 12333, private agencies not under the control of lawful authority have succeeded in taking control over crucial elements of the intelligence and related functions of our government. By the same means, an adversary government, that of the Soviet Union, has been able to transform the U.S. Department of Justice in repeated instances into an instrument of Soviet state policy. This subversion is also ongoing at this time.

### **Soviet subversion of U.S. domestic law**

The most direct track for Soviet subversion of the U.S. Department of Justice is centered today in the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI). This connection runs through channels of the U.S. Department of State and other tracks. Through this OSI channel and the office and functions of Mark Richard, the Department of Justice and elements of its Federal Bureau of Investigation have been contaminated more broadly, and, through inter-agency working groups, the broader intelligence community has been contaminated by the same influence.

Also, according to responsible sources in both allied and friendly nations, not only have foreign intelligence functions of the U.S. been deployed for subversion under the authority of 12333, but the OSI and office of Mark Richard have been operating as a foreign intelligence service of the U.S. under the same authority of 12333. In some among these instances, the actions of the OSI can not be fairly construed as anything but covert operations in service of Soviet foreign policy.

The case of OSI must receive special attention, not only in its own right, but as it has served as a principal point of entry for Soviet influence over the de facto "secret government" which grew up under the cover of 12333 and 12334.

The OSI is one among the outgrowths of an agreement between the U.S. Department of State and the Soviet government, during Henry A. Kissinger's tenure as Secretary. Under these arrangements, documents forged by the Soviet KGB, chiefly through channels of the Moscow Procurator, have been used repeatedly to deprive U.S. citizens of their constitutional rights to due process of law. Such U.S. citizens, accused by Soviet forgeries, have been victimized by the Justice Department under civil procedure, denying those citizens the protection of the Constitution and related legal process under appropriate, criminal proceedings.

It is sufficient to cite three among the notable examples of this.

In the first two instances, U.S. citizens were deprived of their rights, stripped of their citizenship, and deported, without any access to due process of law for persons facing criminal charges. The first is the case of a most distinguished and honored U.S. rocket scientist, Arthur Rudolph; recent offi-

cial investigation of the matter by authorities of the Federal Republic of (West) Germany add to proof that the U.S. Justice Department's allegations against Rudolph were fraudulent, and were concocted forgeries of the Warsaw Pact intelligence services. The second, is the case of Karl Linnas, who has died in Soviet KGB custody after being stripped of his U.S. citizenship and sent to certain death by a witting U.S. Department of Justice, an action of Justice based on unsupported allegations fabricated by the Soviet government.

The third instance, is the case of the President of Austria, former UNO Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. President Waldheim was placed on a U.S. "watch-list," and denounced as a war criminal, with the complicity of U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, and the induced endorsement of this action foisted upon President Reagan.

In the Waldheim case, the U.S. government has officially refused, through Mark Richard and the OSI, to present any evidence supporting the actions announced by Attorney General Meese and President Reagan. The only putative evidence alleged to exist is a report issued by the Soviet KGB and reportedly transmitted to the U.S. Department of Justice.

This putative report is alleged to be a "contact report" filed by a Soviet NKVD officer from approximately 1945. The contact report is purported to reference a conversation between this actual or hypothetical NKVD officer and a colonel of the Yugoslav partisans. All evidence is, that Waldheim could not have been guilty of alleged actions under the terms of his military assignment at that time, and that no record of evidence supporting the accusation against Mr. Waldheim is to be found outside channels collaborating with the Soviet government.

It is such connections among the OSI, relevant elements of the State Department, and activities conducted under 12333, which exemplify the extreme lawlessness which has been licensed under the cover of activities established by authority of 12333. The fact that the apparatus of the Justice Department as a whole is induced to violate the laws of the United States, is only exemplary of the more general malfeasance prompted by, or aided by, provisions of 12333.

### **The Panama case**

On June 15, 1987, the legislative branch of the government of an allied nation, Panama, documented a plot to overthrow the government of that nation, a plot to establish a "junta" form of dictatorship.

The act of the legislature of Panama included the following specifications:

"The conspiratorial group called Modelo, Local Democratic Movement, has been coordinated by Gabriel Lewis Galindo."

Señor Lewis Galindo is a former Panamanian ambassador to the United States. All evidence indicates that the conspiratorial group, Modelo, is supported by the same "Project Democracy" with which Oliver North et al. collaborated in

arranging support for a "Contra" organization identified by U.S. legal proceedings as a circle engaged in conducting drugs into the United States.

This "Project Democracy" is subsidized by the National Endowment for Democracy; it functions with aid of Charles Z. Wick's U.S. Information Agency, and in collaboration with the international department of the AFL-CIO. This "Contra"-linked complex is part of the "secret government" which developed under the cover of 12333.

The report by the government of Panama states also:

"That this group approached Dr. Rodrigo Esquivel, the vice president of the Republic, and several members of the general staff, and proposed that they overthrow President Eric Arturo Delvalle, dismiss General Noriega, dissolve the Legislative Assembly, dismiss the judges of the Supreme Court, and establish a government junta."

Following this, the National Assembly of Panama called for the U.S. Ambassador, Arthur H. Davis, to be declared *persona non grata*, and expelled from the country. Davis had been caught red-handed in fostering the plot, an allegation supported in large part by the Ambassador's own public admissions.

Also denounced as complicit in aiding the plot, are two foundations based in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and the Hanns Seidel Stiftung. Similar charges have been placed against West German foundations operating inside Ecuador.

The use of social-democratic and other varieties of foreign organizations in the manner suggested by the governments of Panama and Ecuador, is typical of operations conducted under the authority of EO 12333 and EO 12334, not limited to operations under the direction of the State Department's Elliott Abrams. The interface between entities operating under the cover of 12333 and 12334 with agencies such as the Interaction Council, is to be noted as of particular importance.

The effect has been, that under the guise of coopting both U.S. and foreign private organizations to assist the Reagan administration's intelligence community, the operations of regular U.S. intelligence services have come under the virtual control of networks of both foreign and domestic, public and private intelligence organizations. Executive Order 12333 has enabled this kind of role of private and even foreign private agencies in shaping the covert intelligence and other policies of the U.S. government.

### **Law and U.S. intelligence directives**

The repugnant lawlessness which appears to be characteristic of numerous of the activities conducted under 12333 and 12334, is in no sense accidental. Such lawlessness is intrinsic to the architecture of Executive Order 12333.

We know of no evidence which would compel us to infer that the establishment of such a lawless form of "secret government" was the intent of President Ronald Reagan, in sign-

ing 12333 and 12334 on Dec. 4, 1981. The available evidence strongly indicates that, in these respects, the President did not know what he was doing, that he was badly advised, and that he was ill-equipped to foresee or recognize the practical implications of what he was signing.

His expressed astonishment at discovery of activities identified in the Tower Commission report corroborates this estimate of his intentions. Had the President ever understood the practical implications of his signing of 12333, he would have recognized, during the period from November 1986 onward, that what Lt.-Col. Oliver North and others were alleged to have done, was already implicitly authorized by the architecture of combined 12333 and 12334.

The causes for the President's probable ignorance of the practical implications of what he was signing, include lack of knowledge of intelligence operations, and lack of understanding of principled problems of constitutional law bearing upon definition of the proper missions and methods of U.S. intelligence operations. In addition to the President's probable want of professional competencies in these areas, the pattern of conduct of policy by his administration shows that the President appears to be poorly informed of the actual history of the United States, and, therefore poorly informed of those principles of natural and constitutional law upon which the establishment of our republic and its Constitution were chiefly premised.

It is an extenuating circumstance, that this latter fault is not peculiar to President Reagan's administration. The tendency to substitute the principle of apparent expediency, and even capricious whims, for constitutional principles of law, has been a perceptible trend among all three branches of the federal government, especially during the recent 20 years or so.

The tendency, which the Reagan administration's policy of practice shares, has been that those holding political power assume that they have the right to impose their arbitrary will upon our domestic and foreign affairs, merely because they are incumbent authority. This has been the tendency not only in the Executive Branch, but also the policy of practice too often tending to dominate the opinion of majorities within the legislative branch.

This same tendency is also evident in a significant number of instances in judicial proceedings.

Our government has been established as a system of constitutional representative government, implicitly subject to the kind of natural law addressed by our Declaration of Independence. The leading explicitly contrary current in law, is that elaborated as the dogma of "historicity" by Berlin's Karl Friedrich Savigny. The tendency to employ Savigny's irrationalist dogma of law, the so-called *Volksgeist*, is evident in "environmentalist" and other patterns of judicial law-making during the recent dozen years or more.

When judges rely upon a perception of some selected agency of assumed "public opinion" in interpretation of law

and fact, rather than using the rational standards traditional to our law, the result is a trend toward the tyranny of arbitrary irrationalism. The authority of being incumbent authority in the judicial system, is then construed in the form of arbitrary authority; in such instances, law, as understood by the founders of our republic, virtually ceases to exist.

These trends within the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of our government, must be considered as extenuating circumstances in judging the degree of personal fault of President Reagan and other members of his administration, in matters bearing upon 12333 and 12334.

Nonetheless, extenuating circumstances taken into account, the following facts persist.

Executive Orders 12333 and 12334 have the clear implicit intent of creating subterfuges, by aid of which the administration could evade or violate the law of the United States, to the purpose of imposing that administration's arbitrary will upon such portions of our domestic or foreign affairs as the administration might choose.

The kernel of this subterfuge, is the effort exemplified by 12333 and 12334, to delimit the definition of propriety to conformity with whatever might happen to be currently established policy, perception, methods, and procedures.

In that instance, the only efficient constraint on making of policy becomes, in our vernacular, "what the traffic will bear." Areas of policy-making are identified, but the boundaries of these areas are defined nebulously, as in 12333 and 12334. No clear principle is stipulated as defining rational standards for composition of policy; the force of incumbent governmental authority is permitted to roam as widely as it may choose, within the constraints of public outcry.

In 12333 and 12334, mechanisms for inserting arbitrary policy are prescribed. In the instance of these two Executive Orders, a few vague words of sentiment expressed by the President set into motion a policy-defining process effectively out of the range of control by constitutional authority, a "Frankenstein's monster," so to speak.

Once policy is elaborated in such a manner, the intelligence community and coopted public and private agencies find a substitute for lawfulness and morality in the implementation of policy-directives so inserted later, according to prescribed methods and procedures. Adherence to a combination of arbitrary perception, methods, and procedures, becomes then a substitute for morality of intent or practice, cloaked in the bureaucrat's all-too-familiar, counterfeit substitute for lawful practice: policy, methods, and procedures.

In this manner, the cloaking of nebulously defined expediency with the mere appearance of forms of constitutional legality, is substituted for coherence with constitutional principle. Therein lies the essence of the subterfuge.

By creating a mechanism of subterfuges for evading or violating the law, 12333 and 12334 established the basis for creating a "Frankenstein monster," a "secret government," which the President himself could, manifestly, no longer

control, a monster which came to the verge of destroying its maker, the President himself.

Similar errors occurred under the administration of President Richard Nixon, as they are occurring under the architecture of the Reagan administration's 12333 and 12334.

Here, in that tendency to place the expediency adopted by incumbent authority above principle of constitutional law, lies the root of the immorality and lawlessness embedded in the architecture of 12333.

The fact that the principle of law integral to the composition of our Constitution is so little recognized in policies of practice of our government during recent times, obliges us to summarize here exactly that which President Reagan overlooked, both in signing 12333, and in enjoying certain of the illicit fruits of capricious desire obtained by aid of the subterfuges implicit in 12333.

The analogy of Goethe's *Faust* is not to be overlooked. The elected official's particular desires serve as the bait. Mephistopheles offers a subterfuge of expediency as means for gaining the particular object the official desires. Or, the analogy of the Malaysian monkey-trap might be used. The Mephistopheles who first appeared as merely a useful means, as disguised as a mere servant, employed to secure the administration's particular desires, turns to his master, and says, like Dickens' Uriah Heep, "Now, I own you."

The drafting of our Federal Constitution, then shaped by reflection upon constitutional principles since Solon of Athens, produced the briefest and most excellent of all modern constitutions. If a President of the United States, when taking his oath of office, were to understand the beauty and genius of that Constitution, this would have sufficed to prevent him from tolerating a drafted Executive Order such as 12333, and to refuse to tolerate the kinds of obnoxious practices typified by the interaction of 12333 with the OSI. It is our belief that President Reagan, for one, lacks such comprehension of our Constitution.

It is urgent that Executive Orders 12333 and 12334 be revoked. These revoked orders must be superseded by an Executive Order whose design is consistent with the implicit purposes as well as explicit provisions of our Federal Constitution.

The Constitution implicitly defines the domestic, foreign, and defense policies in the following terms of reference.

The kernel of the Constitution is composed of three principal parts:

a) The most important portion is the Preamble, specifying the intentions which must govern the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of our federal government in all important matters of shaping and conduct of policy and practice.

b) The second, is the seven Articles of that Constitution, which order the composition of representative forms of self-government.

c) The third, affixed later, is the Bill of Rights, which specifies prohibition of the unlawful practices we had suf-

fered under British rule, and which aided in striking down the tendencies toward tyrannical practices of government under the administration of our second President, John Adams.

There is a fourth aspect. In the body of amendments to that Constitution, there is included the extermination of the institutions associated with chattel slavery, and the later extension of the suffrage. These are in the spirit of the Bill of Rights, and should be understood as integral to the Bill of Rights in character and principle.

Other amendments have more the character of ordinary legislative law enacted as constitutional amendments, than constitutional law as such. Although they have the force of positive law, they have otherwise no immediate bearing upon the essential intent of our Constitution as a whole.

The Constitution as a whole must be read in the light of the 1776 Declaration of Independence. Our republic was established by authority of a body of law higher than that of the law of any nation. The Declaration appeals to the authority of that higher body of law, and avows our nation's rightful independence under the authority of that higher body of law.

Thus, the existence of our nation, the premise upon which the composition and intent of our Constitution also depends, depends upon the authority of the natural law addressed by the Declaration of Independence. In that respect and that degree, the Declaration of Independence is the most fundamental definition of intent of our Constitution and constitutional law as a whole.

That higher body of law is what is broadly known as Christian natural law, as this term applies to the influence of St. Augustine's writings on matters of statecraft, and the reaffirmation of such natural law in proceedings centered upon the 1439 Council of Florence. Christian natural law, as this bears on matters of statecraft, is rightly identified otherwise as Western European Judeo-Christian natural law in the spirit of the collaboration between St. Peter and Philo of Alexandria.

Our founders' perception of such Christian natural law, was most strongly and directly influenced by the form which the heritage of Augustinian natural law assumed in England's 17th-century struggles for the cause of civil and religious liberty. This Protestant notion of Christian natural law was also influenced from Germany, by the writings of the famous Puffendorf, and the more rigorous restatement of natural law presented by Leibniz; English writings reflecting the influence of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Leibniz were significant for our own 18th-century development of notions of universal law.

This heritage is beautifully, succinctly, and efficiently expressed in the Preamble to our Constitution:

"We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the General Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves

and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States.”

That is the Constitution’s essential statement of intent. This declaration of intent expresses and depends upon the commitment to Christian natural law adopted by our Declaration of Independence. In its proper, historical and rational reading every other feature of our Constitution is subordinated to the fulfillment of this intent by aid of the composition of our institutions of representative forms of self-government.

Any law, any executive order, any policy, or policy of practice, which violates the implications of that intent, is an abomination by government. Such, as will be indicated below, is the abominable character of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334.

It is useful to look back to the case of that ancient constitution, given to Athens by the famous Solon.

In a moment of crisis, a crisis so severe that the continued existence of the city was threatened, the people of Athens arose, behind the leadership of Solon, to effect sweeping repudiation of the practice of usury, and to effect other reforms prefiguring our own founders’ notion of principled forms of civil liberty and self-government.

As an afterthought, the great Solon composed a constitution. The argument made, showing the need for such a document, is key to understanding the purpose and authority in law of all kindred constitutions, such as our own, since.

There are rare moments, in the history of a great people, in which the majority of that people is awakened, in the happy words of Shelley, to enjoy a power for imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature, in far greater degree than under ordinary circumstances. The conjunction of these ennobled moments with the experience of crises which threaten the very existence of the nation, is the rare moment in which that people will compose and adopt a great constitution.

Such were the circumstances in which our Declaration of Independence and Constitution were composed and adopted.

Later, as Solon foresaw, the same great people which had aroused itself to magnificent undertakings, would fall into a lower moral condition of occupation with petty matters of hedonistic selfishness and faction. Under these circumstances, it were likely that popular opinion would be dominated by successive, episodic majorities for this or that view, and this all in a way which eroded those precious reforms which had rescued the nation from peril at the earlier time.

Thus, a wise people, finding itself in the kind of ennobled momentary state associated with great undertakings, will bind itself and its posterity to principles of law and self-government which must thereafter be efficient means to defeat the capricious whims of public opinion. This is the essence of the nature and authority of a good constitution. So says the Preamble of our Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence before it.

In the ennobled moment of composition of a great constitution, such as our own, a great people perceives more or less clearly, that the Creator has embedded in the composition of Creation certain principles of physical law, and has endowed mankind with means by which it may act successfully in accord with that physical law, to the effect that the human species is perpetuated, and its political and physical condition of existence improved. If men act in a manner contrary to such law, that law will act to the effect of injuring or even destroying the nation which allows such error. Thus, a good

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constitution is one which echoes such a perception of natural law.

The guiding notions of natural law which must govern the deliberations of all branches of the federal government, include the following most notably.

It is the essence of the natural law, that our Creator holds mankind accountable for the condition of mankind. Such is the duty of each and every person: to develop his or her talent, and to employ that talent in such a way as to contribute to the well-being of mankind within the limits of his or her power to do so. This obligation bears down with extraordinary force on the President, federal legislatures, and federal courts of our republic.

The mortal individual within society lives, at most, a fragile and historically brief existence. It is society upon which that person depends for nurture of his or her talent, and for opportunities to employ that talent for the good. The person lacks the means to ensure that such good as he or she contributes will prosper to the advantage of both present and posterity. The person depends upon a more powerful, less mortal agency for these important things which are beyond

the means of the individual. That agency is society.

The best form of organization of society is a constitutional form of perfectly sovereign nation-state republic. It is perfectly sovereign in the specific sense, that no foreign or supranational authority may dictate the laws or the practice of government of that republic. The only higher authority which the republic allows, is the universal authority of the natural law.

This form of republic must be efficiently dedicated to the improvement of the condition of mankind as a whole, to such effect that the individual citizen, by contributing to the progress of the republic, is contributing efficiently to the well-being of mankind as a whole.

The President and Executive Branch of the United States must embody that view of the individual, the nation, and mankind in their consciences. The Preamble to our Constitution expresses this obligation insofar as the internal affairs of our republic are concerned, and also in respect to the defense of this republic. The application of this same principle to foreign policy is left implicit, rather than stated, but the implication should be sufficiently clear from reading of our national history.

In the papers of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams bearing upon the circumstances and intent of the 1823 Monroe Doctrine, that implicit intent of our Constitution, respecting foreign policy, is made explicit. If those papers are read properly, in the circumstances in which they were written, the proper design of today's foreign policy of the United States is readily derived. That improved view of our proper foreign policy is the proper guide to formulating the functioning of our intelligence community.

That improved view of our foreign policy, illuminates directly the irrationality, and the fostering of lawlessness embedded in the architecture of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334. It should be readily recognized, that irrationality and lawlessness in the direction of our intelligence community's foreign activities must foster a similar irrationality and tendency for lawlessness in the domestic practice of agencies engaged otherwise in foreign intelligence.

### **Command: the military analogy**

The best armies of Western European culture developed a doctrine of command identified in 19th-century German military doctrine as "mission tactics." Through World War II, this same doctrine was embedded in the rules of engagement under which our officer-corps was intended to function.

This analogy is most appropriate for study of the flaws embedded in the architecture of 12333 and 12334. These Executive Orders prescribe the functioning of a command structure in a manner analogous to a military hierarchy, and for this reason they are most aptly criticized from that standpoint.

In the functioning of the intelligence community, the form of a command structure is indispensable, at least in a

general way. The central, although by no means exclusive, feature of counterintelligence and foreign intelligence is the conduct of "irregular warfare." By "irregular warfare," we mean to include all forms of cultural, political, and even lethal conflict to which a nation may become subject, excepting the direct engagement of regular military forces.

Guerrilla warfare deployed by a foreign power, is but an aspect of irregular warfare generally, but reflects most of the features of irregular warfare in other guises.

In the effective conduct of guerrilla warfare, the use of lethal force is fairly described as essentially not more than 10-20% of the total effort expended. Even under conditions of regular warfare, cultural, political, and economic actions to increase our strength relative to the adversary's, and other actions of irregular warfare, should be usually a total of at least 70% of the total effort expended on the conflict. Even in regular warfare, in which all seems subordinated to the use of lethal force by regular armed forces, the irregular component predominates within the totality of effort exerted for the conduct of the war.

During the postwar period to date, the hostile activity of our chief adversary, the Russian empire under its Bolshevik dynasty, has been chiefly use of methods of irregular warfare. In the currently revised Soviet order of battle, irregular warfare assisted by Soviet sympathizers within the territory of nations allied to or otherwise friendly to the United States, is of the first echelon in the Soviet order of battle for launching of a first-strike attack on the U.S. and our allies.

The chief strategic function of the U.S. intelligence community is to wage defensive irregular warfare against the forces of the Russian empire and its allies, as Soviet intelligence forces are now outgunning our forces in this form of warfare.

One of the world's leading authorities on irregular warfare is Brigadier Professor von der Heydte, a senior figure with distinguished careers in the military and legal professions. Professor von der Heydte has demanded attention to the most troublesome problem in our efforts to defend Western civilization from the irregular-warfare assault currently being conducted by the Russian empire. He emphasizes, as all thoughtful leaders of our nation must agree, that our key problem is that of fighting against Russian irregular warfare without employing means which tend to destroy our own institutions of law and justice. How could we win the irregular warfare conflict, if, in fighting against that foe, we ourselves destroy the very system of law we are fighting to defend?

The abominations unleashed by aid of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334 are an excellent illustration of the way in which our government, has acted to destroy that very system of law it purported to defend.

The President of the United States must defend our republic against the threat from the Russian empire, both as Commander-in-Chief of our regular armed forces, and also



in the conduct of necessary forms of irregular warfare defense. His intention in the latter enterprises of the intelligence community may be pure as the driven snow, but he must ensure that he does not unleash the intelligence community as an out-of-control monster which might do great damage to, or even destroy, our constitutional republic.

In the matter of the law of war, Western civilization has made great progress since the 15th century. The modern Western code of law for conduct of warfare and structure of military command is broadly an excellent one. The conduct of our armed forces during World War II is a noble example of the morality of the command structure of the regular armed forces of a republic such as our own. As Professor von der Heydte implies, in the area of irregular warfare, we are still morally a Stone Age culture in design of our command structures. This latter danger the President must bear in mind as he designs the command structure of the intelligence community as a whole.

The perfect congruence of military efficiency and lawful morality of command-structures is illustrated by the notion which the Scharnhorst tradition identifies by "mission tactics." The fact that we departed from that in the conditions surrounding the attack upon the *USS Stark*, shows the practical importance of this principle of command-structure.

It is a fundamental error in military practice, to oblige the field commander—such as the commander of a naval vessel or flotilla—to wait actually or implicitly for approval from Washington, or some other central command, before responding appropriately to engagement by adversary forces. The commander must be trained, selected, and otherwise qualified, to operate on the basis of combination of the best designed standards for rules of autonomous command-decision under conditions of engagement by adversary forces. Equally urgent, the commander must operate efficiently, innovatively, to accomplish his mission under conditions often unforeseen by, and unknown to central command.

The same is broadly indispensable policy for the command structure of the strategic functions of our intelligence establishment.

The key to defining the intelligence community's command-structure is the definition of "mission." Many would imagine that "mission" means roughly the same thing as "target." Perhaps President Reagan thought so, when he was misled into signing EO 12333; if Edwin Meese's public statements are a reliable indicator, Meese would almost certainly be among those who tended to confuse "mission" with "target." Once "mission" is properly defined, the way in which rules of engagement must be shaped follows without great difficulty.

Secretary of State John Quincy Adams's papers on the 1823 Monroe Doctrine point to the proper notion of the kind of "mission" orientation which should govern the intelligence community.

The long-term mission assigned to the U.S. foreign pol-

icy and intelligence services during the 1820s, was to defend a "community of principle" against the alliance of Castlereagh's Britain with Metternich's Holy Alliance. Since the nations of Europe were all committed, by the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, to destroying both what the United States represented and the United States itself, our only allies among nations then to be found were among those republics of the Americas which had obtained their independence for purposes akin to those stated in our own 1776 Declaration of Independence. As Adams stipulated, although we were not physically prepared to go to war with Britain and the Holy Alliance powers to defend the republics of the Americas, we should commit ourselves to willingness to do so as early as we acquired the means to defend the hemisphere in that way.

The wisdom of Adams's view was demonstrated in the instance of the invasion of Mexico by the combined forces of Spain, Britain, and France. The first major application of the 1823 Monroe Doctrine came after Appomattox, at a time when the military power of the United States was the greatest of any nation on Earth. Earlier, we had induced Britain and Spain to detach themselves from the cause of the brutish reign of the Hapsburg Emperor Maximilian. Then, we ordered France to withdraw its support. With that, the forces of our ally, the rightful President of Mexico, Benito Juárez, disposed of the "Quisling" Hapsburg oppressor.

So, during the 1820s and later, U.S. intelligence services worked to assist those forces associated with Mexico's Benito Juárez, whom we rightly recognized as our natural ally. Then and later, U.S. spies worked with the Marquis de Lafayette in Europe, uncovering European plottings against the United States and other states of the Americas. The U.S. foreign-intelligence organization associated with Lafayette during the 1820s, probably contributed a decisive margin to saving our nation from dismemberment and conquest during the middle decades of the 19th century.

Our purpose, then, was to build up and defend a growing community of principle, an alliance of sovereign nation-state republics sharing principles essentially those of our Declaration of Independence and Preamble to our Constitution, a community to become ultimately the unchallengeably dominant force in the world. The adversary was every force which sought to subvert, destroy or conquer any member of this community of principle. We resisted the adversary more or less successfully, and accomplished that result usually by means consistent with spreading the influence of that principle we were defending.

That, applied to modern circumstances, should be the general mission of our intelligence community today.

We must establish a truly professional national intelligence service. We must not tolerate officials in that service who think of their craft as "doing an assigned job" against an arbitrarily designated "target." Officials of the intelligence service must be constitutional officers, the most vigilant guardians of a Federal Constitution they are sworn to uphold.

They must define that vigilant devotion as a mission, in the sense that Secretary Adams's definition of "community of principle" defines true service to our Constitution and republic. Within that broad assignment, they must be afforded a cohering, special sense of "mission" in the sector for which they are assigned responsibility, as a regimental, division, or corps commander practices "mission tactics" in the sector of his assigned responsibility.

The efficient implementation of the locally assigned mission in a manner coherent with the general mission of the intelligence community as a whole, is the premise on which the architecture of appropriate Executive Orders must be constructed. Let Germans describe this, not as "mission tactics," but a term more suited to intelligence work, "mission policy."

### **The corrupting impact of 'pluralism'**

The great difficulty which confronted the late Director of Central Intelligence, William Casey, and others, in attempting to rebuild the intelligence services so badly mauled over the 1967-1980 interval, is that the widespread admiration of the dogma of "pluralism," tends to prevent assigning any specific choice of guidance by principles to agencies of government.

It is impossible to set rules which prevent an intelligence community from degenerating into a "Frankenstein's monster" of one sort or another, unless the functioning of the services is based on very strict principles.

Given the sometimes unsavory realities which go with intelligence work, we must deal often with persons of contrary principles, or even almost no principles at all. Nonetheless, we must draw a line between professional officials of the intelligence services, who must be self-governed by strict, mission-defined principles, and those merely useful persons who base their association with our services' functions on a mercenary or kindred sort of motivation. It is the duty of those professional officials to control the sector they are assigned to coordinate, to ensure that a mission policy consistent with the principles of the American War of Independence is efficiently enforced.

For lack of sufficiently efficient recognition of this imperative, the 1981-1986 efforts to rebuild the intelligence community, failed to build significant amounts of viable tissue, and built up the cancer of "secret government" instead. We have not attempted to assess Mr. Casey's part, except to emphasize that the loss of his services temporarily deprived our government of a functioning Director with the knowledge and experience needed to keep the "secret government" monster under some degree of control. What is clear, is that the President not only failed to supply the kind of mission policy indispensable to a healthily functioning intelligence service, but that the President's signature on EO 12333 and EO 12334 set the cancer of "secret government" into motion.

The President of the United States must never act in any

manner which avoids his full accountability for the conduct of our intelligence establishment.

The doctrine of "policy, methods, and procedures," does not enable accountability, but actually avoids it. "Policy, methods, and procedures," is a synonym for a bureaucratized process of unprincipled expediency. The intelligence officer of each unit is no longer accountable to serve principle, and does not hold the unit under his direction to such accountability in its performance.

The President must assume the same quality of accountability for the intelligence establishment as a wartime commander of armies. He must cause the units under his command to understand and accept a principled definition of mission, and must enforce a principled notion of rules of engagement governing the responsibilities for effective forms of innovative leadership of leaders of component units in the field. He must hold his subordinates to those principled definitions of mission and rules of engagement. It is only in this way that the President can exert efficient command over, and efficient accountability for, the functioning of the intelligence services.

This is the only way in which the President can ensure that degree of accountability which the Reagan administration has professed itself to lack, and from which it has sought to distance itself respecting all unpleasantness flowing from operations, such as the scandalous connection to the drug-running "Contras," conducted under the architecture of 12333 and 12334.

The subject Executive Order's literary style, in and of itself, tends toward the kinds of obnoxious aberrations expressed in the extreme by operations under 12333 and 12334. The style is standard bureaucratic "boilerplate," which says almost anything one chooses to read into it, thus saying almost nothing; each has the character of a self-exculpatory document written by a bureaucrat for no essential purpose but to cause the insertion of this document in various files. The essence of the language used is a de facto intent by the President to evade accountability for intelligence functions. Underneath the mere smokescreen of flowery bureaucratic boilerplate, no strict principle is stipulated.

This very "boilerplate" style, used as a way of causing the President to enjoy "plausible denial," ensures, that by evading accountability, he abandons effective control. By disowning parental responsibility for the existence and development of the infant, he unleashes a nasty, uncontrolled bastard, who may destroy him.

Executive orders bearing upon the composition of the intelligence community must be of an altogether different literary style than those which have surfaced to public notice during the postwar period to date. The style must be one which stresses an efficient service of strict principle, and does this by elaborating those conceptions which embody such reflection of strict principle. This is the radical change which must be made.

# How executive orders set up the secret government

by Robert Greenberg

When, on Dec. 4, 1981, in the first year of his administration, President Reagan signed Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, he inadvertently sowed the seeds for the destruction of his own administration, and possibly the constitutional form of government that has been governing the United States for 200 years. By signing these orders, President Reagan created the framework for a "secret government," operating both inside and outside the administration, to eventually seize all policy control.

To understand how this could occur, one must highlight an obvious, but important point concerning the role of intelligence in the formulation and conduct of strategic, foreign, and domestic policy. Simply put, one can control the formulation and timely implementation of policy, and therefore the operations of government, by controlling the content and flow of intelligence and the conduct of intelligence operations. In this way, a secret intelligence apparatus can effectively seize control over the conduct of the government.

While the press has recently picked up on the notion of a "secret government," this has mostly been misdirection, portraying it as instituted and directed by the President, with the aid of Reagan loyalists such as former National Security Adviser William Clark and current Attorney General Ed Meese. Nothing could be further from the truth. Clark, who, for reasons never fully explained, left the NSC in October 1983, was considered an obstacle by the actual players in the "secret government." In fact, it was not until Clark left the NSC and was replaced by a more naive and malleable Robert "Bud" McFarlane as National Security Adviser, that this apparatus could fully exert control over the administration.

As we shall begin to document, the real "secret government" is dominated by a coherent network of the "right-wing social democracy," whose leadership is comprised of former Comintern associates of Bolshevik leaders Nikolai Bukharin and Leon Trotsky, such as ex-Comintern operative Jay Lovestone, and his close associate Irving Brown. Included in the present-day leadership of this apparatus are protégés of Lovestone and Brown such as Leo Cherne and Roy Godson.

It is this apparatus that has been at the center of a 20-year

effort to overturn the Constitution and impose a "National Bolshevik" corporatist (fascist) government in the United States, as *EIR* has exhaustively documented in a 341-page April 1987 report on Project Democracy. Along with Trust agent Armand Hammer, and Israeli agent Michael Ledeen, they have also been at the center of the "New Yalta" negotiations with the Soviets, which includes abandoning Western Europe, Asia, and the Middle East to Soviet domination.

What then constitutes the real "secret government," and what enabled them to gain control? The answer to that question lies in examining the content and history of the writing and implementation of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334.

## Government in the shadows

When President Reagan signed Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, he laid the basis for the privatization of U.S. intelligence, while simultaneously granting certain networks the power to destroy anyone who got in their way through the reinstatement of Cointelpro-style operations in a form that made the illegalities of the 1960s look constitutional by comparison.

EO 12333 provides the guidelines for two essential elements of the intelligence effort—the conduct of intelligence activities and a definition of what constitutes the intelligence community. It is not necessary to go through the entire 14-page order line by line; it is necessary to highlight key features of the order.

The statement of purpose of the order directs the intelligence community to engage in "the collection of information concerning, and the conduct of activities to protect against, intelligence activities directed against the United States, international terrorist and international narcotic activities, and other hostile activities directed against the United States by foreign powers, organizations, persons and their agents."

This is to be conducted under the direction of the National Security Council which is designated to act "as the highest executive branch that provides review of and guidance for and direction to the conduct of all national foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, and special activities and attend-

ant policies and programs.” Since it is obvious that control of the NSC is crucial to the control of the government, it is not hard to understand why Judge Clark, a factional opponent of the social democracy, had to go, before it could succeed in its plans.

Aside from the use of the intelligence capabilities within government institutions, the order allows for:

“[A]ll agencies within the intelligence community . . . to enter into contracts or arrangements for the provision of goods or services with private companies or institutions in the United States and need not reveal the sponsorship of such contracts for authorized intelligence purposes.”

### **Cointelpro revisited**

Within this framework, the Department of Justice and the FBI, under the direction of the NSC, are given the extraordinary powers necessary to conduct operations against anyone deemed to be a threat by those in control of the intelligence and policy apparatus.

“The Attorney General hereby is delegated the power to approve the use for intelligence purposes, within the United States or against a United States person abroad, of any technique for which a warrant would be required if undertaken for law enforcement purposes, provided that such techniques shall not be undertaken unless the Attorney General has determined in each case that there is probable cause to believe that the technique is directed against a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power.”

Critically, while paying lip service to the need to establish probable cause, the usual strict criterion for probable cause is eliminated, and the determination instead is left to the whim of those persons implementing the policy. Thus, if information accusing an individual or organization of being linked to “international terrorist” activity, “international narcotic” activity, or an “agent of a foreign power,” can be put into the system, and the persons in charge deem it reliable, this would be enough to establish that person or group as a “national security threat” and thus fall within the guidelines.

The order gives the FBI the power to run counterintelligence operations even if it rips up the Constitution in the process. For example, in describing prohibitions of warrantless searches, the order prohibits “unconsented physical searches in the United States by agencies *other than the FBI*.”

The order also allows the FBI to resume the practice of penetrating and influencing the activity of targeted organizations under conditions where

- a) “the participation is undertaken on behalf of the FBI in the course of a lawful investigation,” or
- b) “the organization concerned is composed primarily of individuals who are not United States persons and is reasonably believed to be acting on behalf of a foreign power.”

The order therefore allows the FBI to penetrate an organization and conduct illegal activities in its name, thereby establishing the basis for prosecution of the organization and persons within it. By engaging in “black-bag jobs” euphe-

mistically called “unconsented physical searches,” the FBI can also plant evidence to further this process.

It should also be noted that if the FBI wants to avoid direct participation, the order allows it to hire a private organization to do its dirty work. The order also allows it to supplement its own operations by providing information and direction to a state, county, or local law enforcement agency.

An expert on the domestic uses of 12333, clearly stated the real purpose of this aspect of the order in a colloquium on the subject:

“Thus the word *neutralization* describes intelligence work more accurately than does the law enforcement word interdiction. The purpose of neutralization is to make something harmless. . . . The approach is different in intent and operations method from that of law enforcement. If judicial punishment is not necessarily the goal, *then rules of evidence and action can be more flexible.*”

### **The footprints of the secret government**

To begin to identify the persons who comprise the “secret government,” it is simply necessary to identify the process that went into the drafting of EO 12333.

That process is best established by examining a series of conferences hosted separately by the American Bar Association’s Committee on Law and National Security, and Roy Godson’s National Strategy Information Centers’ Consortium for the Study of Intelligence (CSI), which conferences were responsible for guiding the creation of 12333. A cross-gridding of the participants in these conferences, with Reagan’s intelligence transition team, and those responsible for implementing the order from within the institutions of government, begins to name the names of the real secret government.

In December 1979, with Ronald Reagan already a shoo-in for the presidency, the ABA’s committee under the direction of Chicago lawyer Morris Leibman, hosted a conference on the topic of the changes needed in law to revitalize U.S. intelligence, which was badly hurt under the Carter administration. One of the purposes of holding such a conference so early, was for a specific grouping of people to establish itself at the center of the new intelligence policy that was certain to come about under a Reagan administration.

Among the players in attendance were:

**William Casey.** Then Reagan’s campaign manager, he was to be appointed Director of Central Intelligence. As Oliver North testified, Casey set up a private CIA while serving as DCI. He was a primary author of the orders.

**Kenneth De Graffenreid.** A staff member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, he was a member of the transition team, and went on to become the director of intelligence programs at NSC. He, along with Casey, was the primary author of 12333.

**Herb Romerstein.** Then a staff member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, he went on to head up the Disinformation Desk at the United States Infor-

mation Agency.

**Angelo Codevilla.** A staff member on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and a close associate of Romerstein. Codevilla was a member of Reagan's intelligence transition team, and helped draft 12333.

**John Norton Moore.** A professor at the University of Virginia, he became the legal spokesman for the anti-constitutional approach to intelligence operations as a consultant to the Intelligence Oversight Board.

**Roy Godson.** Director of CSI, he sponsored six conferences on the subject of revitalizing U.S. intelligence. The participants at those conferences not only were responsible

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*Within this framework, the Department of Justice and the FBI, under the direction of the NSC, are given the extraordinary powers necessary to conduct operations against anyone deemed to be a threat by those in control of the intelligence and policy apparatus.*

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for the drafting of the orders, but for their implementation as well. Godson went on to become a consultant to the NSC and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB).

The participants at Godson's colloquia were largely responsible for the implementation phase of the orders. Aside from De Graffenreid, Codevilla, Romerstein, and Moore, who attended all six Godson seminars, other key participants included:

**Ted Shackley.** Former CIA director for operations, who spoke on the subject of "Paramilitary Covert Action in the 1980s," the program adopted by the Reagan administration in Central America. Shackley has been at the center of an intelligence network for over 20 years, which included Gen. Richard Secord and many of the Cubans utilized in the Contra operation. Shackley, who currently runs a private intelligence organization in Rosslyn, Virginia, was deeply involved in the Iran initiative.

**Alan Weinstein.** A professor of history, he went on to become a key player in Project Democracy. He was one of the operations officers in charge of the overthrow of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos.

**Leo Cherne.** Executive director of the Research Institute of America, and longtime associate of William Casey, he went on to become the vice-chairman of PFIAB.

These are only a sprinkling of participants in these symposia who went on to play a key role in Project Democracy. A close look at the members of the NSC, PFIAB and IOB,

particularly after 1983, show them to be dominated by persons associated with this network.

Another key development occurred in 1979 with the establishment of the Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Justice Department. Established as a so-called Nazi-hunting unit, OSI has become the key channel for Soviet intelligence penetration of the Department of Justice. OSI is the only organization in the U.S. government which is authorized to have contact and collaborate with the Soviet KGB and other Warsaw Pact intelligence services. "Intelligence" from these services has been responsible for most of the OSI's key cases.

Not surprisingly, the idea for the creation of OSI came from the chairman of the ABA's Committee on Law and National Security, Morris Leibman. It is also not surprising, that key members of the DoJ's Criminal Division, such as John Martin, and the FBI's Intelligence Division, such as John Nolan, were active participants in Godson's seminars.

### **Oversight and direction**

While EO 12333 established the basis for operations of the secret government, its companion orders 12331 and 12334 provided for oversight and direction of that body through the reestablishment of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and the Intelligence Oversight Board (IOB), respectively (both were inactive under Carter). Both of these bodies were under the control of the same Project Democracy crowd that ran the operations allowed for under 12333.

PFIAB, in the Reagan administration, did not function simply as an advisory body, but was an active agency that suggested specific foreign and domestic intelligence operations to the NSC. Among the heads of PFIAB under Reagan were such Project Democracy enthusiasts as David Abshire, from Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Leo Cherne.

The IOB's function was to investigate and report to the President any activities conducted by the intelligence community that might be in violation of the Constitution, federal laws, executive orders, and presidential directives. But, as already documented in an *EIR* article by Jeffrey Steinberg (July 19, 1987), it was IOB's personnel, such as the University of Virginia's John Norton Moore, who were crucial in not only interpreting the law to suit their needs, but who actually helped draft the gameplan for the effective privatization of policy.

At a March 4-5, 1983 conference on "Special Operations in U.S. Strategy," sponsored by the National Strategy Information Center and National Defense University, Moore, along with former CIA official Douglas Blaufarb, urged that a new "bureaucratic nerve center," housed at the NSC, be set up to enable the effective implementation of the Central American mission, particularly the Contra policy.

One attendee at that conference stated that the objective of that policy was "privatizing the Reagan Doctrine." Another attendee at that session was a young major from the NSC staff, Oliver North.

## Is Moscow's new diplomacy really puzzling?

by Criton Zoakos

Following the June 25-26 Plenary meeting of the Soviet Central Committee, we have had numerous fine examples of Moscow's "New foreign policy philosophy," two of which are of striking, but characteristic barbarity. One is the brutal treatment of West German President Richard von Weizsäcker while on official state visit to Moscow; the second is the treatment of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the hands of Soviet Ambassador to Washington Yuri Dubinin. Both Shultz and von Weizsäcker, the latest victims of Soviet brutality, are devout proponents of policies of appeasement and capitulation to Moscow.

What Moscow does to its appeasers should be instructive—both to them and to the rest of us. President von Weizsäcker, from July 6 to 10, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union, attempting to proclaim the new era of friendship and cooperation between the German and the Russian people. He foolishly praised Gorbachov and his "new leadership," and made other embarrassing statements of propitiation. In return, he was treated with the worst contempt any satrap has ever suffered in the hands of his sovereign. General Secretary Gorbachov lectured him on the evils of speaking about German unity; Soviet President Andrei Gromyko, at the state banquet, handed von Weizsäcker a list of names which, Gromyko said, was of persons who were war criminals that Germany should extradite to the Soviet Union; the Russian newspapers incessantly lectured von Weizsäcker on the importance of upholding treaty obligations—perhaps an allusion to the Hitler-Stalin Pact. The question arose: Since, according to law, the Federal Republic of Germany cannot

extradite its nationals for real or alleged war crimes, but must try them at home, since Gromyko knew that such extraditions would be illegal, why did he make his demand? And since most of the names on his list were names of persons either dead or already tried in German courts, why, then, the request? And, why, indeed, the sonorous publicity given it by the Russian newspapers?

Very simply, Moscow wanted to humiliate in public, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The second noticeable case of Russia's brutality toward its friends: On July 10, after weeks of absence, Soviet Ambassador to Washington Yuri Dubinin returned to Washington to meet with George Shultz. This was the ambassador's first meeting with the Secretary since the conclusion of the so-called historical Central Committee Plenum, in which, if the *New York Times* is to be believed, capitalist restoration was virtually imposed on Russia by the "Gorbachov revolution."

According to press spokesman Charles Redman, the State Department was very disappointed with the July 10 Shultz-Dubinin meeting. The disappointment stems from the fact that Dubinin "repeated unacceptable parts of the Soviet positions in the Geneva talks," and, also, that he failed to respond to the State Department's invitation for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to come to Washington in order to arrange for an actual summit meeting this year, in which President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov are to sign a Euromissile arms treaty. The State Department, following the Shultz-Dubinin meeting, has found the Rus-

sians "noticeably less willing to make progress in detailed discussions of the Euromissile treaty."

Widely discussed among increasingly nervous State Department bureaucrats is the question of "why" the Russians are moving to brutalize such public figures as Shultz and von Weizsäcker, who have been so useful in promoting Soviet-sponsored, supported, or authored policies. A more discussed question is: Why are the Soviets moving away from arms control, and away from the prospect of a Reagan-Gorbachov summit? These questions, of course, hold fascination only among those in the foreign policy officialdom who have believed the great propaganda myth of Gorbachov's "restructuring" policies. Secretary Shultz was one of the few cabinet members who, speaking on the record, welcomed Gorbachov's *perestroika* as a harbinger of peace and greater East-West cooperation. Those who, like the *EIR*, have seen in *perestroika* nothing but the continuing aggressive war drive of the Soviet economy under Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov's plan, saw nothing strange in Moscow's treatment of Weizsäcker and Shultz, and therefore did not ask the question "why." Those who are asking why the Soviets are behaving so brutally, are simply reflecting Shultz's mistaken perceptions of *perestroika*. If one rejects the Secretary's rose-colored glasses and sees the Soviet war mobilization as what it is, one would not be surprised by Moscow's brutal actions.

### **Will there be a Reagan-Gorbachov summit?**

Despite the fact that Moscow kicking its friends in the teeth should not be viewed, as a matter of principle, as a departure from policy, there has been a certain shift of emphasis in Soviet tactics, which merits a certain attention. Until recently, Moscow's tactical attitude toward the West was to try and produce a U.S. withdrawal from Western Europe by means of an arms-control agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Russians were counting on what they privately call their "Reagan card," President Reagan's obsessive desire to reach an arms-control agreement with Gorbachov during this year. From the October 1986 summit at Reykjavik to recently, Soviet diplomacy was to a large degree shaped to facilitate the efforts of officials such as Shultz, Charles Wick, and others who, against all sound military advice, have been pressuring Reagan to sign an arms-control agreement this year. Beginning in the spring of 1987, George Shultz and the State Department, with help from like-minded friends among Western Europe's foreign ministries, have been urging that an arms-control agreement, at least on Euromissiles, be signed this year, on the theory that during next year, a presidential election year in the U.S.A., it will be impossible to produce an arms agreement.

Progressively, the more Shultz argued in favor of haste, the more cautious the Soviets became. The question began to be discussed in Moscow, whether it is worth making an

agreement with a political faction which might not be able to honor it the following year. The Soviet leadership, with increasing interest, has been concerning itself with the question of who and what will be the next American and Western leadership that will replace the Reagan administration. So far, their analysts appear to be out of luck.

Perhaps more perplexing in the eyes of Soviet intelligence analysts, than all other phenomena of America's erratic political life, is the spectacular extravaganza of the Iran and Contra-gate hearings in Congress, and the dramatic political warfare surrounding the candidacy of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. for the presidency of the United States. These two processes of American political life, LaRouche and Irangate, are now the central concern of the Russian leadership. These two matters will define what kind of competition Moscow will have in 1988-89, and that, in turn, defines what the Kremlin command must do to reach its objective of world domination. It appears that, at present, Moscow sees George Shultz's and the liberals' faction in the United States, as seeming to be on the losing side. There are certainly questions in Moscow over the usefulness of signing an arms-control treaty in 1987, with a political faction of the United States which will be out of power, and therefore unable to implement it, during 1988.

At best, Soviet readings of the present American power struggle, are very uncertain. Moscow's treatment of Weizsäcker and their attitude toward Shultz's cherished dream of an agreement this year, suggest that certain bottom-line guidelines have been issued at the latest June 25-26 Central Committee Plenum. These guidelines, in summary, appear to be: When in doubt about the political factional refinements in targeted nations, apply pressure on those nations without regard to factional considerations.

So, Western public figures, such as Weizsäcker, Shultz, and others who act as Russia's ambassadors of good will, to the extent that they continue to be members of target governments, will receive the hostility which Moscow reserves for those governments without any special consideration for its useful fools. The treatment of Weizsäcker and Shultz should serve as a warning to others: The so-called East-West relationship is rapidly being taken away from the realm of ideologies, political preferences and politics, to the realm of raw, naked, interests of state. For the Kremlin, the takeover of West Germany's technologically sophisticated economy, is a matter of irrepressible state interests. Whether that takeover is accomplished by guile, betrayal, threat, or by violence, makes no difference. This seems to be what Moscow is signaling with its increasingly provocative posture.

So, the question comes up, can the United States afford George Shultz and his policies of appeasement at a time in which each concession to Moscow brings forth a new, more brazen demand from Moscow? Perhaps it is time for Shultz to resign, as the Soviets suspect he will.

# LaRouche and the European Labor Party take on the Andropov dynasty

by Claude Albert

Twenty people, including a correspondent of the Soviet press agency Novosti, filled a small courtroom of the Tribunal de Grande Instance in Paris on July 1 to hear the proceedings of the case of Lyndon LaRouche and the Parti Ouvrier Européen (POE—European Labor Party), against the Soviet weekly *Temps Nouveaux*, the French edition of *New Times*. A civil suit for defamation was filed last November by LaRouche and his French associates, against the semi-official organ of the CPSU Central Committee, for the publication, the month before, in all nine language editions of the magazine, of a violent five-page attack describing LaRouche and his friends as “Nazis without swastikas.”

The Soviet defendants included Semyon Rostovski, alias Ernst Henry, a long-time KGB officer; Lev Bezymensky, who belongs like Henry to a close-knit group of Soviet journalistic “experts” in “Nazism” and “fascism”; as well as Aeroflot and a Paris bookstore, subpoenaed as distributors. They were represented respectively, by Bernard Grelon, the associate of Communist lawyer Joe Nordmann, detained in Lyons at the Klaus Barbie trial where he represented the Communist Resistance organizations, and attorneys Cohen and Arlabos.

“This trial is a surprise,” Jean-Marc Varaut, the plaintiffs’ lawyer, opened his argument. Is there a precedent? “Not to my knowledge,” he went on. “This is the first time Soviet defendants have taken a lawyer, as they ordinarily are absent.” It is because of the “specifically protective character of French defamation law,” which holds the journalist as significantly responsible, Varaut explained, that Lyndon LaRouche and the POE have come before a French court to file a suit against an article “of great violence, in which everything said is most surprising,” published in “what is called in proper French a propaganda organ.”

Presenting Lyndon LaRouche and his worldwide movement to the three judges of the Première Chambre hearing the case, Varaut spoke of the American politician’s “anti-malthusianism” and “original position in favor of a new world economic order.” A series of associations have been created

in the world, he said, the Anti-Drug Coalitions, the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), the Club of Life, the Schiller Institute, “the goal of this whole movement being to defend Mr. LaRouche’s ideas.” Referring to LaRouche’s proposals to fight drugs, Varaut stressed that these rapidly triggered the hostility of the “marijuana legalization lobby.”

“I know Mr. LaRouche,” he went on. “I do not share all of his political positions, but he is a remarkably cultivated man with whom I have had philosophical discussions of great interest. Although I do not agree with him on Aristotle, I have much admiration for the very remarkable translation of Plato’s *Timaeus* into English which he had published.

“It is from this philosophical standpoint that Mr. LaRouche is opposed to religious Zionism,” Varaut explained. “What has led him to oppose certain decisions or political initiatives of the Israeli state has nothing to do with anti-Semitism, which is contrary to the philosophical convictions expressed by Mr. LaRouche,” he said, referring the judges to an article by the plaintiff published in *Nouvelle Solidarité* of Oct. 29, 1979, under the title “My Policy toward Judaism and Zionism.”

In 1982, Lyndon LaRouche was led to “violently oppose Soviet policy and took a stand in favor of the new anti-missile weapons,” Varaut continued. “And it was immediately after that, in 1983-84, that he became the target of repeated attacks in the Soviet press: For example, on Nov. 15, 1983, *Izvestia* called LaRouche’s associates “troglodytes”; on March 12, 1984, the same publication described them as “neo-fascists” led by a “Führer” and “using the methods of the Italian Black-shirts and the German Nazis”; on April 6, 1984, *Pravda* described an FEF conference in Paris on beam weapons as a “colloquium of murderers” and “cannibals”; on Sept. 30, 1986, *Sovetskaya Kultura* wrote that “the LaRouchists had contact with the Ku Klux Klan and the American neo-Nazis.”

## A ‘world system of slander repetition’

Such “belated” attacks—the Soviets, prior to LaRouche’s campaign for the Strategic Defense Initiative, had



shown interest in the FEF's work on laser research and in the "LaRouche-Riemann" econometric model—occurred "at a politically coherent time," said Jean-Marc Varaut. These attacks are propagated via the Soviets' "satellites," "transmission belts," by "the fellow travelers," and "those who do not even know that they are traveling." This "world system of repetition" was used after the murder of Olof Palme, when the rumor was put out internationally that the POE was behind the killing.

And yet, Varaut underlined, "French justice had put order" into all of that, with a number of rulings, over the past five years, condemning the authors of similar slanders against the LaRouche movement, as, for example, in cases pitting the latter against the *International Herald Tribune*, Dr. Claude Olievenstein, or the weekly *L'Événement du Jeudi*. Similar rulings have been made by West German courts over the same type of slanders, such as against *Der Spiegel*, the WDR radio-TV channel, or a journalist, Paul Langenberg, whom the Soviets cite as a source, and whom the Aachen court reproached with "not having done serious research" on the POE before writing on it.

The defendants, Varaut then said, are accusing Mr. LaRouche of "nit-picking" and suing all the press around. Proof that it is not true, said the plaintiffs' counsel, is that when an article is published which is "severe, critical, even hostile but objective and not going overboard by distorting the facts," such as that published by B. Brigouleix in *Le Monde* of April 16, 1986, the POE does not sue the publication, nor does it demand a retraction. "I have had the opportunity to see," Varaut reported bitterly, "the use which the Soviets make of 'nit-picking neurosis' when that term was applied to Leonid Plyouch, whom I went to Kiev to defend."

The adversaries, trying to "dodge the debate," claim that the POE in France lacks standing to sue them because, as such, it is not affected by the *New Times* attack, contrary to the European Labor Parties in Sweden and West Germany and organizations associated with LaRouche in the United States. But, Varaut underlined, "The POE exists as a movement inspired by Mr. LaRouche's ideas, and it is these ideas which are being put on trial and which mean that the POE must be considered as a single movement." Mr. LaRouche's lawyer also noted that, despite the Soviets' claim, his client was personally targeted by the slander and therefore had standing to sue for damages.

### **The Platonic 'golden thread'**

Returning to the issues of the debate, Varaut declared that "the facts" of which Mr. LaRouche and his movement are accused, "have never been proved." Lyndon LaRouche is said to have denied the existence of the Nazi Holocaust. To this, Varaut answered by quoting John Weber, a leading member of the Jewish community in California, saying, in a speech he gave at a founding conference of the Club of Life in 1982, that "Lyndon LaRouche and his organization, a

gathering of Jews and Christians, have done more to explain, elucidate, and keep alive the memory of the Hitlerian holocaust in the non-Jewish world than the Jews themselves."

LaRouche is accused of racism in that he would call for a "golden race." In fact, Varaut explained, "he is alluding to the golden, silver, and bronze souls as Plato defined them," and he is also referring to the Platonic notion of the "golden thread," found in Plato's *Republic*, "the golden thread which everyone weaves, in different ways, throughout one's existence, and which represents the highest praise of the human individual."

Concerning the charge of "Nazism," Varaut referred the judges to the speech which Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, head of a Resistance network during World War II, gave on "The Myth of Hitler's Legal Seizure of Power" at the Club of Life conference in Paris in February 1983. "This is the same Marie-Madeleine Fourcade," said Varaut to the judges, "whose recent testimony at the Barbie trial in Lyons, moved me as it must have moved you." But "one is always somebody's fascist in the Soviets' eyes," he added, "even if, for that, they rely on the writings of a journalist like Dennis King, which have twice been ruled against in West Germany."

"One cannot help noticing that there is a strange conjunction between the advocates of drug decriminalization and the Soviets of *New Times*," Varaut went on. "Both are engaged in the same campaign of systematic libel against Mr. LaRouche."

To illustrate the Soviets' method of slander-by-amalgamation, the plaintiffs' lawyer came back several times to the virulent assertions of Ernst Henry, who called the LaRouche movement a "typical product" of the CIA "used for subversion operations, including terrorist ones," and surrounded by "fascist parasites."

Varaut concluded by calling on the Court to judge the article as libelous, to condemn the authors to substantial damages and order them to publish the ruling in two French national dailies. If the Soviets comply, Varaut added wryly, maybe this will be a sign of "New Times."

### **The cost of attacking the Soviets and the KGB**

In the name of the defendant journalists and editors of *New Times*, Nordmann's associate Grelon started his argument with a revealing admission: The incriminated article, he said, is "an answer to the extremely numerous and violent attacks Mr. LaRouche has been launching against the Soviet Union, the KGB, and some important Soviet personalities since 1979." *New Times* is not the "initiator" of articles hostile to Lyndon LaRouche, and in fact, according to Grelon, the Soviet publication has "only taken him on in a moderate fashion compared to a number of assertions published in the Western press."

The Soviets' lawyer, as examples of such attacks, mentioned that according to the "LaRouche organization," "the

AIDS virus could have come out of a Soviet laboratory with the aim of destroying the West"; "Since 1967, Yuri Andropov, then head of the KGB, has been pulling the strings of world terrorism"; Khomeini was "put in power by KGB agent Kim Philby"; and "Khrushchev congratulated Mao Zedong for having weakened the American army in Vietnam with drugs."

LaRouche, said Grelon, "is trying to use the legal system to make credible the idea that he is a serious party." His claim to represent the POE in different countries proves that he admits, Grelon argued shamelessly, that he is not only the "thinker" behind these parties, but that "the POE does not function according to a democratic principle." Thus, said the Soviets' attorney, "since LaRouche decides and the POE implements," this means that LaRouche is indeed a "Führer" in Germany, "Führer being the exact translation into German of the English term leader."

What is LaRouche's method? According to the Communist lawyer, using typical Stalinist sophisms, it involves first "constant defamation." The victims of this defamation: British peacenik "Emma Rothschild and her father" Lord Rothschild, "accused of being KGB agents"; *High Times* writer Dennis King, accused of being an agent of the "drug lobby" along with American journalist Mark Nykanen; German Green leader Petra Kelly, characterized as a "dirty whore"; "Jewish organizations," accused of being "foreign agents"; the "IMF," accused of "killing more people than Adolf Hitler"; Prince Charles, a "degenerate." While certain paranoids are harmless, said the Communist lawyer, LaRouche is "dangerous" because he seeks to "play a role in world society" and desires to "govern the world."

LaRouche, Grelon had the gall to assert, "ceaselessly sues the Western press" because in "his system freedom of speech is denied." "The right to criticize, to make value judgments, must be fully exercised," said the Soviets' lawyer. Grelon called upon the French court to be inspired not by French law, which delimits the freedom to slander, but by German and American common law, which recognize the notion of "value judgments" and "honest opinions." In short, statements that a French court would judge as libelous in the absence of proof of their veracity, should be treated as an irreproachable "value judgment." The Soviet defendants went further, claiming that the statements made in *New Times* were not merely honest opinion but truthful! Hence their misuse of a 1980 New York Supreme Court ruling which refused to characterize Anti-Defamation League allegations that LaRouche is anti-Semitic as slander: The Soviets grossly distorted even this, claiming that the New York Court ruled that LaRouche is anti-Semitic, although in two previous cases, French courts have ruled that this was not the conclusion reached in that case, and could not, in any case, have any bearing on the question of proof.

Grelon then plunged into a diatribe made of fallacies of composition, quotations out of context—sometimes quoting

only a couple of words!—to make his case: "LaRouche uses the mask of anti-Zionism as a necessary cover for anti-Semitism. . . . Like all anti-Semites, LaRouche has his 'good Jews' . . . all of the characteristics of anti-Semitic prose can be found here." After quoting Goebbels (in the only full-length quote of his entire diatribe) the lawyer for the most anti-Semitic country in the world today, called upon the French court to actually define LaRouche as an anti-Semite.

Furthermore, said Grelon, "the word Nazi is considered slanderous" but "I am not certain that it is." Perhaps it were better to consider it as a "value judgment," as is often the case in the use of the word "fascist," rather than a statement about a precise act. In the *New Times* article, Grelon said absurdly, LaRouche "is not identified as a Nazi in the Hitlerian sense," although such a comparison "would be appropriate given LaRouche's totalitarian politics." There is no charge of a specific act, and the "worrying practices of LaRouche" provide an excuse, that "of truth," to the defendants.

"Ideology is the essential element of totalitarianism and fascism," said Grelon. "With LaRouche it is founded on paranoid delirium, megalomania, in which a closed system is built in which all adversaries are necessarily enemies. That is the same as Nazi ideology." The idea of "supermen," the "cult of the chief" are fundamental elements of his ideology and that of "the fascists who surround him." Other characteristics of "Nazism": "violence" and the "will to eliminate his adversaries," to "name names."

Then, in a great display of confusion, Grelon affirmed that the "Golden Souls" mentioned in LaRouche's writings are references to the "Greek myth of the Golden Race" to "justify a particular elite." "This Greek myth is not a Platonic myth but a Hesiodic, pre-Socratic myth aimed at explaining the relations between heroes and men and how the cycle of time intervenes into human affairs." Having said this, Grelon went on to attack the "remarkable intellectual mixture of LaRouche who references Plato, Leibniz, St. Augustine, and Charlemagne."

Further, it is not libelous to say that "a member of the POE was arrested in Sweden because he was suspected of assassinating Olof Palme." After all, "mentally unbalanced people commit criminal acts in all parties. . . ." Using his by-now evident implacable logic, Grelon added: If neo-Nazi provocateurs tried to infiltrate the Swedish POE, as the POE claims, this proves—does it not?—that "the party's ideas attract neo-Nazis."

Lawyer Arlabos, representing one of the distributors of *New Times*, the *Livre du Maison 'Etranger*, argued that it should be removed as a defendant given that the article's authors were represented. Although it appears in bold type in all issues of *New Times* that "*New Times* is distributed worldwide by Aeroflot," the lawyer for Aeroflot, Mr. Cohen, argued that there was "no proof" that Aeroflot actually distributed this specific issue.

The decision will be handed down on Sept. 30.

# Turkey fears betrayal by State Department

by Thierry Lalevée

Recent developments are making Turkish leaders wonder whether their country is destined to be sacrificed by the U.S. State Department, in the drive for a Reagan-Gorbachov summit. The issue was put on the table on June 23 by President Kenan Evren, who angrily warned that Turkey's membership in NATO "should be put into question." A few days later, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal downplayed the statement, saying that it was intended to make a point to "an external audience," and that Turkey would remain in NATO. But the message was clear enough.

Among the principal factors provoking this outburst, is the fact that Turkey has become the target of a terrorist bloodbath, sponsored by the Soviet Union, through guerrillas of the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), and tolerated by the NATO allies. Since the beginning of the year, close to 100 villagers have been killed by the PKK. On June 20, some 30 villagers of Pinarcik were carefully selected for their political and social position, lined up, and executed. On July 9, another 20 were killed in a small village close to Syria. Between the two attacks, some 15 villagers were kidnapped and driven to PKK military bases. Earlier this year, a large PKK raid had provoked the Turkish Army into retaliating against PKK bases inside Iraq. This was made possible by a treaty which allows Ankara a margin of maneuver within 20 miles inside Iraq. But now, most attacks are being conducted out of PKK bases inside Syria, and Turkish officials know that the Soviets would be only too happy to cross into Turkish territory, in retaliation for a Turkish raid inside Syrian territory.

With political headquarters in Damascus, military bases on the Turkish border, training camps in Bulgaria, and an information office in Athens, the PKK is well protected. Its recent attacks are a dramatic departure from previous years of low-intensity guerrilla warfare, and represent an all-out offensive. Just days prior to the June 20 massacre, PKK chief Abdullah Ocalan sent a memorandum to his members in Europe, announcing the creation of a "Liberation Army" inside Turkey. In the previous two months, several squads had established mobile military camps in the mountainous region. Turkish intelligence quickly ascertained that the routes they used to enter and leave Turkey are the very same used by the drug smugglers—no coincidence, since drug-smuggling is one of the PKK's major sources of financing.

What angers the Turkish leaders most, is that the Soviet-created PKK is treated with such indifference in the West.

On May 20, the daily *Hurriyet* exposed the fact that NATO countries have allowed the PKK to operate unhindered on their territories. Indeed, a source of the PKK's financing has come from its ability to impose a "revolutionary tax" on Kurdish workers abroad, especially in West Germany. The West German government has done nothing to stop the racket. Kurdish organizations abroad which oppose the PKK are being given the same treatment as Turkish villagers. On June 16, the leader of the Kurdish Workers' Association in France was gunned down on the streets of Paris, in what is considered the first shot of a war, whereby the PKK wants to emerge as the sole Kurdish organization.

And while Syria supports the PKK's atrocities, the U.S. State Department is discussing removing Syria from the list of countries supporting international terrorism, because of its reported expulsion of the Abu Nidal gang.

## 'Our patience is being tried'

Other political moves, instigated by the "Project Democracy" crowd in the United States, are seen in Ankara as a deliberate slap in the face. In May, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution in recognition of the Armenian genocide by Turks during World War I, while Congress was decreasing American military aid to Turkey. President Evren's visit to Washington was canceled, and now Foggy Bottom is telling the Turks that from September on, "President Reagan will be too busy preparing the summit." The AFL-CIO has requested that Turkey be taken out of the list of the "General System of Preferential Trade Agreements" of GATT. The AFL-CIO, a pillar of Project Democracy, argued that "trade union rights have been violated in Turkey."

At the end of June, the European Parliament voted up a resolution holding the Turkish government responsible for the World War I massacre of Armenians. Motions were presented to the European Parliament, and by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the British Parliament on July 3, urging that Turkey's membership in the European Community should be frozen, as long as it has not withdrawn its troops from Cyprus.

Said one Turkish observer, "Our patience is being tried and our people are becoming very anti-Western." The same message was conveyed by Turkish Foreign Minister Hafelogu in London on July 8, when he told Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe that he could not explain to the Turkish people the difference between the Foreign Affairs Committee's resolution and London's official position.

In this explosive political situation, a controversy erupted over an interview with U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche that appeared in the July 5 issue of the Istanbul daily *Hurriyet*. Originally a 2,000-word dispatch by the Anatolian News Agency, which conducted the interview, its publication was truncated. But LaRouche's warning that Turkey could be sacrificed by the State Department, in a deal with Gorbachov, came out loud and clear.

# Panama crisis at standoff—for now

by Valerie Rush

The failure of the Reagan administration to clean out the "Project Democracy" secret government apparatus in the U.S. State Department and Congress has set the stage for confrontation in Panama, where the meddling of this network could bring with it incalculable damage to the strategic interests of the United States, and to its relations with the rest of the Ibero-American continent.

For now, the Panamanian government appears to have weathered another storm.

First, under pressure from the Project Democracy forces—domestic and foreign—Panamanian President Delvalle banned a pro-government rally planned for July 9, whose leading speaker was to have been Defense Forces chief Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, and whose purpose was to have been a show of popular strength for the government and defense forces. The ban, intended to include the opposition as well, nonetheless gave the anti-government elements precisely what they wanted. They planned to proceed with a July 10 rally, in an effort to present the government with two choices: It could order out the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF) to shut it down, or it could abandon the field to its enemy. In either case, the opposition reasoned, widespread violence could be the result, threatening the Panama Canal itself.

That didn't occur, for the simple reason that the so-called opposition in fact has little support outside the middle class in the two main cities. What was supposed to have been a huge demonstration proving the opposition's broad support, failed to materialize on July 10. Well-armed police used barricades and tear-gas to prevent those who did turn up from reaching the demonstration site, and unlike earlier, there was very little violence.

By contrast, on July 8, 20,000 workers staged a pro-government demonstration, beating the ban which became effective the next day.

Delvalle's thus succeeded in heading off further violence.

However, President Delvalle has shown he is susceptible to pressure. Delvalle first capitulated to U.S. pressures when he agreed to hold investigate the hysterical charges brought against General Noriega by his former second-in-command, the lunatic mystic Roberto Díaz Herrera. He also agreed to the government-opposition mediation of Archbishop Marcos McGrath, one of whose claims to fame is that he signed the infamous "Inter-American Dialogue" manifesto of Sol Linowitz and friends, which advocates "selective drug legalization."

At the same time, Delvalle held out an offer to negotiate with the opposition, which was flung back in his face by the drug-linked oligarchs who embody the opposition. Christian Democratic leader Ricardo Arias Calderón responded, "I'm willing to talk to anyone about when General Noriega will leave, and that's about it." Arnulfo Arias, the octagenarian Nazi and murderer who seeks to return to the presidency on the sails of the U.S.-sponsored opposition movement, declared only that the goal was to "put an end to this repressive regime" and that "everything is permitted to topple" it.

## 'Made in U.S.A.'

The fact is that no one in Panama is fooled by the manufactured image of the so-called "democratic opposition." The documented involvement of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis in the anti-government machinations, the U.S. Senate's "resolution" effectively demanding Noriega's ouster, are part of the story. In fact, the entire opposition movement was forged by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED a/k/a Project Democracy), in collaboration with Jeanne Kirkpatrick and Oliver North's stable of contra-funding financiers.

According to an exposé published June 30 in the newspaper of the majority PRD party, the NED conduited funds, through the Rev. Moon's CAUSA organization in Central America and through former president and World Bank agent Nicolás Ardito Barletta, to set up the destabilization of Panama. Leading drug banker and opposition figure Roberto Eisenmann is identified as a key liaison between such destabilization specialists as Rep. (D-N.Y.) Steven Solarz and the State Department's John Maisto—both fresh from orchestrating the overthrow of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines—and the Panamanian oligarchy's Modelho group, the core of the so-called opposition.

The article further describes how the U.S. State Department, through the Agency for International Development (AID), funneled money through the Social Sciences Institute in Panama (identified two months ago by *EIR* as engaged in operations against the Delvalle government) to profile potential opposition leaders. Said an AID spokesman, "We sent out a number of letters to the private sector offering general financing for projects that would strengthen democracy." Once profiled, they were recruited into Modelho by Eisen-

mann, after being trotted up to Washington D.C., for meetings with Solarz and government officials, under the "strict supervision" of Jeanne Kirkpatrick. Eisenmann, according to the article, also put his recruits in touch with a group of wealthy Americans involved in Oliver North's Contra-funding operations, who began to channel funds to their newly-adopted Panamanian "Contras."

The involvement of the United States in Panama's destabilization is a matter of public knowledge. On June 28, Panama recalled its ambassador from Washington to protest what President Delvalle called "intolerable interference . . . in the internal affairs of Panama." On June 29, the Panamanian Legislative Assembly passed a resolution demanding that Ambassador Davis be declared *persona non grata* and tossed out of Panama. On June 30, demonstrators stoned the U.S. embassy and painted it with angry slogans. Even the Organization of American States gathered in emergency session to urge maintenance of good relations between the United States and Panama, and to protest "unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of Panama." Only the United States voted against the resolution.

How far the destabilization of Panama will go remains to be seen. What is a certainty is that the United States is a guaranteed loser, and the Soviets a sure winner.

## Sweden

# Soviet submarines spur officers' revolt

by Göran Haglund

For the first time this year, the Swedish armed forces opened fire on a Soviet submarine on July 1, coincident with a renewed officers' revolt against official downplaying of the unceasing violations of Swedish waters. A Navy anti-submarine-warfare helicopter dropped several depth charges and launched anti-submarine grenades against an intruding Soviet vessel in the inner archipelago off Töre, Sweden's northernmost deep-water port in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The periscope and part of the hull of an intruding submarine were first seen on June 28 in these militarily sensitive waters by three fishermen, at a distance of about 100 meters. The Army was alerted, and initiated a submarine chase. Pictures of the submarine were taken by military personnel, but have not been released.

Submarine nets were placed to block the exits from the narrow waters where the vessel was detected, as the reinforced army and naval forces on the scene prepared to wait for a possibly trapped Soviet submarine either to surface or, more likely, to attempt a breakout.

The only way for a submerged vessel to reach the Gulf of Bothnia from the Baltic Sea, or vice versa, to return to the Baltic Sea, is through the passage between Sweden and the Finnish Åland islands over 600 kilometers further south. As this narrow passage is strictly either Swedish or Finnish territorial waters, relevant forces were ordered to intensify their surveillance of this area, too. Yet despite these moves, no further sign of the sub has been detected since its original sighting.

## Nuclear mines?

Asked for comment on the purpose of Russian submarine incursions into Swedish waters, an experienced British officer said that Sweden—whose neutral government is signaling political softness toward Moscow—is an ideal training ground for submarine crews assigned to placing nuclear mines in enemy ports and defense facilities. The mines could then be activated by long-wave radio control.

In the event of Swedish detection of such activity, the

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Kremlin is cynically counting on the Social Democratic government's softness and isolation from the West to prevent any response beyond cautious diplomatic posturing, as the Stockholm regime prizes its "good-neighborly relations" with Moscow higher than anything else. The very threat of such nuclear mines might even, perversely, reinvigorate the Social Democratic appeasers' calls for a Baltic nuclear-free zone, a favorite "arms-control" game played by Moscow, the only Baltic nuclear power.

While this British estimation may seem harsh, it is coldly realistic. Already in 1975, a Soviet Navy captain and engineer named Y. Belyakov had written an article published in a Russian magazine, titled, "Mini Submarines Are Coming Back," in which he outlined how small vessels, difficult to detect in shallow waters, can be deployed to land sabotage teams or place mines in ports and naval facilities. Emphasizing the potential surprise effect of such operations, Belyakov—12 years ago!—called for developing new technologies and tactics for a number of weapons systems suited to mini-submarine warfare, including nuclear weapons.

### Officers report repeated incursions

The persistence of the Soviet violations of Sweden's territorial integrity, combined with the false perception of normalcy transmitted by the Swedish government and supreme military command, has spurred a revival of the Swedish officers' revolt, originally launched after the 1985 reelection of Olof Palme as prime minister.

"We have to assume that 10 submarines, conventional ones and mini subs, intrude into Swedish coastal waters every day during the ice-free season," Maj. Bill Norén told the Social Democratic daily *Arbetet* on June 21. Norén is the chief of intelligence and security of the Stockholm Coastal Artillery, and his statements were not appreciated by the Defense Staff. Reached for comment, Norén told other press, he would not say anything. "I have been ordered to refer all questions to the Defense Staff. They say the right things."

But the ball had already started rolling. Norén's former boss, Col. (ret.) Lars Hansson, 1982-85 chief of the Stockholm Coastal Artillery, stated in *Svenska Dagbladet* of June 28, "I'm pleased to see somebody finally stand up and speak in a clear language." Hansson, who still has security assignments on behalf of the Swedish Defense Staff, said that his personal experience is that if 100 submarine incursions were reported as certain to the Defense Staff by the Stockholm Coastal Artillery, only 5 would be reported to the public!

"The commander-in-chief has failed in his task and role when the extent of incursions has not been made adequately clear," Hansson charged. He singled out former Defense Staff chief, Vice Adm. Bror Stefenson, for "introducing a mandarin language such that the Swedish people do not get an idea of the real extent of incursions."

After the 1982 Hors Bay incident, Hansson said, the politicians introduced a new vocabulary, in agreement with

their own needs to formulate juridically waterproof diplomatic notes to foreign powers, where plain language about how many incursions have occurred in which location was replaced by gobbledygook regarding "possible, likely, or probable foreign underwater activity."

In the Hors Bay incident, Hansson said, success was nearer than ever: "One of the mine explosions probably damaged one of the vessels. Had we been able to follow through that deployment, we might have succeeded." Hansson didn't mention that the 1982 incident, in which one sub was trapped in coastal waters, occurred just as power was transferred from the non-Socialist government back to Palme; according to sources, after a hair-raising meeting with incoming Soviet ambassador Boris Pankin, Palme intervened at a critical moment to revoke the permission to fire, long enough for the trapped submarine to escape.

Maybe alluding to that instance of political interference, Hansson next related a 1983 incident, in which a submarine was triply detected—magnetically, by sonar device, and visually—as it was passing a line of mines. But the military had no permission to fire.

Although varying salinity, water temperature, and a shallow, rocky sea floor combine to make much of the Baltic archipelago "a beautiful place to hide a submarine," in the words of a retired U.S. admiral familiar with the Hors Bay incident, Hansson's statement accurately indicates the greater problem to be the political constraints forced upon the military commanders in charge of chasing the sub. Those political constraints include inadequate funds to procure the technology required for defeating intruding submarines, and also include an explicit intention to "avoid hurting the sub," but merely bring it to the surface.

Exemplary are the words of the former commander-in-chief of the northern Norwegian forces, Lt. Gen. Tonne Huitfeldt, who called in November 1985 for Norway to sharpen its rules of engagement against unidentified submarines in Norwegian waters, and lift the restrictions on the use of homing torpedoes. The present rules make it impossible to force a submarine to the surface, and civilians cannot understand why submarine chases never seem to succeed, the NATO commander pointed out.

In a June 30 interview in *Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm's Colonel Hansson stated that "information is most important now regarding the great number of submarine incursions. There are many of us who fear that they are being hushed up, that we are getting used to the way things are now, and that the information is getting so meaningless that we just accept it."

Hansson stressed that the purpose of the incursions is "military preparations for war," and that "they" want to map out defense installations "to see where to land saboteurs the day before an attack, which is to be followed by a surprise attack." Said Hansson, "Today we have a very low profile. I think that should be changed."

# Klaus Barbie verdict vindicates Resistance

by Philip S. Golub

In the early hours of July 3, Nazi Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie was condemned to life imprisonment for wartime crimes against humanity, including the mass deportations of Jewish children to the concentration camps, by the jurors hearing the case in the Appeals Court of Lyon, France. While this dénouement was widely expected, the conduct of defense lawyer Jacques “Mansour” Vergès had raised doubts in the early phases of the trial, doubts which were dispelled by the unanimous verdict of the jury.

Vergès’s repeated threats to disgrace the French Resistance in late May and June revealed themselves as empty diatribes. Had Vergès, who has never refrained from outrageous denunciation, had access to any compromising material, he would have made it public then and there. He did not.

Instead, he and his associated Algerian and Congolese lawyers limited themselves to irrelevant—and pathetic—comparisons designed to relatively diminish the Nazi crimes. While France, Israel, and the United States were successively cited in this regard, Vergès and his associates failed to mention the crimes of governments close to their ideological persuasion—the Soviet Union in Afghanistan for example, or the unspeakable genocide of nearly half of the Khmer people at the hands of Pol Pot, an old acquaintance of Vergès.

## Needed: trial for drug trafficking

Attorney Vergès’s client, twice condemned to death in absentia in the 1950s for war crimes whose statute of limitations has now passed, had never altered his “convictions,” becoming a top drug dealer in Bolivia, where he continued the killing business.

This side of Barbie’s postwar activity deserves greater scrutiny than it has received. It is a microcosm of the international drug networks, combining elements of the Nazi International (it is no accident that Colombian cocaine kingpin Carlos Lehder is an avowed admirer of Adolf Hitler), the mafia and, since 1967, the intelligence services of the Warsaw Pact countries, including the Cuban DGI. In that sense,

Barbie deserves a new trial—for narcotics trafficking.

Jacques Vergès is himself a case study in the Nazi-communist alliance. A longstanding associate of Swiss Nazi banker François Genoud, who has intelligence ties to both the East German State Security Service and to the Iranian secret service, the Savama, Vergès joined Genoud in defending Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine assassins at Winterthur in 1969. The two are said to have met long before, during the Algerian War, when Vergès was a militant Communist fighting alongside the Algerian National Liberation Front, while Genoud was their banker.

More recently, Genoud was said to have been behind the fake “Hitler Diaries” that surfaced in *Stern* magazine.

## Communist effort to exploit case

For France the outcome of the trial has had great importance: The French anti-Nazi Resistance, after years of disinformation, insinuation, and slander from both communist and fascist circles, emerged unscathed, indeed victorious.

From 1945 on, the Communist Party of France, the Soviet propaganda and disinformation machine, and some of their fellow-travelers, have ruthlessly sought to rewrite the history of the Resistance and the war, oftentimes using ex-Nazis converted to a new totalitarian cause to accredit their case.

Erased from memory and books are the dark years of toleration of the Nazi presence in France by the Stalinist leadership of the Communist Party during the Hitler-Stalin Pact or the covert operations run by networks of the NKVD (the Soviet secret police under Stalin) against the non-Communist Resistance during the entire war. It is necessary to recall Gen. Charles de Gaulle’s bitter and finally successful struggle to avoid an armed Communist seizure of power in France at the end of the war to understand the political importance of the debate.

The non-Communist Resistance became the backbone and the primary force of the Gaullist state in the postwar period. The insinuations, slanders, and attacks against it were and are, therefore, attacks against the very institutions of France.

## NKVD treason and the Moulin case

This is the contemporary issue of the trial of Klaus Barbie and the background to the unanswered questions still hovering over the case of de Gaulle’s special envoy, Jean Moulin, sent to France in 1943 to unify the Resistance movements of the interior, who was captured, tortured, and killed by Klaus Barbie. While it is firmly established that his capture at Caluire and subsequent death resulted from treason, the source of the treason has never fully been established. For decades, the Communists have argued that the betrayal was run by Resistance organizations affiliated with the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS). In reality, unpublished evidence points to the NKVD, and not the OSS or the Gaullists as the Communists claim.

Evidence was provided by an ex-Communist Resistance fighter and historian who left the party in disgust after the war, Guy Serbat, of Soviet wartime intelligence betrayal of both non-Communist and some Communist Resistance organizations.

Serbat, citing the case of NKVD double agent Lucien Iltis, who infiltrated the Gestapo in Lyon and proceeded to betray Resistance networks to them and who, at the war's end, sought to infiltrate the newly reconstituted French intelligence services, provided a crucial indication during his testimony that NKVD double-cross operations had much to do with the Moulin case. Moulin, who, contrary to Communist Party claims was not a Communist sympathizer, was sent in by de Gaulle precisely to put a leash on the Communists prior to the great Allied offensives of 1944. Serbat himself, in an interview with the daily *Libération*, hinted that much of the NKVD activities against the Resistance has yet to be made public.

Serbat's testimony added special weight to the testimony of Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the National Assembly and leader of the Resistance, and of Mme. Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, president of the Action Committee for the Resistance (CAR), who both argued that enemy infiltration, and in some cases the breakdown of individuals under torture—how could it be otherwise?—were the sources of the few, though highly damaging, cases of treason in the Resistance. Mme. Fourcade cited in particular the case of Nazi infiltration of Resistance intelligence organizations to explain cases of this nature.

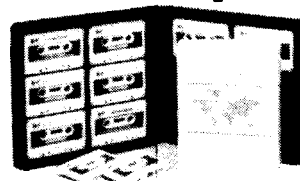
Historians and intelligence experts in France point out that the strident declarations of ex-French intelligence head Alexandre de Marenches last year, pointing to an allegedly extremely compromising 10 tons of Abwehr and Gestapo documents captured by the French in 1945, were groundless. All of the key individuals who have seen these documents and papers, including all heads of French intelligence prior to de Marenches, have contradicted him. The files that were "useful" were used in the immediate postwar period and kept; the rest, the so-called 10 tons, were the daily mill of Nazi activities and nothing close to what de Marenches claimed.

### More should have come out

Unquestionably, more could have been said at the trial. The important testimony of historian Guy Serbat should have been expanded, bringing to the surface the role of Stalin's NKVD; the constraints imposed by the court on the contents of testimony were too restrictive in the view of most prosecution witnesses.

The international press failed to cover one of the strongest statements of the entire trial, in which Mrs. Fourcade stressed that the Resistance was not testifying in a spirit of hate, but rather with recognition of the existence of the German resistance in mind. This plea for a common struggle against totalitarianism should have been better heard.

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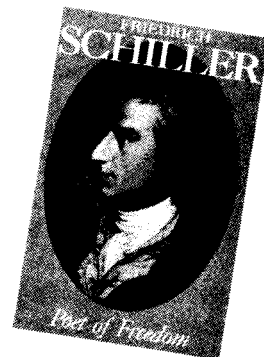
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### Gorbachov cracks the whip

*President von Weizsäcker puckered up to kiss the derrières of the Kremlin leaders, and received a kick in the face.*

West Germany's President Richard von Weizsäcker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow July 6, to open up what they called "a new chapter in the book of German-Soviet relations." But the delegation's groveling before the Soviet leaders had the same result as Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler: The Kremlin demanded that the West Germans crawl even lower, debase themselves still further.

While Mikhail Gorbachov did not take the trouble to attend the ceremonial banquet for Weizsäcker, Soviet President Andrei Gromyko accused the Federal Republic of harboring war criminals, and handed the astonished German President a list of 15 names of people to be "extradited" to the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet behavior was "totally unexpected," according to press reports here. Just days before the German delegation's arrival, Soviet media had signaled "high esteem" for Weizsäcker, whose visit they characterized as "of the highest importance for opening a new chapter in German-Soviet relations."

Soviet media had praised Weizsäcker's speech of May 8, 1985 in Bonn, which paid tribute to the "communist resistance against Hitler," and noted favorably his advice in a speech to German Army commanders on June 3, 1987, to "live without the image of an enemy."

When Weizsäcker came to Moscow, he acted according to the Soviet propaganda profile. At the dinner given for him by Gromyko at the Kremlin July 6, the German President called

for an end to "thinking in military and political blocs," recommending that "the spirit of cooperation" should rule future German-Soviet relations.

He spoke hopefully of a chance for German reunification, and concluded his speech with formulations borrowed directly from Gorbachov: "There is one common European culture between the Atlantic and the Urals. . . . That which divides us, shall perish, that which is common to us, shall grow."

But where was Gorbachov? Was it simply "scheduling problems" that kept him away, as the German delegation was told? Hardly, as shown by the fact that *Pravda* did not print key sections of Weizsäcker's speech the next day.

And on July 9, when Gorbachov finally received Weizsäcker and Genscher, who wanted to discuss the question of German reunification as a prominent item, he took the Germans on most rudely.

It was not through the German delegation, but through *Pravda*, that the public was informed what happened during this stormy session. Gorbachov said that the debate on "the so-called question of German reunification" raised doubts in Moscow, whether the Bonn government was still loyal to the postwar treaties with Moscow. Nobody in Bonn, he warned, should "pretend that Yalta and Potsdam are not lawful, and that there are still open questions on Germany." Blaming "Churchill and the Americans" for the postwar partition of Germany, Gorbachov said that "history" had decided there should be two sep-

arate German states. He added the demand that "some people in Bonn bid certain complexes and political myths a final farewell."

"Maybe 100 years from now," Gorbachov said, "history will decide on Germany, but whoever dares to interfere with this process of history, will face grave consequences."

Despite everything, Weizsäcker tried to maintain a facade of harmony and optimism, when he told the press on July 8 that his second encounter with Gromyko that same morning had been "open and friendly." He admitted to press questions, though: "It is not that easy here, to discuss it."

Again, *Pravda* leaked the story about this second meeting, which had ended with Gromyko handing over to the German a list of the "15 most-wanted war criminals," mainly Germans, which the Kremlin wants delivered over to the Soviet "justice" system—just as the Estonian-born Karl Linnas was given to them by the United States. Linnas, a naturalized American citizen, had been tried *in absentia* in a Soviet court, and found guilty of war crimes; his citizenship was revoked on Moscow's demand by the U.S. Justice Department, and he was sent to the Soviet Union to face a firing squad. Instead, he died in a Soviet prison hospital early in July.

Gromyko's statement on the affair was later handed out by the official Soviet news agency TASS on July 9, while there was still not one word on it from the German delegation. According to TASS, Gromyko had even charged the Bonn government with "helping these prominent war-criminals escape trial."

There is a saying here, that smearing honey on a bear's tongue will only increase his appetite. That's certainly true of Russian bears, as the German delegation was forced to notice.

# The high price of 'politics as usual': Signs of social crisis erupt in India

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

Since the beginning of the year, one controversy after another has dominated the political arena in India. Opposition leaders, with little credibility and even less grassroots support, floated scheme after scheme to pressure the government, and rumors of drastic political upheavals were the order of the day. The important February-May "budget session" of Parliament, like the administration itself, was virtually paralyzed by the relentless swirl of scandals.

Though on one level the drama has its own logic and implications, there is little doubt that the greatest impact has been to systematically divert the attention of the government, the Parliament, and the country from the real issues and problems confronting the nation. The price is apparent in the recent eruption of communal carnage on an unprecedented scale in north India (see *EIR*, Vol. 14 No. 25, June 19, 1987), the renewal of terrorism and separatist agitation in Punjab and the Northeast, and the steady intrusion of the drug menace India.

There have been more incidents of communal violence in the first half of 1987 than in all of 1986. The elected government of Punjab was removed and President's Rule imposed once again, while the Ghorkhaland movement threatens to resort to arms in West Bengal, dragging Sikkim into the tangle to boot. Continuing massive seizures of heroin reflect the hold Dope, Inc. is gaining. The price has been paid in a different way in the state of Haryana, where the ruling Congress (I) was decisively routed in the important June 17 state assembly elections.

Underneath is a failure of leadership. The constructive economic-programmatic plans of the Rajiv Gandhi government, the focus of so much of India's hopes for the future, have been buried. Though it was necessary to politicize this thrust, since a breakthrough economically is a key to many of the less tractable social issues, Rajiv Gandhi deferred. The communal and other underlying points of potential upheaval were similarly ignored, or dealt with bureaucratically. The prime minister's vaunted pragmatism allowed him to be boxed into a fire-fighting mode that gives him no chance of mastering the country's real problems, even if he wants to.

Slowly but surely, amidst the Delhi fireworks of the last six months "politics as usual" has won the day, and in the context of the byzantine political process that prevails in India it is a prescription for disaster.

It has been mostly impossible to discern behind the stage-actors just who was doing what to whom at any given time. The essential dynamics of the show have a strong root in factional battles within the ruling Congress (I) itself, with political power plays centering on Rajiv Gandhi's ability to consolidate control over a party hobbled by corruption and competing fiefdoms. At the centenary of the Congress Party in December 1985 Gandhi had thrown down the gauntlet to the barons and powerbrokers, vowing to break their hold over the party machinery and breathe fresh life into the limping hulk of what once led the freedom struggle.

Panicked, powerbrokers of greater and lesser stripe rushed into battle, picking up any potential weapon at hand. The opposition salivated. It was a seller's market for the masters of intrigue, domestic and foreign alike. Hence the series of scandals, both real and imagined, which broke first with leaks of Finance Ministry investigations under way into illegal foreign exchange dealing and the simultaneous eruption into public view of President Giani Zail Singh's gripes against the prime minister. A bid by an ambitious but frustrated Zail Singh to dismiss the government has been the persisting operative fantasy of the opposition and its fellow schemers.

In rapid-fire succession came:

- The "Fairfax affair," the scandal surrounding Finance Ministry retention of the Virginia-based company, The Fairfax Group, headed by former AID official and Watergate investigator Michael Herschman, to investigate illegal economic activity by certain Indian individuals and companies;

- Revelations of kickbacks on a West German submarine deal, and Defense Minister V.P. Singh's departure from the cabinet (hounded out by Congress men who charged he was party to a foreign-authored destabilization of the government;

- The "Bofors scandal," surfaced and insistently kept on center stage by the pro-disarmament Swedish Radio, who charged that the arms deal of the century, a \$4 billion sale of 155 mm howitzers to India, channeled some \$50 million in kickbacks into secret Swiss accounts of top government and Congress Party officials.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his government were thrown onto the defensive. Before they could respond to one scandalous charge, another would pop up. The government was inexplicably silent or evasive, which only helped to fuel

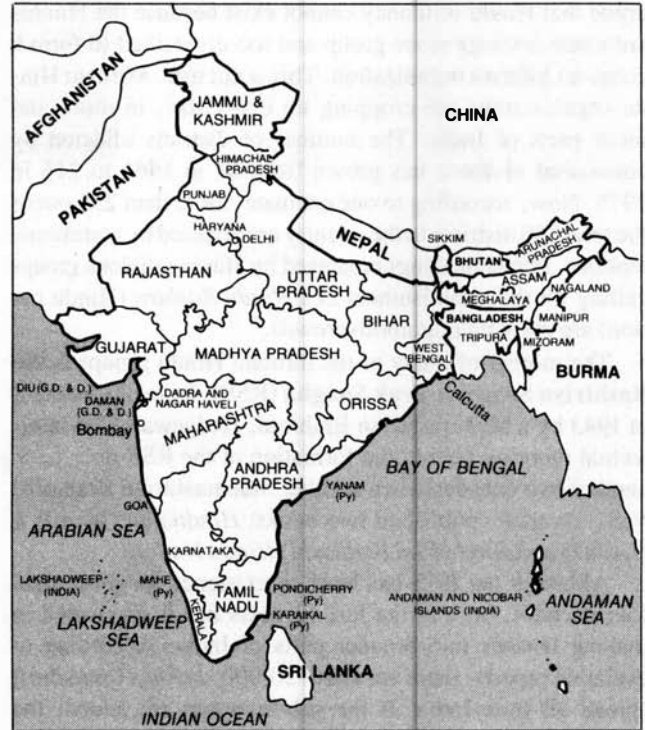
the chaos. Brawls between Congress members broke out, featuring scathing attacks by party members on colleagues in the cabinet, notably V.P. Singh. Congress reverses in three important state elections during March—in spite of Rajiv Gandhi's personal campaigning—contributed to the disintegration.

Now, six months and a Congress Party mobilization against the "foreign hand" later, much of the dust has settled. Of the scandals, the menacing potential of Bofors is still intact. Having at first denied the existence of any commissions in the deal, the government has now called for a parliamentary inquiry into the affair and promised swift punishment to any and all culprits, regardless of their position or influence. The Swedish government officially confirmed the existence of substantial "winding up" payments in connection with the gun deal, but claimed that Bofors withheld pertinent details as to the recipients' identities. As far as Fairfax is concerned, the government officially terminated the relationship it first maintained didn't exist, and the matter is all but forgotten. A judicial inquiry into the propriety of having hired Fairfax is under way. Another closed-door investigation is under way in the Defense Ministry on the West German submarine deal.

Though Rajiv Gandhi has given convincing evidence of having bent over backwards to accommodate the petulant party barons and their diverse lobbies, the Haryana elections confirm the party's continued infirmity. From the standpoint of India's welfare and progress, what stands out is the failure of leadership at a time when an accumulation of old problems—religious fundamentalism and regionalism—and of newer ones, like terrorism and drug trafficking, threaten to shatter the world's largest democracy. These problems are intimately related to the snail's-pace economic growth and cycle of waste and corruption that have yet to be broken. (See *EIR*, Vol. 14, No. 20, May 15, 1987.)

### Fundamentalism on the rise

During the last decade, religious movements in India have taken a more militant shape. With the partition of Pakistan from India following British-orchestrated bloodbaths between the Hindus and Muslims, formation of an Islamic Republic in Pakistan created a source of potential hostility between the two major religious groups in India—the Hindu majority and the 120-million-strong Muslim minority. The Punjab problem, which began with economic demands and greater autonomy by the Sikh population who marginally dominated the state, threw up obscurantist leaders such as Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. From that point onward, Punjab's demand turned into *Sikh demands*, and confrontation became the mode of expression. Over the last four years, this confrontational posture has given rise to secessionism, martyrdom for the Sikhs, and an escalating series of irrational demands.



While the Sikhs in Punjab had always associated Sikhism freely with politics, Hindus, in general, had not done likewise. Fragmented by its caste structure and pantheon full of gods and goddesses with varied importance in different parts of the country, Hinduism remained separated from political power. Hindus, at least many of them, were economically much better off than the Muslims or Sikhs. Many of the Sikhs were victims of the 1947 partition of India. Moreover, they are not traders by and large, and are mostly interested in agricultural and manufacturing activities. This left the Hindu *banias* (traders) free of competition, even in Punjab. There was no reason for the Hindus to be upset over the growing prosperity of the Sikhs, as they themselves enjoyed the riches created by the Sikh farmers and manufacturers.

Such, however, has not been the case where Hindus and Muslims live together, mostly in the Ganga basin area. In this area, Muslims tend to be artisans involved in handicrafts and cottage industries, working for Hindu entrepreneurs. In the post-partition days, and, in particular, in recent decades, the government's efforts to alleviate poverty among underprivileged groups raised the Muslims' economic power marginally—just enough to elevate the Muslim artisans to small manufacturers, hiring other Muslim artisans to do the job. This created a direct economic confrontation with the Hindu entrepreneurs which has been the cause of many of the recent riots in India. Facing economic competition, Hindus began to look to communal organizations for protection.

The rise of Hindu militants is a recent phenomenon. Many

Hindus would not admit even today that Hindu fundamentalism exists. Complex sociological analysis is often cited to argue that Hindu militancy cannot exist because the Hindus are a non-homogeneous group and too diversified to form a coherent militant organization. This is not true. Militant Hindu organizations are cropping up every day, in more and more parts of India. The number of districts affected by communal violence has grown from 61 in 1961 to 216 in 1979. Now, according to one estimate, more than 259 out of the total 350 districts in the country are affected by communal tensions. Public meetings organized by Hindu religious groups calling for the establishment of a *Hindu Rashtra* (Hindu nation) are drawing mammoth crowds.

The mother of many of the militant Hindu groups is the **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangha** (RSS), formally founded in 1943 by a Maharashtrian Brahmin, Hedgewar. The intellectual mooring behind the formation of the RSS goes back another two decades when another Maharashtrian Brahmin, V.S. Savarkar, published two books: *Hinduatva (Who Is a Hindu?)* and *Hindu Pad Padasahi (Hindu Nation)*.

Although the RSS has been in existence for more than four decades, only in the last 10 years has it succeeded in making inroads into broader parts of India. According to available reports, there are about 20,000 *shakhas* (branches) spread all over India. If the sub-branches are added, the number would exceed 40,000. In Uttar Pradesh alone, the RSS has 5,000 branches, and in Delhi there are 50 large branches. RSS *swayamsevaks* (volunteers) are trained physically every day at these *shakhas*. According to one estimate, the RSS has more than 1 million such volunteers. Hard-core RSS members who work full-time for the organization would number 3,000. Besides Uttar Pradesh, the RSS has a strong presence in: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, and Haryana. In Assam, the RSS is running main branches at 300 places scattered over the state, and has now decided to concentrate more in the northeastern states, particularly Nagaland.

From its inception, the RSS was a well-knit organization. Education, medical service, and developmental work have been the thrust areas. In electoral politics, the RSS's political arm was the Bharatiya Jan Sangh in 1950. "Jan Sangh" became a potent force in north India, but was contained mainly there. In 1977, in the wake of formation of the Janata Party which defeated Congress (I) and unseated Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Jan Sangh merged with the opposition. In 1980 it reemerged in the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the political front of the RSS.

## Two catalytic events

Although the RSS has participated in the democratic process over the years, its main activity is to organize militant Hindus to demand *Hindu Rashtra*. Over the years, inept handling of political crises and conspicuous use of communal factions for electoral advantage have provided the RSS, as

well as various Muslim and Christian organizations, the opportunity to become active and vocal. In the recent period, two events in particular have added to the Hindu fundamentalists' strength and visibility.

The first is the ongoing turmoil in Punjab. Terrorists in Punjab, in their attempt to make it a communal issue, targeted the Hindus as well as the secular-minded Sikhs in the state. The reaction was predictable: Attacks against the Hindus were played up, and the RSS took the opportunity to organize the disgruntled Hindus as militias.

One of the RSS's mass organizing arms, the **Vishwa Hindu Parishad**, which was formed in 1964, became very active forming new militant fronts in the early 1980s. Front organizations such as Virat Hindu Samaj, Hindu Samajotsav, Bajrang Dal, Youth Volunteer Corps, Hindu Shiv Sena, Hindu Shiv Shakti Dal, and others have since been formed. The Hindu Shiv Sena in Punjab, now four years old, claims to have baptized more than 80,000. In Uttar Pradesh, in towns like Meerut, Khatauli, Sambhal, and Moradabad—the Muslim heartland of the state, and the scene of the recent bloody rioting—units of Akhil Bharatiya Shiv Shakti Dal have been formed. Activists wear saffron caps and sashes, and carry plastic-covered *trishuls*, or tridents, the symbol of Shiva's ruling power. The group claims more than 50,000 adherents.

Every morning in the older part of Delhi, according to press reports, these militants hold their parade and at the end of a ritualistic ceremony hand out tridents to the "baptized" ones. There have been reports that these tiny tridents have been used against local Sikhs and Muslims during the skirmishes between the religious groups which have continued intermittently, at the least provocation, since the bloody riots that followed Mrs. Gandhi's assassination in October 1984.

The second event which boosted the Hindu communalists' movement is the controversy over Ram Janabhoomi, or "Ram's Birthplace," in Ayodhya, near Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. According to some Hindus, Rama, the god-incarnate in the Hindu epic, the *Ramayana*, was born in Ayodhya. Hindus have long been claiming that centuries back the Muslims created a mosque, the Babri Masjid, where the holy Rama was born. That mosque still exists and is in use. The controversy was taken to court for settlement in the late 1940s, when an idol of Lord Rama was discovered in an inner chamber of the building and Hindus demanded possession of that portion of the shrine. Precisely because of its inflammatory potential, the court shelved the issue, and that section of the building has been under government lock and key ever since. Suddenly, two years ago, a district judge in Uttar Pradesh decided to open the temple doors.

The decision created a mass upsurge of Hindu fundamentalists in the area and a great deal of animosity within the Muslim community. Fundamentalists from both camps added fuel to the fire, resulting in Hindu-Muslim riots in at least 45 towns in Uttar Pradesh—home for 25% of India's Muslim population. A Hindu "action committee" is demanding possession of the entire building. Recently, a meeting of 200,000

## Drug plague out of control

In early May, according to press reports, the Narcotics Control Board—India's equivalent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration—launched an operation against illegal opium poppy cultivators in the hills of northwestern Uttar Pradesh state. Predictably the operation ran into some political trouble, but it was the first operation of its kind and marks the beginning of the end for the official myth that India has only a "transit" problem with drugs. India's location between the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent, with open international air facilities, made it an ideal choice for Dope, Inc. operations. But that was just the beginning, in 1982-83, of what has now become a major domestic problem with far-reaching and deadly consequences.

It was the British who established the legal opium production industry which the Indian government has maintained to this day. But the world market for medicinal opium products has sagged and the government is now saddled with several thousand tons of raw opium stockpiles just waiting to be leaked into the private market. Contract cultivation has become virtually impossible to control under conditions where traffickers offer as much as 10 times the government's price for opium. The fact that it is no longer a question of licensed cultivators siphoning off a little excess production, but rather the proliferation of wholly illegal poppy growing operations is itself an indicator of the strength of the market.

More than two years ago, police raids in both Bombay and the interior of the country, in Madhya Pradesh state, revealed that sophisticated heroin-refining operations were in place within the country. The free availability of the crucial chemicals and process skills for heroin refining would not have been overlooked by the astute managers of Dope, Inc. But what has convinced Indian officials that the drug problem is serious is the fact that addiction has burst out of the confines of jet-set recreation to involve broad layers of the population.

B.V. Kumar, director general of the NCB, estimates India's addict population at more than half a million. Unless the present trend is halted, it was pointed out at an anti-drug meeting in Punjab recently, that figure will reach 15 million by the turn of the century.

Despite a sweeping reform of the previously lax narcotics control legislation in 1985 and establishment of a

Narcotics Control Board to direct the national anti-drug effort, there has not yet been any comprehensive study of the extent of drug abuse in India. Several limited surveys conducted by the Ministry of Welfare, the Indian Council for Medical Research, and individual government hospitals and other institutions, give a glimpse of the parameters of the problem.

In 1982, for instance, the four government hospitals in New Delhi treated 50 drug addicts. Three years later, in 1985, that number had jumped 60 times, to 3,000! Similar reports have come from Bangalore and Madras in the south, and from Manipur, near the Burma border in the northeast. As is the case for narcotics seizures, addicts seeking treatment represent only a small percentage of the actual phenomenon.

Other studies indicate that the leap in addiction is concentrated among individuals in the 16-30 age group. One hospital study correlates this with the rise of heroin addiction cases from zero in 1980 to more than 70% of all narcotics cases in 1984. Studies of the university population in various cities have found drug use rates as high as 70% on some campuses.

But the most revealing picture of the scope of the problem comes from a study carried out by a government hospital in New Delhi. It found that 12% of the addicts had no income, 75% earned from Rs.200-1,000 per month, 7% earned Rs.1,000-2,000, and only 2% earned more than Rs.2,000—in other words, the broad middle and lower class is providing the bulk of the market, the bus drivers, the taxi drivers, truck drivers, lower-echelon government servants, soldiers, and so on.

If statistics for narcotics seizures are any indication, the deluge has just begun. In 1980 there was not a single case of dope-peddling registered. In 1983, there were 13 cases and 20 kg of narcotics were seized. In 1985, one thousand cases were registered and 250 kg seized. In the first 10 months of 1986 alone, an incredible 2,850 kg of heroin were seized from all parts of India—equivalent to more than half the annual U.S. addict consumption!

Moreover, the emergency efforts to contain the menace have been overrun already. The 1983 law is riddled with loopholes which have been taken advantage of routinely by traffickers. Political lobbies and bureaucratic turf fights have crippled the overall enforcement effort, already lacking in needed infrastructure. Treatment and rehabilitation facilities are virtually nonexistent: With an addict population estimated at 100,000-200,000, New Delhi has a grand total of exactly 53 hospital beds for drug patients.

was held in Ayodhya, presided over by Vijay Raje Scindia, a BJP leader and the queen-ruler of Gwalior, who called on Hindus to shed their last drop of blood to protect Lord Rama's birthplace.

The seeds of the erupting violence were laid by the Hindu militants. In 1984, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad launched a chariot. Inside the chariot was the idol of Rama in a padlocked cage. For almost three years now this chariot has been crisscrossing the nation, stoking the fires and enlisting fundamentalist cadres. VHF has also set up a **Dharmik Asthan Raksha** or Holy Place Protection Committee, which argues that Hindu holy places in Ayodhya, Mathura, and Varanasi, and more than 100 other places, should be liberated and given back to the Hindus. Most of these sites, not surprisingly, have mosques which are attended by a large number of Muslims. Although God is the rallying cry, Hindu fundamentalists do not leave all the action to God. Thousands of RSS volunteers wearing khaki shorts parade the streets of major towns.

### Mullahs on the march

If Hindu fundamentalism has become a visible force in the last decade, the Muslims, who make up 20% of India's population of 800 million—a much larger Muslim population than that of most Islamic states—have always been largely in the control of fundamentalist elements. In 1947, when Pakistan was carved out of the subcontinent map, most of the leading Muslims with a mass base opted for Pakistan. Those who stayed behind were the “enlightened” ones, or, in other words, socialists who had opposed the formation of Pakistan and cast their lot with the ruling Congress Party. Although they were men of stature, they were also defeated: They had failed to out-duel the more chauvinist Muslims who claimed they needed a homeland since it would be dangerous for the Muslim community to be ruled by the Hindus. These “enlightened” Muslim leaders had less contact with the poor Muslims who still comprise the majority of the community, and were considered by the poor Muslims as affluent and “Hindu-ized.”

Thus, with partition, a void was created at the top of the Muslim community into which the *Hajis* and *Maulavis*—the religious leaders—promptly stepped. They were for the “protection” of the Muslims and Islam. The “enlightened” leaders remained useful politically as they continued to attract Muslim votes merely because they were Muslims. Even today every political party, Congress or Communist or the RSS-backed Hindu chauvinists, puts up Muslim candidates wherever Muslims are in the majority.

Muslim fundamentalism centers around the mosque and religious leaders. The Muslim fundamentalists were recently given a boost when the administration passed the Muslim Women's Bill. The bill was the result of a December 1985 Supreme Court decision granting maintenance to a Muslim woman, who had been divorced by her estranged husband after 43 years of marriage. The judgment, which cited the aim of a “uniform civil code” enshrined in the Indian consti-

tution, provoked demonstrations by the Muslim fundamentalists in various towns of India. The rallying cry was: “*Shariat bachas!*” (“Save the Islamic edicts!”). The judgment, the mullahs claimed, was against the *Shariat* and an infringement of Muslim personal law, and must be scrapped.

The elite Muslims, isolated from the slogan-chanting fundamentalists, supported the court judgment. But within two months, the administration introduced the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986, negating the crux of that judgment. The bill proposed the maintenance of Muslim divorcees who are unable to maintain themselves by relatives, or the state Wakf Boards, the local Muslim social welfare agencies. After hectic politicking, the administration rammed the bill through the Parliament. Whether the bill will help the divorced Muslim women is a question. What is certain is that the Muslim fundamentalists wield a considerable amount of power, and the elite, progressive Muslims are a defeated lot. Since many Islamic nations have adopted laws in concert with the Indian Supreme Court judgment, the 1986 Bill was not so much a bending to Islamic precepts as a rank capitulation to local obscurantist Muslims out of political expediency.

Like the RSS among the Hindus, the **Jamaat-e-Islami** among the Muslims have various organizational arms. During the Hyderabad riots, *Majlis-e-Ittihad* Muslimin played a major role. In Maharashtra, a series of riots in Bhiwandi and Thane, the Ram Janambhoomi incident, and the Muslim Women Bill have given rise to hydra-headed monsters such as the *Tablioche-Zemat*, Indian Union Muslim League, Islamic Students Organization, *Thanz-e-Shariat*, *Rustom-e-Zemat*, *Tuvuk Mandal*, and others. In Kerala, where the Muslims and Hindus have lived peacefully for the last four decades, fundamentalists are now active. The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) based there are Khomeinists with a Marxist angle.

In Jammu and Kashmir, a state where Muslims are in the majority, activities of the *Jamaat* are out in the open. **Jamaat-e-Tulaba**, the militant youth wing of the *Jamaat*, has long been preaching orthodoxy and obscurantism among the Muslim youth. In Delhi, led by the son of the Imam of the *Jama Masjid*, India's main mosque and one of the largest in Asia, Muslim militants have formed *Adam Sena* and *Ali Sena* societies. The *Ali Sena* activists have been reportedly carrying six-inch-long daggers in the form of the moon—the symbol of Hazrat Ali's hand of strength. In Bombay, Muslim leaders of the Mafia underground, noted for their smuggling skills, have also formed militant gangs. Recently, some of these Mafia dons have surfaced as political leaders in Uttar Pradesh.

According to researchers, the *Jamaat* is very close to both Saudi Arabia and the Khomeini regime. It receives money from Saudi Arabia, ostensibly for religious purposes. In 1980, *Jamaat-e-Tulaba* chief Sheikh Tajmmul Islam had threatened to launch “an Iran-type of struggle for an Islamic state.”

Since the Hindus and Muslims are 99% of India's popu-

lation, fundamentalist movements among these two groups are the predominant danger. However, in Kerala and in Tamil Nadu, and in the northeast of India, there exists a large number of Christians, mostly converted by the missionaries in the British days, or by the Portuguese. Even this small Christian community, which has so far stayed away from confrontation, has become more active. Revivalism is noticeable within their midst. In Kerala, the Kerala Congress Party, long a partner with the ruling parties, is heavily influenced by the local Christians. It is in Kerala that the RSS is coming into direct confrontation with the Christian church leaders as the politics of hate is being spread.

## Regionalist currents

The fundamentalist wave coincides with, and is in some cases intensified by, the intense regionalism that has been institutionalized in India. Over the years the Indian states have been divided up on the basis of languages and other cultural-historic factors. Of the 25 states, only five use Hindi, the "official" language of the nation. The result is the persistence of a distinct language barrier to national integration. English, a medium which is used only by the elite, is not a language of the masses.

The strongest resistance to Hindi comes from the south. In the 1960s when the proposal to make Hindi the national language was pushed through, violence erupted in many states, with Tamil Nadu in the lead. In Tamil Nadu the first powerful regional-chauvinist party, Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), came to the fore. The party was conceived as an opposition to the local Brahmins, but it soon took the shape of a Tamil Party, an alternative to the national Congress Party then ruling the state. DMK, and the now-ruling AIADMK which was formed later and maintains an alliance with the Congress, still today denounce New Delhi's attempts to "impose" Hindi on Tamil Nadu as the focus of their political organizing.

In the early 1980s, a movie star, N.T. Rama Rao, launched his Telegu Desam (Land of the Telegu People) in Andhra Pradesh. Before Rama Rao had entered the scene, Andhra Pradesh was a Congress stronghold. But weakening of the Congress in the state, due to poor organizational efforts, brought in Telegu Desam, a chauvinistic Andhra Party with strong caste overtones.

The rise of regional-chauvinist parties is not confined to the South. In Jammu and Kashmir, where the Muslim fundamentalists are well entrenched, the latest election in March 1987 showed that the combined Muslim United Front (MUF) has become a recognizable political entity. MUF raised slogans for implementation of *Nizam-e-Mustafa*, or "law according to the Koran." In the west, in Maharashtra state, the chauvinistic **Shiv Sena** ("Soldiers of Shivaji," the 17th-century Marathi ruler) rules the city of Bombay. Formed as a Maharashtrian party for uplifting the Maharashtrians' lot in their state, Shiv Sena soon turned into an anti-Muslim sectarian group which rejects non-Maharashtrians. It controls

Bombay, India's most powerful metropolitan center, and recent reports indicate that the Sena is expanding into outlying districts of Maharashtra.

In the east, the hilly terrain makes communication and transportation difficult. Nestled within the Himalayan range, local tribes dominate state politics. An exception perhaps is Assam, where Hindus, Muslims, and various hill tribes live together. Still, the regional chauvinism, the determination to govern its own destiny free of "outside interference" (from New Delhi or Bangladeshi migrants) is as dominant in Assam as anywhere else. Bordering Bhutan and Bangladesh, two independent nations, Assam has been the scene of some of the most gruesome massacres. Now the peace has returned to Assam with the advent of a new government under the state-based party, Asom Gana Parishad (AGP). Formed 67 days before the 1983 elections, the AGP grabbed power from Congress (I) campaigning against the "invasions of foreigners into Assam." To ethnic Assamese, the 1983 elections were a replay of the decisive battle in which the Assamese warrior Lachit Barplinkan stopped the Mogul invasion on the banks of Brahmaputra.

From the hills to the coast, regionalism has become a more prominent feature of the political landscape. Except in the Hindi belt—along the mighty Ganga—where a sort of monolith exists, other states are becoming increasingly dominated by local demands and concerns. In certain bordering states, as in the case of Karnataka and Maharashtra, or Assam and Nagaland, territorial disputes have given in to violence. Chauvinists and provocateurs have destroyed peace and sanity for insignificant gains. If the regional chauvinist currents often act as a barrier to India's real integration, it is only some among them whose identity is rooted in confrontation—with "outsiders," be they citizens of another state, ethnic or language group, or New Delhi.

The Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, for instance, has adopted measures to physically threaten those who come to Bombay from other parts of India to seek a living. In the east, a Bengali chauvinist group, masquerading as a political organization, Amra Bangali, has developed links with the communal RSS. Amra Bangali has created communal tension in the northeastern state of Tripura. In the hilly Darjeeling district of West Bengal, Nepalis, who dominate the district, have engaged in violent activities to push the campaign for what they call Gorkhaland—a separate state for the Gorkhas. In Punjab, the Sikhs' demands for Khalistan resulted in the murder of a prime minister.

By itself, the regional focus and emergence of regional political parties is not a fundamental threat to the national framework of India, and could be the source of greater political and economic dynamism. Many regional parties do have a national outlook, and are willing to work in harmony with New Delhi. Vigorous leadership to change economic and social conditions across the board would tend to transform regional parties into partners in a national enterprise, overriding the dangerous local chauvinisms that arise by default.

# Denounce U.S. action against Waldheim

Speaking before a select group of journalists in Bonn, West Germany, June 30, Austrian anti-Nazi resistance leader Fritz Molden denounced the actions of the United States, in placing Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on the "watch list" as a Nazi war criminal.

Molden was responding to a question placed by *Executive Intelligence Review* correspondent Mark Burdman, about his views toward U.S. Justice Department actions, not only against Waldheim, but also German-born space scientist Arthur Rudolph, and others.

Molden speaks with considerable authority; he had been the official liaison of the Austrian resistance to American intelligence during World War II.

He said: "I personally am unhappy with this 'watch list.' I think we see a weak administration in the United States, open to a tremendous amount of pressure. There is an election next year in America. Take the case of Robert Dole [Republican senator from Kansas], a possible candidate for the presidency. Senator Dole wrote a letter to Attorney General Meese, asking him to put Mr. Waldheim on the 'watch list.' That letter was released the same afternoon, from the Dole headquarters, and was published in hundreds of newspapers. This is a clear case of an administration which has gone through the Bitburg affair, and which is too tired to fight. It has lost its majority in the Senate."

"Anyway," he stressed, "Austria is a small country. So, who cares?"

Following this, Austrian Ambassador to West Germany Dr. Friedrich Bauer pointed to the "psychological feeling in Austria, which has always regarded itself as a valuable member of the Western world, and which had always been attacked mainly from the East, for its aid to refugees from the East. But now, two-thirds of Austrians are entirely perturbed, because they are subjected to attacks from Western friends. This is hard to digest."

Later, he added: "The American action in the Waldheim case violates the juridical tradition and history of all of Europe, from the northern tip of the United Kingdom, to the southern part of Sicily. We don't understand it."

In his general presentation to the press, Fritz Molden had stressed that Waldheim had become the victim of a powerful, and amazingly successful, international media campaign,

which had made of him a "symbol figure." The symbol, however, had nothing to do with the reality. Not only was Waldheim "not a Nazi, not an anti-Semite, and not a war criminal," but he had personally been attacked by the Nazis, in documents written by Nazi authorities, as coming from a family too much involved in "Christian" activities.

Molden is now one of three ambassadors-at-large for the Austrian government on the Waldheim case, and has recently been to Scandinavia, Great Britain, and other countries in this capacity. He reported that while the anti-Waldheim sentiment is strong, and sometimes even fanatical, in Scandinavia, Holland, and Belgium, matters are different in Britain, where the government privately "is totally on the side of Waldheim," and where the prevailing belief is that "no one is guilty, without that guilt being proven."

## Clark in Vienna gives different signal

On July 9, there finally came some indication that not everyone around President Reagan is happy with the U.S. Justice Department. At the Alpbacher, Austria U.S.-West Europe Dialogue Congress July 9, former National Security Adviser William Clark, attending as the personal envoy of Ronald Reagan, unexpectedly proposed this toast: "I raise my glass to the well-being of two great Presidents, of two great nations—President Waldheim and President Reagan." In his opening speech, Clark stressed: "The Austrians and their government are today just as warmly received, in the hearts of Americans, as they always were."

Before this point, there was only growing tension between Austria and the United States over the Waldheim affair. On July 3, the U.S. Embassy held a reception in Vienna, Austria, to commemorate the U.S. Constitution's 200th "birthday," to which the Austrian government sent only low-level representation.

According to unimpeachable sources, at least one U.S. official at this reception made no secret of the fact that the State Department is not satisfied with Waldheim being on the "watch list," and is shooting for the Austrian President to resign. This official was quietly pressuring for Austrian influentials to "keep a low profile and distance yourselves from Waldheim."

As one Austrian source told *EIR*, however, "We cannot do this. What will be the price *next* year, for buying these people's pleasure?" He added: "For Waldheim to resign, would be an extorted admission of guilt not only of Waldheim, and not only of all Austrians, but of all of German-speaking Central Europe. . . . He will not resign."

Immediately before the July 3 reception in Austria, while Waldheim was visiting Jordan during the week of June 29, the U.S. ambassador refused to attend an official Jordanian government reception held for the Austrian President in Amman. *EIR* has received one report, that King Hussein is seriously considering not inviting the U.S. government to future Jordanian government receptions.



## Project Democracy's new party

*The Nazi-Communist insurgents have received a new boost, courtesy of Interior Secretary Bartlett.*

On June 26, 1987, barely in time to permit its participation in the 1988 elections, the Mexican Federal Election Commission (CFE) gave official registration status to the new Mexican Socialist Party (PMS), an umbrella organization unifying the principal leftist organizations: the former Communist Party of Mexico, later called the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM); the Mexican Workers Party (PMT) of Heberto Castillo; and the Union of the Socialist Left.

Manuel Bartlett, interior secretary, chairman of the CFE, and himself a presidential aspirant, declared that "the government of the Republic is pleased with this fusion." In fact, the CFE burned the midnight oil to push through the paperwork on the new party's registration, since otherwise it would have been prohibited from campaigning in 1988. Why?

For presidential hopeful Bartlett, the PMS's entrance onto the electoral scene is essential. The ostensible pretext for the leftist unification was to "displace" the "rightist" National Action Party (PAN) as the second-ranking political force in the country; the PAN has greatly capitalized in recent years on discontent with government austerity measures, dictated by the International Monetary Fund. Actually, the leftist unification sets the stage for improved coordination among the Nazi-Communist (PAN-PMS) oppositions, to force the creation of a parliamentary system to replace the Mexican presidential system, in place since the 1910 revolution. Bartlett fully

shares this goal.

Under the slogan of "Integral Democracy" as the official policy of the interior ministry, Bartlett helped a series of PAN victories in several towns of Chihuahua state, in mid-1983. That same year, in the November elections in Sinaloa state, the Nazi-Communist alliance between the PAN and the PSUM was formally sealed, an alliance that became famous under the initials "PANSUM."

The PANSUM's activities peaked in the local Chihuahua elections in mid-1986, during which the Nazi-Communist opposition had propaganda back-up from U.S. networks around Sen. Jesse Helms and Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams—networks later identified as the illegal "Project Democracy" running the Iran-Contra deals.

With the creation of the PMS, a faction is now consolidated among the left—headed by the former PMT's Heberto Castillo—which has a perfect "understanding" with the PAN. In fact, in August 1986, Castillo made a public pact with PAN national chairman Luis H. Alvarez, then mayor of Chihuahua city, to launch a joint "national crusade for democracy." That pact ended a hunger strike that Alvarez had begun, to protest alleged electoral fraud in local elections.

Castillo jumped to fame several years ago thanks to his rabid opposition to Mexico's developing its oil reserves to boost the process of industrialization—and thanks to the reso-

nance of the *New York Times* and other media. To this very day, he insists that every economic woe the country suffers is a result of President López Portillo's decision to develop the oil reserves.

Castillo is the probable presidential candidate of the PMS. On June 22, the Nazi-Communist magazine *Proceso* published an interview with Castillo, in which he announced his willingness to accept a PMS candidacy, but only if the base were willing to follow him even unto death. Because, he said, "I am going to risk my life . . . they are going to have to kill me if there is any fraud . . . because I am really crazy, I believe that we can win."

Alvarez, the PAN's president, suffers the same insanity as his "leftist" colleague. He was actually on the verge of starvation when Castillo convinced him to drop the hunger strike, and unify their campaigns. In early July, Alvarez told media that the PAN presidential candidate "would not necessarily have to come out of PAN ranks."

Castillo and Alvarez clearly share the same fundamentalist fanaticism required to lead their troops into bloody civil war against the Mexican state.

But all is not smooth sailing for the protégés of Interior Minister Bartlett. On July 4, the national press widely published the denunciations of the Mexican Labor Party (PLM), distributed in the form of 250,000 leaflets nationwide, against the illegitimate PANSUM offspring of Bartlett and "Project Democracy." The daily *El Universal* reported that the PLM is demanding that Bartlett resign, and an investigation be launched into "Bartlett's links to Project Democracy, which seeks to destabilize, blackmail, corrupt, and overthrow governments that disagree with the arbitrary and imperialist policies of the U.S. State Department."

## **Kissinger's 'little wars': a replay**

*Tensions along the Venezuelan-Colombian border are but one aspect of CSIS's scenario for chaos in Ibero-America.*

In 1984, Kissinger's Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) released a seven-volume study commissioned by the U.S. Department of the Army, entitled "Strategic Requirements for the Army to the Year 2000." That study, purporting to make recommendations on restructuring of the armed service, in fact describes a scenario for a series of "conflicts" that spell chaos, economic collapse, terrorism, and forced population reduction for entire portions of Ibero-America, and especially for the strategically crucial Andean spine—from the Panama Canal down to Peru.

Says the report, "The internal situation in a number of Andean states will resemble the current turmoil in Central American countries. . . . [In Colombia] the volatile situation will erupt into a medium-intensity civil war toward the end of this decade." That civil war, says the report, will threaten the Venezuelan oil fields, and possibly also the Panama Canal.

In fact, the upsurge in narco-terrorist violence—on both sides of the Colombian-Venezuelan border—has not only created widespread economic, social, and political upheaval domestically, but has raised tensions between the two nations to fever pitch.

Nearly simultaneous narco-terrorist massacres perpetrated against both the Colombian Army and Venezuelan National Guard the week of June 12—the culmination of weeks and months of strikes, rioting, narco-terrorist assassinations, kidnappings, and am-

bushes—had the effect of overturning a carefully crafted ceasefire and truce between the Colombian government and significant portions of that country's guerrilla movements, setting the stage for virtual civil war; at the same time, they triggered a series of accusations from the Venezuelan side, against the Colombian government and armed forces.

When a narco-terrorist commando June 12 crossed over from the Colombian border into the Venezuelan "no-man's-land" of Sierra de Perija, slaughtering a sleeping contingent of National Guardsmen deployed against coca and marijuana fields in the area, Venezuelan Defense Minister Grimaldi went before the national Congress to charge, "There is no political will in Colombia to fight the drug trade. A marked negligence on the part of the Colombian Army along the border is notable."

Grimaldi went even further, declaring that Colombian troops had "harassed" the Venezuelan Army, and strongly implying that Colombian failure to transmit adequate intelligence on the border situation was responsible for the June 12 massacre.

Worst of all was Grimaldi's charge that neighboring Colombia was arming itself to the teeth for "conventional warfare" along the border, rather than for the fight against narco-terrorism. He claimed that the Colombian armed forces were acquiring tanks, sophisticated submarines, upgrading aviation, etc. Not accidentally, the Sierra

de Perija is located in the fiercely contested oil-rich territory known as the "Diferendo."

The Colombians, preoccupied with the spiral of violence, growing economic woes, and sudden whispers of a military coup threat in their own country, responded to Grimaldi's charges with a furious denial.

The narco-terrorist violence threatening to engulf the two nations, from from being a "sociological phenomenon" has the joint sponsorship of rogue elements in the CIA and State Department, as well as of the Soviets themselves, leading one to conclude that Kissinger's CSIS institute possesses more than a healthy share of political prescience.

The Colombian Church has done its best to try to combat the rapidly degenerating situation by clearly identifying the common enemy as "narco-terrorism," and demanding solidarity against that evil. A July 5 document issued by the Episcopal Assembly in Bogota described Colombia as nearing "total war" due to the accelerating violence, and warned that "since forces of evil seek to complement each other, those up in arms have allied with the drug traffickers to mutually help themselves. The former contribute dirty drug money to provide arms to the criminals, and the latter lend their strategic support to protect the drug traffickers."

Such a definition of the enemy immediately poses the question of continental unity to combat it. Venezuelan-Colombian tensions, if not soon resolved, will stand in the way of such a war-winning strategy. Another obstacle is the blindness of the Reagan administration itself, whose newly appointed director of the Central Intelligence Agency—former FBI director William Webster—only last year publicly insisted that no such thing as "narco-terrorism" existed.

## Weinberger encourages friends

*During his short stay in Thailand, the U.S. Defense Secretary presented a welcome counterpoint to State Department abuse.*

On a tour to strengthen ties with key U.S. allies in Asia, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger stopped over in Bangkok for two days June 18-19, after having visited Sydney, Australia, as he headed for Hong Kong and Tokyo. Both the Philippines and South Korea were conspicuously absent from his tour.

Weinberger's visit encouraged the Thai military, just at the point that Thai troops were engaged in intensive combat with Vietnamese troops on Thai territory at the Chong Bok pass along the Kampuchean border. The Thais were forced into direct confrontation with the Vietnamese after the Khmer Rouge proved incapable of holding its own at the pass.

Weinberger met both with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Chaovalit Yongchaiyudh. Emphasizing Thailand's crucial role as a front-line state, Weinberger expressed concern that the result of Soviet support for Vietnam has forced Thailand to extend so much of its resources and strength in repelling aggression and potential invasion. Weinberger also noted that if the Soviets were in any way serious about world peace, then "in this part of the world, they should be withdrawing support for Vietnam."

Weinberger's castigation of the Soviets is, however, somewhat at variance with the current trend in Thai diplomacy. Last April, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savestila became the first Thai foreign minister to visit Moscow, and returned more determined than ever to walk on the realpolitik

track of nodding to Moscow. The Soviets, he had reported, showed signs during his one-hour discussion with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, of wanting to negotiate a settlement. However, as former Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj remarked, a conflict as important and complicated as Kampuchea cannot be properly addressed in a one-hour diplomatic discussion.

For the moment, of course, the Soviets enjoy easy access to port facilities in Cam Ranh Bay, the first warm-water port ever available to them in the Pacific. Since last year, the U.S.S.R. has also been building port facilities at Kompong Son, Kampuchea, for amphibious landing and is reconstructing the main railway line to the Thai-Kampuchean border, among other improvements in transport and communication infrastructure.

Aware of this Soviet threat to Thailand as well as to U.S. strategic interests in the region, Weinberger came to Thailand to finalize the creation of a war reserve stockpile in Thailand. It is expected that the U.S. Congress will approve legislation for the stockpile by the end of this year's session and that the first weapons shipment could arrive in Thailand by fiscal 1989, giving Thailand the capability to meet emergencies.

Weinberger's concern for Thailand is far different than that projected by the State Department and the Social Democrats in Washington. In 1985, Jeane Kirkpatrick announced in Bangkok that Thailand was no longer

viewed as part of the U.S. security responsibility.

Weinberger's views on the Thai economy also contrasted with those coming from State. In answer to a question on the Kra Canal from this correspondent at his press conference, Weinberger replied that he had not discussed the great infrastructure project with Thai leaders, but "I think we would tend to be very sympathetic to requests for things that we believe would strengthen the country economically or from the point of view of security."

Weinberger also expressed concern that "Congress is preoccupied at the moment with reducing deficits and that seems to be their only priority, and I am worried that national security considerations, both our own, as well as those of our friends, may be neglected in that process. We are trying our best to persuade the Congress to increase the amounts of military assistance to good friends such as Thailand . . . as well as to good friends such as our own Defense Department."

Weinberger's commitment to Thailand's security and economic growth was a welcome breath of fresh air from the United States. The Commerce Department and Congress have been waging a one-sided war against Thai exports to the United States. The 1986 Farm Act has hurt Thai rice exports; the Congress voted up the Jenkins Textiles Act which would have decimated Thailand's budding industry in that department; and now the Copyright Amendment is being used to force Thailand to restrict production of competitive products such as computer software, pharmaceuticals, and video and cassette tapes. The Commerce Department is threatening to remove Thailand's Generalized System of Preference (GSP), thus limiting cost reductions for Thai imports in the United States.

# International Intelligence

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## ***European Community to end ban against Syria***

The European Community is considering dropping its ban on high-level contacts with Syria—restrictions imposed when Syria's role in international terrorism was revealed in October 1986. EC foreign ministers are scheduled to meet on July 13, and only Britain is expected to oppose the lifting of sanctions.

President Reagan sent a message in June to Syrian President Hafez el-Assad, offering to improve relations. He then dispatched U.N. Ambassador Vernon Walters as his personal envoy, to meet with Assad in Damascus on July 6, to discuss the Syrian attitude toward terrorism and ways of improving U.S.-Syrian relations.

British officials are said to be furious at the shift, but will do nothing to oppose it. West Germany recently sent a new ambassador to Damascus, after waiting several months following revelations that Syria was linked to the March 1986 bombing against a German-Arab cultural society.

The changes in policy follow an apparent crackdown by Syria on Abu Nidal's terrorists, including closing down the group's offices in Syria.

Apart from the ban on high-level contacts, other EC sanctions will remain in place, including an embargo on new arms sales to Syria.

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## ***Soviets admit military gains from 'perestroika'***

Vladimir Davydov, an official of the Latin American department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, admitted at a seminar in Mexico City on July 26 that Gorbachov's much-vaunted *perestroika* (restructuring) policy has a military side to it. The seminar was organized by the Mexican planning ministry.

The question submitted in writing to Davydov was, "Marshal Ogarkov defines *perestroika* as a process to subject the civil-

ian economy to a pace of technical upgrading which gives it the capability for a blitzkrieg on the West. Are the *perestroikas* of Ogarkov and Gorbachov the same?"

Davydov replied, "I want to be a realist with you. To a certain degree, *perestroika* is a defense measure. . . . We have external enemies."

Davydov was also asked his view of Lyndon LaRouche. His answer: "LaRouche . . . is the champion of anti-Sovietism. . . . I have to admit that he knows the Soviet Union very well, but gives very subjectivist judgments. . . . His anti-Sovietism does not make him objective."

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## ***Chirac: Berlin Wall shows fraud of disarmament***

French Premier Jacques Chirac, in a speech in West Berlin on July 2, exposed the fraud of the ongoing Soviet disarmament campaign. "As long as there is this wall, the barbed wire, and the shooting-order at the border," Chirac said, "there can't be any real disarmament in Europe."

Chirac, also mayor of Paris, was there to sign a city-partnership treaty between Paris and Berlin. At the official ceremony, Chirac said that arms control would profit more from the political effect of the destruction of the Berlin Wall, than from the destruction of medium-range missiles in Europe. Chirac reaffirmed France's security guarantees for the "whole city of Berlin," not just West Berlin.

Chirac's theme was seconded by his defense minister, André Giraud, at a seminar on French-German relations, in Paris on July 6. "Disarmament is not peace," Giraud underlined.

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## ***LaRouche indictment is 'a threat to civilized law'***

Don Victor Girauta y Armada, an attorney in Barcelona, Spain, and chairman of the Fact-Finding Committee of the Commission

to Investigate Human Rights Violations in the United States, on July 2 issued a statement denouncing the indictment of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

He called the indictment "an unequivocal infringement of the personal and political rights of Mr. LaRouche," and appealed to President Reagan to take up the matter personally, as the Commission has already requested—with no reply from the White House.

Girauta wrote, "Precisely at the current time of national crisis in all three areas which Mr. LaRouche has made the core of his campaign—the strategic confrontation with the Soviet Union, the escalating economic crisis with an imminent financial collapse, and the epidemic spread of the AIDS plague—Mr. LaRouche is being kept from freely acting and intervening in political developments. . . ."

"One cannot help but feel, that to indict Lyndon LaRouche at this moment, does tend to indicate that the motivations behind the Boston proceedings are more political than anything else, especially since, after almost three years of 'investigations,' this third version of the indictment that now includes LaRouche, does not appear to contain any new evidence. . . ."

"The investigations, still ongoing, carried out by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations in the United States, have convinced me, that the charges raised against LaRouche are untenable. . . ."

"In the now-released indictment against LaRouche personally—which can only be seen as a form of pre-judgment, in the light of a simultaneous press statement of the U.S. Department of Justice, without a trial ever having taken place—I see the very foundations of our system of civilized law threatened. Through such precedents, the faith of the Western world in the 200-year-old American Constitution is shaken. Especially worrying in this respect are reports which have come to our notice, of machinations by a 'parallel government' in the U.S.A., that bases itself on Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, personally signed by President Reagan. . . ."

Girauta's call is circulating to other

members of the international commission, which is continuing the monitoring of the LaRouche case which it began in May.

### ***Gandhi's ouster demanded after violence in India***

Following the worst acts of Sikh terrorism in five years, in which over 70 people have reportedly been killed in two different attacks on buses in the northern states of Haryana and Punjab, tens of thousands of armed police and paramilitary constabulary units have been put on alert and are on around-the-clock duty in northern India.

A group calling itself the "Khalistan Commando Force" has claimed responsibility for the atrocities, and Indian security forces report having found a note evidently authored by this group, threatening to "kill 100 Hindus for every Sikh killed."

British newspaper accounts of the situation in Punjab and Haryana, report calls for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's resignation. The *Financial Times* of London says these calls came from a number of political parties, as news of the atrocities spread. The *Daily Express* comments that "the future of Rajiv Gandhi is in the balance."

At one hospital where many victims of the terrorist attack were brought, families of killed and wounded people were chanting, "Gandhi out!" the *Express* reported.

A source close to Sikh-secessionist circles said the Soviets would gain most from the violence. "The Soviets want confusion in India," he said. "They're the only ones who can't lose." He forecast a Soviet-backed military coup should the situation continue to worsen.

### ***Kissinger forecasts global 'regionalization'***

In an interview with Brazilian journalists published in Rio July 5, Henry Kissinger forecast U.S. withdrawal from all world commitments except in the Western Hemisphere. He declared: "I think the world will be regionalized in the next 15 to 20 years

and that the United States should give maximum priority to the Western Hemisphere. . . . I even accept the fact that the Soviet Union has special security interests in Eastern Europe, interests which we should respect. But there is no natural law that says they have to play an active role in Central America and in Angola, and always a military role."

He argued, "If the Western Hemisphere, particularly Mexico, goes into great commotion, our border is at the Rio Grande and everybody will see the United States rapidly gather resources from the Atlantic and the Pacific to confront the problem."

Therefore, he continued, the U.S. administration must focus on the problem the banks are having collecting debts owed by Latin American countries, "over everything else."

### ***Korea averts more violence, for now***

The South Korean government has averted an escalating cycle of violence, temporarily, by the surprise announcement that it would accept demands by opposition leaders for direct presidential elections and release of political prisoners.

The remarkable shift followed two weeks of violence by "students" led by Kim Young Sam's Reunification Democratic Party (so-called for its program of reunification with communist North Korea). The compromise has bought time for the Korean government of President Chun Doo Hwan—and for patriotic forces in the United States to do something about the networks in Washington responsible for Korea's destabilization: the same Project Democracy whose most famous operative is Lt. Col. Oliver North.

Project Democracy has directed the destabilization since January 1985, when it dispatched Kim Dae Jung, then exiled in Washington, back to Seoul with stern warnings to Chun not to touch a hair on his head. At the end of June, Secretary of State George Shultz and his assistant secretary for Asian affairs, the Contra-tainted Gaston Sigur, were calling for a "transfer of power."

## ***Briefly***

● **A GREEK** government spokesman confirmed that during correspondence in May between Mikhail Gorbachov and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the Soviet leader "urged" that U.S. military bases "be removed from the country, in accordance with the unanimous demand of the Greek people," writes *Neos Kosmos's* Tzallas in the British daily *Independent*.

● **VENEZUELA**, following Mexico's lead, "rejects, condemns, and does not accept the intentions of the United States Senate in meddling in the internal affairs of Panama," Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo said July 3, following a trip to Mexico.

● **'GORBACHOV** is like Jesus. He just keeps giving out good things like arms control proposals and [getting hit] with rejection," anti-nuclear activist Helen Caldicott told a Russian audience in Moscow, during a rock concert sponsored by the Soviet Peace Committee on the Fourth of July.

● **THE F-16** fighter-bombers stationed at Torrejón in Spain may well be moved to the Portuguese base of Beja, reported the Portuguese news agency. The agency said that U.S. State and Defense Department officials have been in contact with Portuguese diplomats to discuss moving the U.S. Air Force "Tactical Wing 401" to Portugal.

● **CARDINAL RATZINGER** summoned schismatic Archbishop Lefèbvre to Rome July 14, to present him with a 100-page report confuting his schismatic thesis on Vatican II. A "new offensive" against Rome had been started recently by Lefèbvre, who announced he will consecrate "his own" bishops in France, although he was suspended *a divinis* by Pope Paul VI. As an answer, Cardinal Jean Lustiger, Bishop of Paris, had an announcement read in all Paris churches that no Catholic should confess to Lefebvrian priests.

## LaRouche in New England, puts accusers on trial

by Nora Hamerman

In a historically unprecedented series of dramatic events, presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche returned to the United States for campaign events in his home town of Rochester, New Hampshire and Manchester; then testified voluntarily for four hours before a Boston federal grand jury; and was indicted 24 hours later in a blatantly political action by the very same "secret government" under scrutiny in the Iran/Contra affair. All of this occurred simultaneously with the catapulting of the illegal government behind Iran/Contra to national attention with the Oliver North testimony before congressional hearings during the week after the Fourth of July.

The unprecedented nature of these events was recognized even by many members of the U.S. media, to whom candidate LaRouche addressed in-depth reports on the issues which will be crucial in the 1988 elections.

Speaking in Concord, New Hampshire, the capital of the nation's first primary state, on July 9, LaRouche stated: "There are three issues which will define my success, or shall we say, probable success, in reaching the presidency, in the 1988 elections. Number one, the issue of AIDS. Number two, the issue of the economy, which will become as explosive an issue as the AIDS issue, once it becomes apparent to many people, that as leading bankers of the world have said, repeatedly, since about March of this year, we are on the verge of the greatest financial collapse of history."

LaRouche pointed out that he has no "competition" among the declared Democratic presidential candidates, nicknamed the "Seven Dwarfs" by the media. He stressed that Lt. Col Oliver North is just a "small player" in the secret government.

"The issue is the Iran policy." The U.S. government under Carter, and under Reagan, under Secretary of State Alexander Haig, continuously supported the Khomeini dictatorship, LaRouche declared, and has lied to the American people continuously about its policy on Iran and the Contras.

LaRouche blasted the "cover-up" being carried out by Congress. "The Democratic national leadership, as well as the Republican national leadership, have been continuously complicit in this operation," LaRouche charged. He released the first part of his proposal for a repeal of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, which made possible the illegal actions against him and his campaign (see *Feature*) as well as copies of his autobiography, *The Power of Reason: 1988*, which has just been published.

### 'Punctum saliens' defined to voters

Returning to the United States after several months in Europe, candidate LaRouche addressed meetings in New Hampshire on June 27-28. "The United States is going in one of two directions," LaRouche told a Manchester audience. "Either it is going to continue to go in the direction of becoming a new Hong-Kong, based on coolie labor—in which case we're going to be overrun or dominated by the Soviet Empire—or else we are going back to technological progress, industry, high-technology agriculture, the kinds of things we used to think were important 20 years ago. We are going to become a superpower again."

Americans must decide to do that, not by passing a law or constitutional amendment, he said, but by deciding to "improve our character as a nation," to become again a nation

“committed to development of the individual, to use of technological progress, in a capital-intensive, energy-intensive way; to create productive workplaces; to produce wealth; to base society on respect for the dignity of the individual, who uses the development of his mental powers, and other powers, to do some good in society; to contribute to its progress.”

LaRouche pointed out that, with the Soviets in an all-out war drive, as they now are, in a few years the U.S. could cease to exist as a nation. And so: “Either we mend our ways, or we soon cease to exist. This is no time for compromise. . . . This is the time for making decisions on the basis of principle.” The principle is that “this nation, what it stands for, what it represents for humanity must survive. It will only survive if it returns to what it was dedicated to becoming from the beginning, and from that there is no compromise.”

To make the point, LaRouche drew from great drama. The universe is “lawful: That’s the first principle.” This was shown by the Greek playwright Aeschylus, who exposed the gods of Olympus as “nothing but frauds”; by Schiller’s *Don Carlos*; by Shakespeare’s *Merchant of Venice*, whose theme is “let no man take the flesh and blood of another because he is in debt.” If the world follows policies contrary to natural law—zero growth, free enterprise, environmentalism—he said, the human race will die out, in the first half of the coming century.

LaRouche explained the idea of a *punctum saliens*—the point of no return, at which a decision must be made to save civilization, or it will be too late. “This *punctum saliens* will be what is determined in this election. We don’t need politicians—we need leadership!” Because the world stands at this crossroads, “If you don’t have the right President of the United States, you can kiss this world goodbye!” LaRouche said he had tried to determine whether there was “some combination which I can help to put together, among leading forces in other countries, to save this civilization.” The answer was “No.” Therefore, he said, if we don’t get the right government in the United States fast, you can “forget civilization.”

We must get our economy moving, he went on; stop usury, get industries going. Put the unemployed to work, producing things. “We’ve got to take people who are selling hamburgers to each other and give them a dignified job to do again, that pays them some money—so they can raise a family.” We must have an adequate national defense: “The Russians have to be convinced you can kill them; then they’ll be peaceful. You have to have the nerve to deal with them.”

### **Secret government indicts LaRouche**

On June 29 LaRouche testified for four hours before a federal grand jury investigating his campaign and associates, and later that afternoon, told a packed press conference in Boston, “the charges that my campaign, or persons associated with me, engaged in credit card fraud, is a lie, and the government knows it’s a lie. Number two, the charge that

my associates engaged in a conspiracy to obstruct justice is a lie, and the government knows it’s a lie. The entire case was an operation run under Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, orders of Dec. 4, 1981. This was an intelligence community operation, not a Justice Department operation. The entire prosecution is a by-product of a covert, what we used to call, a Cointelpro operation. The purpose of the operation is to prevent me from campaigning in 1988.”

The next day, without leaving as much as a decent interval, the grand jury issued a sealed indictment against LaRouche on the single charge of “conspiracy to obstruct justice.”

Two days later, on July 2, after arrangements had been made between LaRouche’s attorney and the Justice Department for his arraignment, the indictment was made public. In their release announcing the indictment, Justice Department officials declared that the Boston investigation was closed. Unspoken was the fact that they had reached their final political objective, after almost three years of investigation—the indictment of LaRouche.

LaRouche’s indictment is actually part of a second “superseding indictment,” which replaces earlier indictments issued against 13 of his associates in October and December of 1986.

Legal observers noted that there appeared to be no new “evidence,” even in the government’s terms, for the inclusion of LaRouche in the indictment. In fact, one of the alleged “overt acts” cited therein had originally been included in the October indictment, and then deleted in the December one. The only difference between the October 1986 and the July 1987 actions seems to be that the presidential elections are nine months closer.

The timing of the indictment against LaRouche has to be seen in the context of instructions received in the Justice Department and intelligence community from none other than the Russian government! On the day that the Justice Department, and William Weld’s Criminal Division in particular, issued the indictment, a landmark legal case opened in Paris, where LaRouche was suing the Soviet government for libel. Weld’s action made it impossible for LaRouche to attend that trial.

Addressing the press conference after his grand jury appearance, LaRouche explained what was at stake in his presidential campaign, and why he chose to cooperate and testify before the grand jury. “We’re going into financial crisis. The Republicans will probably be irreparably damaged in 1988 by a financial crisis, which would mean a Democrat’s going to take it, which would mean that we’ve got to be serious about having a good Democratic candidate on-line. . . . So it’s important that I be President, not because I am so very good, but because the others are so very bad, in terms of qualifications for this kind of job. . . .”

“I can’t say I’m concerned about my personal well-being. I’m concerned about my country, and I’m concerned about

the world. And I think the next President of the United States is going to decide as a leader, not entirely on his own power, whether we become a Hong Kong junkpile empire, or whether we revert to the pathway of becoming a high-technology, agro-industrial world power, and a leader among nations for the cause of the kind of ideals upon which this country was founded, by the founders of our nation."

LaRouche also recalled for the press two of the recent travesties of the grand jury system. He said he had told the jury that atrocities like the indictments of former Labor Secretary Ray Donovan and former NASA chief James Beggs were the result of an abdication of responsibility by grand juries. "The time has come," LaRouche said, "when grand juries must return to the principle on which they were established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 18th century. The function of the grand jury is not to present indictments, but to prevent them by saying to prosecutors, if you cannot present us a convincing case, then take your case and shove it. . . . The function of the grand jury is not to be a rubber stamp for prosecutors. The function of the grand jury is to protect the innocent citizen. . . ."

### **LaRouche arraigned, keeps passport**

On July 7, candidate LaRouche, Jr. was arraigned on charges of "conspiracy to obstruct justice" in an overflowing courtroom by U.S. Magistrate Robert Collings in Boston. He pleaded not guilty, and was released on a combined \$20,000 cash bond and \$200,000 unsecured personal recognizance bond.

Over the objections of the prosecution, LaRouche was allowed to keep his passport until after Labor Day, when he said he would be returning to the U.S. to campaign. He will be allowed the unlimited right to travel between the U.S. and West Germany, and the right to travel internationally upon notice to the government over the next two months.

LaRouche was indicted by the grand jury on June 30, less than 24 hours after he had voluntarily appeared before that same grand jury and testified for almost four hours. It was evident that the grand jury did not take the time to consider the evidence he presented.

The indictment was unsealed in a flurry of publicity on July 2, after arrangements had been made through LaRouche's attorney for his return and surrender. Part of the agreed-upon arrangement was that the government would not ask for pre-trial detention, as it had done earlier for five of LaRouche's associates who were indicted by the same grand jury in October and December 1986. However, the government did ask the court to order LaRouche to surrender his passport and to post a \$20,000 bond.

LaRouche's attorney Odin P. Anderson told the court that both the surrender of the passport and the bond request were "totally unnecessary and inappropriate," especially since the government had conceded that there was no "risk of flight" and that LaRouche did not pose a danger to the com-

munity. He noted that LaRouche had returned voluntarily the previous week to appear before the grand jury, and then he had returned voluntarily a second time to surrender and be arraigned. He also noted that LaRouche's wife is a West German citizen and politically active there, and that LaRouche had extensive travel plans for meetings in Western Europe and Africa.

Anderson further pointed out to the court that LaRouche is a candidate for President of the United States, and he is actively campaigning and will continue to campaign, "and if for no other reason than that, he intends to appear for trial."

### **Fact-finding missions**

In his ruling, Magistrate Collings said that he would allow some foreign travel until after Labor Day, after saying that he was taking into account the fact that LaRouche is a candidate for the presidential nomination of one of the major parties. "It's reasonably clear that he's committed to following through on his announced intention to campaign," said the Magistrate, observing that he wouldn't be able to do this if he were a fugitive. He also said that LaRouche did not have to inform the government of the purpose of his travel or who he was visiting—although the Justice Department had argued that they had "an interest in looking at his travel plans."

The trial for LaRouche and eleven of his associates and five organizations is scheduled to begin on Sept. 21 and to last three or four months.

The addition of LaRouche to the "Second Superseding Indictment" was not the only change made by the prosecution. The new indictment deleted one of the most spectacular allegations which has been trumpeted around the world by the news media since last October, the "million dollar credit card fraud" allegation. In the first two versions of the indictment, the government alleged that the defendants were part of a "nationwide scheme" which involved unauthorized credit card charges "in excess of \$1,000,000." The "\$1,000,000" figure is entirely taken out of the new indictment, and even the amount of alleged unauthorized charges in New England—under \$60,000—is deleted. All the indictment charges now is 115 unauthorized charges in New England; however, the press has continued to use the one-million-dollar allegation in its coverage of the LaRouche indictment.

As if to underscore the political nature of the case, the prosecution attempted to put LaRouche's name at the top of the list of defendants, so that the case would henceforth be officially known as *United States of America v. Lyndon H. LaRouche et al.* This is the revised caption of the Second Superseding Indictment as issued by the grand jury and distributed to the press. However, the court refused to allow the change, and apparently insisted that LaRouche's name be added to the end of the list, as is the normal practice when additional defendants are added in a superseding indictment. Therefore, the case will continue to be identified as *U.S. v. The LaRouche Campaign, et al.*



# Elephants & Donkeys by Kathleen Klenetsky

## Who's the dumbest of them all?

That could well have been the theme of the first official debate of the Democratic presidential primaries, which took place in Houston, Texas July 2.

Broadcast on national public television, the event—which featured *National Review's* William Buckley and Democratic Party kingmaker Robert Strauss as interviewers—proved beyond any doubt that the candidates (at least those sanctioned by the party officialdom) truly deserve the label “the Seven Dwarfs.”

The “debate” consisted of little more than the participants—Sen. Joe Biden, Rep. Richard Gephardt, Sen. Paul Simon, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, Jesse Jackson, Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt, and Sen. Al Gore—taking the expected pot shots at the Reagan administration, and talking endlessly of “leadership.” But of substantive solutions to the nation's major problems, this gaggle had little to say.

How to cure the country's economic ills? The standard response ranged from “balance the budget” to “cut defense spending.” How to deal with the AIDS epidemic? The candidates carefully skirted this political hot potato—leadership apparently doesn't extend that far.

In the discussion on the Strategic Defense Initiative, they vied with each other to come up with the strongest denunciation of the program. Gore, who has been endorsed by Soviet agent Armand Hammer, a long-time family friend, termed the SDI “profoundly mistaken.” Jesse Jackson said it was “conceptually flawed.” Dukakis said,

“We need star schools, not star wars.” Babbitt, the only Trilateral Commission member in the crew, declared that strategic defense is tantamount to pouring gasoline on the fire. Simon called the program a “disaster,” and Biden claimed it was “bankrupting our intellectual capital.”

So much for the Democrats' vaunted new “pro-defense” image.

Not surprisingly, the one candidate who has a program for dealing with AIDS, and who not only is the principal defender of the SDI in the United States, but one of its architects, was deliberately excluded from the event. Obviously, the contrast between Lyndon H. LaRouche and the dwarfs would have been too much.

And who won the debate? The pundits and columnists differ. Dukakis was given high marks—not for anything he said, but because he appeared “relaxed.” (Maybe he's borrowing his wife's diet pills.) Babbitt “lost,” again not because of anything he said, but because his head bobbed up and down continuously for the duration. What's eminently clear is that the real loser of the debate was the American electorate, which is once again being presented with fools, and told to select the “best.”

## Bush linked to Contra drug-running

It was only a matter of time before George Bush's connections to Iran-gate caught up with him. They began to—with a vengeance—in late June, when a convicted cocaine trafficker told a Senate subcommittee that he had supplied \$10 million to the Contras from the notorious Colombian cocaine cartel, and disclosed that couriers for the dirty money were provided by Felix Rodriguez (a.k.a. Max Gomez).

Rodriguez, a longtime operative of former CIA Director of Operations Theodore Shackley, had frequent contact with another Shackley operative, Donald Gregg—Bush's main security adviser. The Rodriguez-Gregg connection has come up repeatedly during the course of the probe.

The cocaine trafficker, Ramon Milian-Rodriguez, told the committee that the purpose of the drug cartel's payoff to the Contras was to bribe the CIA and through it, the Drug Enforcement Administration, to go easy on drug runners. He said he acted on behalf of the Medellín Cartel, which controls roughly 75% of the cocaine entering the United States.

Should it turn out that Gregg knew of Felix Rodriguez's alleged role in the cocaine-Contra link, this could spell very bad trouble for his boss, who has been deeply involved in the Reagan administration's “war on drugs.” Not only did Gregg meet with Rodriguez on a regular basis, to discuss operations in Central America, but Bush himself met with Rodriguez several times, and has publicly declared him a “patriot.”

## Gephardt: absolutely no mandatory AIDS testing

Democratic presidential hopeful Richard Gephardt seems to believe that courting the homosexual lobby, is more important than protecting the health of the American population.

During a July 6 visit to New York City—the AIDS capital of the United States—Gephardt denounced those who advocate mandatory AIDS testing, saying that energies should be directed toward research and education instead. “Testing diverts us from the real challenge of education and research,” the Missouri Congressman told Mayor Ed Koch.

# Alexander Hamilton's French alliance

by Anton Chaitkin

The alliance between the Americans and the French, in the American Revolutionary War, represented the commitment of statesmen in both countries to political freedom and national development as Colbert had fought for in France in the 17th century. At the close of the war, the alliance became identified, within the U.S.A., with the premier American "Colbertist," Alexander Hamilton. We will sketch here the birth and temporary death of the alliance. In a succeeding article, we will describe the resurrection of the alliance and its successful use by America's military and scientific leaders to begin to turn this country into the world's greatest power.

The French statesman, Etienne François de Choiseul (1719-85), was committed to breaking the power of the British-centered international financial oligarchs over world affairs. He banned the pro-oligarchical Jesuit order from France in 1762, as had been done in Portugal three years earlier by the bold prime minister, the Marquis de Pombal.

In 1767, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Charles Townshend, officially advised by economist Adam Smith, tried to solve growing British deficits by imposing new taxes on the Americans. The Duc de Choiseul, now France's minister of war, watched with fascination as the angry Americans protested against these "Townshend Acts."

In 1768, Choiseul sent a veteran, German-born French officer, Johann de Kalb, to Britain's American colonies as a spy. De Kalb's instructions were to look into the possibility of an American revolt against Britain. Basing himself in Ben Franklin's Philadelphia, de Kalb established a network of agents throughout the colonies.

The following year, Choiseul reported to King Louis XV that the bankruptcy of the British world financial system would produce a revolutionary upheaval in America, and the French could then break Britain's power.

## Allies to win independence

When that revolution came a decade later, Johann de Kalb went to America as the mentor and guide of the young Marquis de Lafayette; General de Kalb died of 11 wounds suffered at Camden, South Carolina.

American and French arms, combined under the diplomatic and political management of Benjamin Franklin, pre-

vailed against the British, and the United States won independence. It is in the period following the Revolutionary War that Alexander Hamilton emerged as the American leader of that alliance, holding with his friend the Marquis de Lafayette a clear vision of the universal republican future of mankind.

Immediately after the British withdrawal from New York City in 1783, the French consul to New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, Jean Crèvecoeur, set up his office. Alexander Hamilton secured a charter for his Bank of New York early in 1784, and Crèvecoeur established his consular post in the office of the Bank's cashier, William Seton.

Hamilton sent cashier Seton to Philadelphia to learn how to run a bank from Robert Morris at the Bank of North America, and Seton was, simultaneously, the deputy Consul of France for his longtime confidant, Jean Crèvecoeur!

During the 1790s, Treasury Secretary Hamilton would quietly use Seton, at the Bank of New York, for transactions in the bond market, to counter Wall Street speculators who were trying to destroy the value of government securities.

It was to Seton that Crèvecoeur had addressed his colonial-period *Letters from an American Farmer*, made into a famous descriptive book virtually recruiting Europeans to immigrate to free and prosperous America. Both the French Crèvecoeur and Scot Seton had stayed behind British lines during the war, likely in the service of American intelligence. Crèvecoeur had then been made consul by French Foreign Minister Vergennes, the leader of his government's "American party." Crèvecoeur's mission was to advance the commercial, technological, and scientific interests of the two allied developing nations, in the face of opposition to that development from the imperial oligarchic center, London.

Within a week of the British withdrawal from New York, Crèvecoeur reported to the American Congress the establishment of a line of packet boats from New York to Le Havre, intended to open a new era of bilateral trade. Thomas Jefferson, who had replaced Benjamin Franklin as U.S. ambassador to France, reportedly helped on the French end with the arrangements for this shipping line.

Crèvecoeur, coordinating with Franklin, Vergennes, and republican economist Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, sought to establish a French Office of Information, to cen-

tralize technological exchange between France and the United States. Franklin and du Pont were particularly interested in changing the British-centered nomenclature and systems of measurement for a non-imperial new trading system. Crèvecoeur visited U.S. scientific societies, seeking an interchange of ideas with the European continent that would, unfortunately, be blocked by disaster until a generation later.

### **Financing for developing nations**

The lobbying and investment activities of Consul Crèvecoeur gave French government backing to the development of the Ohio territory. American expansion into Ohio and the unsettled areas of the eastern states was a great project of the veteran Revolutionary War generals, organized in the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Franklin party in Philadelphia, led by Robert Morris and James Wilson.

The allies were determined to take the west, despite continued, illegal British occupation of frontier forts, and sponsorship of Indians' terrorism. *Marietta*, Ohio, the capital of the Northwest Territory, was named in 1788 for France's Queen Marie Antoinette. The following year, the city of *Cincinnati*, named for the Society, was founded in *Hamilton* County, Ohio.

Western frontier settlement was the fulcrum of efforts by Hamilton and Robert Morris to develop an international banking system for economic growth, not imperial looting. Robert Morris sent Gouverneur Morris, his former assistant at the Bank of North America, to Europe as his agent. The Morris and Hamilton sought to arrange an American-based corporation that would buy the U.S. war debt from France, and make new investments in American government projects, with financing from the sale of frontier land.

This investment plan, plus the assumption by the new central U.S. government of all the states' war debts, an initial suspension of payment of the debt until the United States could arrange its finances to assure its sovereignty, and a national bank modeled on Robert Morris's Bank of North America, constituted the founding financial strategy of the U.S.A. Hamilton wrote to Lafayette on Oct. 6, 1789, "You will . . . have heard . . . that I have been appointed to the head of the Finances of this Country. . . . I venture to say to you, as my friend, that if the installments of the Principal of the [American] debt could be suspended for a few years, it would be a valuable accommodation to the United States. . . ."

### **The alliance is suspended**

The Vergennes-Lafayette party in France had urged the Americans on to the adoption of our new strong central government in 1788, and were using American success to press for constitutional reforms in France. But Anglo-Swiss oligarchists fought the new republican era with every tactic and every mole at their disposal.

The Swiss Albert Gallatin suddenly emerged into public

view that year, leading the fight against the ratification of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, together with Tories, spies, and dupes in other states. A machine for the dirty operations of riots and terrorism was simultaneously put in place in France, supervised by the director of British Secret Intelligence, the Marquess of Lansdowne, known more widely as Lord Shelburne.

One of Lansdowne-Shelburne's official secret agents, Benjamin Vaughan, wrote a fateful letter to the American ambassador to France, Thomas Jefferson, on June 6, 1788. It was a letter of introduction for Professor Dugald Stewart, whose rank in British imperial affairs would be the equivalent in today's world of, say, a Soviet Politburo member who was also a KGB General.

Vaughan's recommendation to Jefferson said that "when Dr. Adam Ferguson accompanied the commission of peace to America as its secretary, Mr. Stewart was suddenly requested to lecture to his class in Moral Philosophy." The "commission" to which Vaughan here openly refers, was a group of royal "peace" agents, controlled by Stewart's intimate friend Ferguson, which went to America during the Revolution to try to split the Colonials apart politically; they were unceremoniously ejected from the country by General Washington and the Congress.

Jefferson thus knew the political character of the man with whom he was dealing, but he admired the sort of "Maoist" radical-agrarian philosophy taught by Dr. Stewart. Thirty years later, March 3, 1820, Jefferson wrote to John Adams, "It was after you left Europe that Dugald Stewart, concerning whom you inquire, and Lord Dare, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, came to Paris. . . . I became immediately intimate with Stewart, calling mutually on each other and almost daily, during their stay at Paris, which was of some months."

As usual with people in his business, all incriminating papers of Dugald Stewart were destroyed by his son after his death—"in a fit of madness, induced by the hot sun in India"—thus leaving a very skimpy biography. Some letters were preserved, that could give a purely "literary" character to the man as a cover story. Stewart coordinated his continental mission with his intimate colleague from the British Intelligence Service, Professor Pierre Prevost of Geneva University. This Prevost was the translator of British imperial economists Adam Smith and (later) Thomas Malthus. Prevost's Swiss relatives swarmed through the British service: one recruited Aaron Burr as a British spy; another started the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in America; still another taught young Albert Gallatin radically anti-Christian concepts of history and politics.

It was an intense tutelage of Jefferson by this revolutionary Dr. Stewart which had a profound impact on Jefferson's life and beliefs. This recruitment of America's ambassador was an important part of British efforts to destroy the French-American challenge. Paid agents of Britain and of Lord Shel-

burne's freemasonic soulmate the Duc d'Orléans, went on to murder "the aristocracy" and "the oppressors." These victims included Antoine Lavoisier, who discovered oxygen, who taught du Pont about explosives, and who was a key Franklin agent in winning French financing for the American Revolution. Many other scientists, republican fighters, and American allies, were guillotined or murdered in the streets. Lafayette fled into exile, and was imprisoned by Hapsburg Austria.

First the British-French Free Trade (Eden) treaty of 1786, then the Khomeini-style destruction of France beginning in 1789, ended the chance for an American-French commercial alliance. America, and its Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, were forced to seek expanded trade with Britain.

This is what Jefferson, *in his old age*, himself said about the French Revolution. He was writing on Feb. 14, 1815, to Lafayette, about the British fifth column in New England which, under cover of "Federalism," was preaching Northern secession at the Hartford Convention:

"The foreigner gained time to anarchise by gold the government he could not overthrow by arms, to crush in their own councils the genuine republicans, by the fraternal embraces of exaggerated and hired pretenders. . . . The British have hoped for more in their Hartford Convention. Their fears of republican France now being done away, they are

directed to republican America, and they are playing the same game for disorganization here which they played in your country. The Marats, the Dantons, and Robespierres of Massachusetts are in the same pay, under the same orders, and making the same efforts to anarchise us, that their prototypes in France did there."

### Jacobins in America

But back in 1789, Jefferson had sided with the Jacobins. He returned to the United States that year to join President Washington's cabinet as Secretary of State. Nevertheless, Jefferson started a political movement of protest against the administration, the "Democratic Societies," modeled on the Jacobins. Swiss oligarch Albert Gallatin became the economic theoretician of this movement.

The movement was developed in tandem with an opposition to itself, the "Federalist Party," centered in Boston. The "Jeffersonians" represented, not the republican movement in France, but the deluded mob attacks on it. The Federalist Party, reacting to Jefferson, attacked "French excesses" and urged alliance with England!

Thus the alliance so carefully built by Hamilton and Lafayette, came to near war between the United States and France—thanks to the subversive influence of the British, promoting both mobs and oligarchy on both sides.

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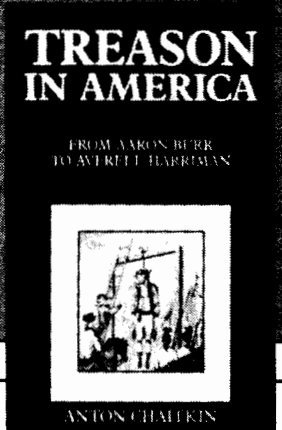
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## Kirk, Fahrenkopf in public embrace

Locked in a near-obscene embrace in front of TV cameras and reporters at the National Press Club July 7, the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees announced their plans for the 1988 presidential election debates.

Nestled together behind the small podium, Paul Kirk of the DNC and Frank Fahrenkopf of the RNC were surrounded by "cupids," representing the board of the new "Commission on Presidential Debates." Liberal Democratic socialite Pamela Harriman's worn-out face was among them, and the group's advisory board includes a list of the elite so united by political pedigree (namely, the circles of the infamous National Endowment for Democracy) as to be indistinguishable by party: Robert Strauss, Mel Laird, Jody Powell, Barbara Jordan, Holland Coors, and others.

As this reporter noted during the press conference, the combined Democratic-Republican organization was formed as a result of a "hostile takeover" of the presidential debates from the League of Women Voters. As a result, the two parties' leaderships have set up the conditions to prevent any candidate they don't like from surfacing—either from within either party, or as a third-party candidate.

As they said during their press conference, they have taken it upon themselves to define who is a "major" candidate and who is not, and, when asked, offer no criteria for their arbitrary decisions.

"For example, what would Lyndon LaRouche have to do to be considered a 'major' candidate in your eyes?" I asked. "We'll take that under

consultation," Kirk stammered.

I wasn't the only reporter to fire tough questions. The whole scene was a repulsive little embryo of a totalitarian, one-party system that left every thoughtful person there queasy.

## Shultz, Abrams sweat over Ollie

While White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater has declined any comment on the first week of testimony given by Lt. Col. Oliver North before the congressional Iran-Contra committees, the same was not true for luminaries down the road at the State Department.

North's determination not to be a scapegoat for the operation to divert funds from the sale of arms to Iran to the Nicaraguan Contras has, in particular, Secretary of State George Shultz and his assistant for Latin American affairs, Elliott Abrams, sweating.

They both issued terse denials of what North said during his second day of testimony July 8. North directly contradicted the earlier sworn testimony of Abrams, when Abrams insisted he was never told of the diversion operation. North also recounted an incident which demonstrated, he said, that Secretary of State Shultz was also fully aware of the matter.

On that occasion, according to North, Shultz came up to North during a reception at the State Department at the height of the Contra "resupply" operation during the period when Congress had cut off funding and, under the Boland Amendment, had prohibited any U.S. military support operations. Shultz put his arm around North's shoulder, according to North's testimony, and said, "Ollie, you are doing a great job. Keep it up!"

Shultz batted out a three-line statement which was tacked up in the State

Department press corridor later that same afternoon. Shultz said that he was just thanking Ollie for his efforts in "keeping up the morale" of the Contras during the period the funding had been cut off—and there was nothing in his remark to indicate that Shultz knew of the resupply operation.

When State Department spokesman Charles Redman, the next day, made reference to the Shultz's note, he added words to the effect that it was "preposterous" for North to create the impression that there was anything more to Shultz's pat on the back than that.

This reporter pointed out, "But it was Colonel North's contention that Secretary Shultz had knowledge of the operation, because, as he testified, Assistant Secretary Abrams was being kept fully briefed on the efforts to establish a southern front, even though Abrams had denied this in his testimony."

Then Redman revealed that not only Shultz, but also Abrams, had been busy at the typewriter after listening to North's testimony. Abrams, he said, had also issued a statement the night before saying, in effect, that he stood by his earlier testimony.

In his earlier testimony, Abrams won praise and oaths of fealty from his boss, Shultz, by testifying to the committees that North "knew better than to tell me anything, because if he did, he knew I would run right to my boss with the news, and my boss would never, ever stand for any of this nonsense!"

However, in his first days on the witness stand, North showed considerable acrimony against those in the "secret government" who gave him his orders and collaborated with him, but on the witness stand have pleaded total ignorance and blamed everything on Ollie's proclivities as the proverbial "loose cannon."

## **D**omenici: U.S. needs infrastructure plan

Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), the ranking member of the Senate Budget Committee, brought the final report of the Private Sector Advisory Panel on Infrastructure Financing to the attention of the Senate on June 25.

"As we enter the third century of the Republic, this Panel is convinced that a new national commitment to public works—to our infrastructure—is absolutely essential," the report concludes. "The continued productive capacity of the American economy depends on the availability of adequate basic public facilities. Rebuilding, revitalizing, and expanding America's public infrastructure is imperative to our future."

The panel was headed by Joseph Giglio and included Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.) while he served as governor of Florida; it prepared the report at Domenici's request. The report destroys many of the economic assumptions which have contributed to U.S. economic decline. It cites a study by the Joint Economic Committee which puts the infrastructure spending shortfall by the year 2000 at \$445 billion. "Other estimates range much higher," the report says. "Whatever number is accurate, it is astronomical. The physical underpinnings of America's economy have eroded."

One of the major recommendations is that "Congress should create a new category of tax-exempt bond, an infrastructure bond." The report attacks the 1986 Tax Reform Act for restricting the scope of tax-exempt financing of infrastructure. "Tax-exempt financing must continue to be available if state and local governments are ever to begin to meet their infrastructure needs," it adds, noting

that the federal government has always used the tax code to encourage investment in public works, including tax-exempt bonds, favorable depreciation allowances, and investment tax credits, and should do so again.

The report also urges that Congress establish an Infrastructure Trust Fund to capitalize state banks and revolving loan funds, and put up \$25 billion over five years. "A revived federal involvement is essential," the report says.

## **D**anforth demands DOJ apology to Beggs

Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.) says that the Department of Justice owes former NASA administrator James Beggs an apology, for the indictment handed down against him two years ago, which was dropped in June for lack of evidence. Sens. John Chafee (R-R.I.), Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), and Robert Dole (R-Kan.) joined Danforth in expressing outrage at the Justice Department's unwarranted attack on Beggs.

"I think that it owes him an apology for a terrible mistake and a terrible injustice that has been perpetrated against a good man," Danforth said. "If the Department of Justice is too vain to apologize, then let this senator, on behalf of the government that I serve, apologize to Jim Beggs and to his family for the misery to which they have been put."

"It seems to me when there was no negotiation, no discussion whatever before them for an indictment, that is a very bad error," Senator Nunn said. "It does not seem to me it ought to take them 19 months to figure out the basic nature of a contract."

Senator Chafee added, "Every-

body is out to get the defense contractors. That was the mood. You have to come in with a big catch. Let us get them—General Dynamics, general somebody—grab them, and so they went after them. Bang, they go before a grand jury and get an indictment. Where does that leave Mr. Beggs? He resigned from the company. This is a man who has worked in the Defense Department, worked for NASA, a distinguished career, and now he is out."

Senator Dole added that Beggs's "record of achievement at NASA speaks for itself—it was outstanding—which makes it that much sadder to recall that he was forced to resign that job in the face of what we now know to be totally false charges."

## **C**ongress turns the screws on Japan

On June 18, the House adopted an amendment by voice vote to the Dept. of State Authorization bill, H.R. 1777, which directs the State Department to enter into negotiations with Japan to get the Japanese to increase their defense spending to 3% of GNP, or to obtain payment to the United States of the difference between Japan's defense spending and the 3% figure.

Rep. Steven Neal (D-N.C.) offered this amendment in order to force Japan to pay the United States for putting Japan under its defense umbrella. "The current inequitable financial commitment by Japan to its defense and that of the free world threatens to undermine its relations with the United States," Neal's amendment read.

Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-Cal.) offered an amendment calling upon the Japanese to increase their defense

spending to the 3% level. The final version gives the Japanese their choice.

The Senate, meanwhile, took the opportunity of the illegal sale of machine tools by the Toshiba Corp. of Japan and the Norwegian state-owned Konigsberg Vaapenfabrik, to vent their spleen against Japanese imports. The Senate voted 92-5 on June 30 to impose a total ban on imports from the two companies. The machine tools were critical in making submarines quieter and surface vessels more maneuverable.

The Senate also adopted an amendment sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), that would demand compensation for the cost to U.S. taxpayers of countering the upgraded Soviet military capability resulting from the export-control violations. The costs are estimated as high as \$30 billion.

Despite the fact that the Japanese and Norwegian governments are prosecuting those involved, the Japanese were denounced for "treason" and "ransoming the security of the U.S." The underlying concerns were evident as Rep. Helen Bentley (R-Md.) and others started smashing Japanese products on the Capitol steps.

## Senate won't save domestic oil industry

The Senate adopted an amendment sponsored by Sens. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) on July 1, which removed Section 502 of the Trade Bill, S. 1420, that provided for the possibility of a tax on imported oil which could save domestic oil production. The vote was 55-41.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and sponsor of the provision,

warned against leaving the United States dependent upon an unreliable foreign supply of oil. A Congressional Research Service study estimated "that a 1973-style embargo in this country would cost us over \$700 billion in GNP, 2 million jobs, and would double the inflation rate," Bentsen warned. He pointed out that "more than 70% of the new oil imported into the U.S. now and in the foreseeable future will come from the Persian Gulf, an extremely volatile area."

While opponents argued against increased costs to consumers in their states, supporters correctly pointed out that the alternative was to pay a little increase now, which the United States would collect in the import fee, or to pay a lot later when the U.S. is totally dependent on foreign oil. Sen. James McClure (R-Id.) noted the contradictory arguments of those who were demanding cheaper prices on the one side, and pleading for alternative energy sources on the other, "which means increasing prices of energy in order to finance those alternatives."

Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) chastised Congress: "We are complacent to let OPEC take actions to destroy our domestic industry; complacent in letting our domestic industry be dismantled by artificially low prices; complacent to watch our import levels return to the dangerously high levels of the 1970s."

While proponents highlighted the national security, they ceded far too much of the economic arguments to opponents. Only Sen. Kent Conrad (D-N.D.) began to outline the effect of the collapse of the domestic oil industry upon the rest of the U.S. economy, such as the drop in steel demand equivalent to a halt in production of 1.8 million automobiles, and the bank

failures. Once bankrupted, Conrad warned, it would take more than a national emergency to get petroleum engineers, geologists, and skilled workers to go back into this line of work.

## Republican committee highlights ANC terrorism

The House Republican Study Committee, chaired by Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind.), held hearings on June 25 to highlight the terrorist activity of the African National Congress. It heard statements from African ministers calling for economic investment to build up the economic negotiating power of blacks with the South African government.

One witness, Salaminah Borehpe, a former ANC youth organizer who had set people on fire by "necklacing," testified, according to Burton's report, that Bishop Desmond Tutu had "advocated the burning of the schools of the blacks for the purpose of forcing the blacks to turn more toward the leftist elements, the Soviet Union in particular, for their education." She testified that Anglican ministers passed out AK-47 machine-guns and other weapons at one meeting which Tutu attended, and taught the ANC youth movement to "make fire bombs, petrol bombs," and carry out terrorist acts.

Burton warned that "even if you are an isolationist, you must realize that if we are to survive as a nation, there are minerals that are vital to the economic health and the military strength of this country, that we have to have." Burton stressed that the United States should work to end apartheid, but without allowing the ANC to dominate the region.

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# National News

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## Military must not ignore 'rule of law'

"National security must be based on national values. Their clear expression is still found in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the amendments," stated Lt. Gen. DeWitt Smith in a speech to army cadets last April. The speech was reported July 5 by the *Washington Times*. It was replete with attacks on the lawless nature of what Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) has called the "secret government" behind the Iran-Contra affair.

"The timeless wisdom and eloquence of an earlier day still inspire and guide us," said General Smith. "Our roots were good and strong, and they have strengthened over the years. National security in a free society involves us all. It is a child of many parents; it is everyone's business; it is not too arcane for everyday citizens or the sole business of a security elite.

"When it comes to the national defense, we need strong military forces, trained and motivated military people, thoughtful and responsible leaders and the best equipment. But we also know that the 'threats' to our security are not simply military. Stability, world order, peace, and freedom are equally endangered by such threats as: hunger, disease, and unemployment, and lack of housing."

The speech attacks, by allusion, the pragmatic, lawless conception that characterizes Oliver North's "Project Democracy" backers. "Ideally our defense and foreign policies should reflect the best values of our society. . . . Recent events remind us that as one progresses upward in the military, it is important to guard against the heady temptation of power." He listed a series of crimes "that are intolerable and largely unforgivable in public servants of a free society." Among them: "Lying. Forgetting loyalty to an oath and a Constitution. Ignoring the rule of law in favor of the rule of men. Runaway egos. Using unacceptable means to achieve ends which may or may not be acceptable. Involving the military in partisan politics and meddling in foreign poli-

cy. . . . We must set our compass on fundamental, unchanging objectives. Based on them, we can adapt to momentary circumstances."

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## HHS proposes new nursing home rules

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is proposing a sweeping revision of federal rules for nursing homes. The new rules would require thousands of nursing homes to hire additional personnel and provide large amounts of additional training to them.

A confidential draft of the proposal, reported in the July 5 *New York Times*, reveals that the department's estimate is that it would cost nursing homes a total of \$100 million to comply with the proposals. The proposal is now under review at the Office of Management and the Budget.

A 1986 study by the Institute of Medicine found that patients received "shockingly deficient" care in many nursing homes that received federal funds. The government commissioned the institute study after a political furor developed in 1982 and 1983 over administration proposals to relax or repeal many federal rules that govern services in nursing homes.

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## Fitzwater flees question on Order 12333

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater literally fled the podium July 6 to avoid answering a question from *EIR*'s Nick Benton. The question concerned an exposé in the *Miami Herald* on the "secret government" behind Lt. Col. Oliver North's activities.

Benton, author of *EIR*'s regular "Eye on Washington" column, asked Fitzwater to comment on the *Herald*'s claims, and specifically on Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, signed by President Reagan in 1981, and now established by *EIR* to be the "legal"

basis on which the private networks of the "secret government" took over U.S. intelligence functions (see *Feature* pp. 24-32).

When asked to confirm the existence of the two Executive Orders, which Benton read out, Fitzwater bolted from the stage to the shock of all present. "It's time to go hear the President" speak to a Kiwanis Club convention, he mumbled.

"But what about the answer to the question?" yelled a reporter from the back. "No comment," Fitzwater mumbled, heading toward the exit with his back to the room. It was observed by veteran reporters there that he didn't want to say even so much as "No comment," for fear that it would trigger other questions before he could leave.

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## Nancy wants 'gay' on AIDS panel

Nancy Reagan is pressing her husband to heed demands by the self-appointed spokesmen of the lower sexual classes that a homosexual be appointed to the presidential advisory commission on AIDS.

The July 6 *New York Post* reports that "resentful administration officials" say they may have no choice but to yield, now that Mrs. Reagan has made up her mind.

"Nancy Reagan has said her husband will look bad if no gay is appointed," the *Post* quotes one administration official.

"Mrs. Reagan is just a tigress," he lamented. "When she gets her teeth into something, she just doesn't let go."

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## Committee opens Contra drug probe

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime voted July 8 to subpoena three Miami-based federal prosecutors, as part of an investigation into whether Reagan administration officials supported illegal smuggling of drugs and guns to benefit the Nicaraguan Contras.



## Briefly

Attorney General Ed Meese has refused to allow the prosecutors to be questioned by subcommittee investigators in their year-long probe of drug-smuggling, gun-running, and money-laundering by and for the Contras.

"We're looking specifically at some alleged wrongdoing on the part of the Department of Justice," subcommittee chairman William J. Hughes (D-N.J.) said. The three prosecutors will be asked about allegations that DOJ officials—possibly acting on White House orders—put an end to a 1985 Contra gun-running investigation.

The subcommittee also voted to compel an appearance by George Morales, a convicted narcotics trafficker now in federal prison in Florida. Representative Hughes said Morales provided "substantial financial assistance" to the Contras, allegedly in exchange for promises of reduced charges by the DOJ.

### AIPAC target of new exposés

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee was the target of a major attack by the *New York Times* July 6, one week after it was attacked in the *Wall Street Journal*. While AIPAC claims not to be a political action committee, nearly every presidential candidate has met with its board to seek its support.

AIPAC's power is so great that it exerts veto power on presidential campaigns' choices of foreign policy advisers, according to AIPAC director Tom Dine, who has been associated with former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's PEACE outfit, whose aim was to promote Israeli settlement and annexation of occupied Arab territories.

AIPAC's influence over U.S. elections is at least as large as that of organized labor, former Mondale campaign manager Bob Beckel said. It also has "unusual access to official data." One Pentagon source reports, "We didn't do anything there that AIPAC didn't have within hours."

AIPAC played a central role in the adoption of the 1981 Memorandum of Under-

standing between the United States and Israel, said the *Times*. That memorandum is at the heart of the special arrangements which permitted the U.S.-Israeli partnership in selling arms to Iran. AIPAC director Dine says that the memorandum's purpose, according to then-Secretary of State Alexander Haig, is "to build institutional arrangements so that eight years from now, if there is a Secretary of State who is not positive about Israel, he will not be able to overcome the bureaucratic relationship between Israel and the U.S. that we have established."

### AIDS lobby in Georgia fumes over LaRouche

After headlines around the world at the end of June, confirming the possibility that AIDS could be spread by mosquitoes, the Atlanta AIDS lobby responded by calling a July 1 press conference to denounce the new research findings as a "right-wing scare tactic of Lyndon LaRouche." The statement by "AID Atlanta," a homosexual-dominated social service outfit dedicated to defending the civil rights of the virus in Georgia's capital, was carried in most major news media there.

The group also expressed its displeasure with testimony the same day by representatives of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) before 50 people at open hearings of the House Health Committee at the state capitol building. Following the usual "sex education" platitudes by the head of the state department of public health, an NDPC representative stressed that "casual transmission" of HIV is a demonstrated fact. The NDPC, of which LaRouche was a founder, is a multi-candidate political action committee.

The NDPC spokesman also stated that those who had taken the lead in opposing California's 1986 Proposition 64, mandating measures of quarantine and prevention against AIDS, are now admitting their belated agreement with many of LaRouche's views on AIDS. That includes the "mosquito hypothesis."

● **THE POWER of Reason: 1988**, is the title of the new autobiography by Lyndon LaRouche. It was released by *EIR* in Boston on July 8.

● **SENATOR William Proxmire** wrote a scalding letter to the *New York Times* July 7, taking exception to *Times* columnist William Safire's statement that "the 'Star Wars' strategy is here, it is irrevocable." "Nonsense," says Proxmire. "Not even . . . President Reagan himself—argues that SDI 'is here.' . . . Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson admits it will be years and billions of dollars more." He even cites an utterly discredited American Physical Society report attacking the program.

● **U.S. GREENS** convened the First National Conference of the American Green Movement in Amherst, Massachusetts the July 4 weekend, drawing 500 assorted ecologists, peace-niks, Indians, Marxists, anarchists, libertarians, trade unionists, et al. The conference was aimed at creating an organized "green movement" in the United States modeled on West Germany's most popular neo-Nazi party.

● **THE INSTITUTE for Security and Cooperation in Space (ISCOS)** is working with two law firms which are lining up American telecommunications customers to have their satellites launched by the Soviet Union. ISCOS is headed by Carol Rosin. The State Department has banned such launches under the Traffic in Arms regulations, but Rosin's outfit still plans to have the plan implemented in the next administration.

● **JIMMY CARTER**, after visiting China and the Soviet Union, went to Newcastle, England, to head a procession marking the 10th anniversary of the Friendship Force, the international "harmony organization" he founded.

## Editorial

# Root out the secret government!

Some four months ago, in April 1987, *EIR* published its groundbreaking *Special Report*, "Project Democracy: The parallel government behind the Iran-Contra affair." In that report, we documented the existence of, not a single illegal operation on the part of Oliver North and his friends, but an entire "secret government" conducting broad strategic operations from Asia to South America to the Middle East, of which North's publicized indiscretions were but a small, included part.

We subsequently established that the authority under which "secret government" operations were being carried out, with the full resources of the official U.S. government at their disposal, was Executive Order 12333 and companion EOs, with or without the knowledge of the President who stupidly signed those orders.

We asserted that the task now facing the nation, with the nation's very survival hanging in the balance, was to root out and destroy this "secret government," before it destroyed the best allies of the United States around the world, in the service of an imagined deal with the Kremlin leadership.

Now, after seemingly interminable weeks of testimony, the congressional Iran-Contra hearings have finally heard, from Oliver North's lips, that he was involved in the planning of a wide range of covert operations outside normal government channels—prompting one senator to exclaim that this constituted revelation of a "secret government within our government." And, they also heard, from Oliver North's lips, during the same week of testimony, the phrase "Executive Order 12333."

Sen. William Cohen rightly called this "perhaps the most serious revelation to have taken place during the course of these proceedings."

Now, the hearings become interesting. A lot of trees could begin to fall. All of them, in fact. Will the Congress of the United States now start facing the real issue, the "secret government" issue?

Both Democrats and Republicans in Congress and their respective party leaderships, including members of the Iran-Contra committees themselves, have some dirty laundry to wash in connection with the revealed "secret government" and its "legal" foundation in EO 12333. Panel member Sen. Sam Nunn, among others, is up to his eyeballs in the "secret government" mess. He can take a fair share of the credit for the abominable EO 12333 being drafted and signed. The leaderships of the Democratic and Republican parties jointly occupy positions at the National Endowment for Democracy. The National Endowment for Democracy has a covert arm, a covert arm used by the "secret government" for its dirty operations, namely, the "Project Democracy" repeatedly referred to by North in his private memos.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, chairing the hearings, immediately interrupted North's testimony when the phrase "Executive Order 12333" was uttered. The panel thereupon went into executive session—that is, secret.

12333 has indeed become a magic number. Neither the *New York Times* nor the *Washington Post*, in their transcripts of the hearings, even mentioned the incident involving EO 12333. And the *Manchester Union Leader*, in its coverage of a press conference by *EIR* founder and presidential candidate LaRouche, reported on his statements concerning EO 12333 in this way: "an intelligence operation run under Executive Order \*\*\*\*\*."

The question now is, does the Congress of the United States have the guts to face squarely the task *EIR* defined for it four months ago, a task the Tower Commission proved itself unwilling to face? Does the Congress of the United States have the guts to face the real issue in the Iran-Contra affair? Does the Congress of the United States have the guts to expose, root out, and destroy the "secret government"?

This it must do, although, in doing so, all the trees in the forest will fall. Let the real "Iran-Contra probe" begin.

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# Why this is the most controversial publication in the West

## AIDS and insects

Almost two years ago *EIR* was way out front—and alone—facing the wrath of the medical establishment, the budget-cutters, and the radical homosexual lobby when we first argued that AIDS could be transmitted by mosquitoes. What was labeled “bizarre and extreme” by the media months ago when *EIR* broke the story, was the lead item in most of those same media outlets in early July.

For example, in our 1985-in-Review issue, *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force head Warren Hamerman wrote that it was likely that “the mosquito carries contaminated blood like a flying syringe from one victim to another,” especially in the tropics. By July 18, 1986 Dr. Mark Whiteside of the Institute for Tropical Medicine declared in a speech excerpted by *EIR*, “We noticed that symptoms of AIDS resembled the symptoms of many viruses, including insect- or mosquito-borne viruses.” In the Aug. 8, 1986 *EIR*, Hamerman announced, “From southern Florida to Italy to Africa, there is an increasing amount of evidence that . . . AIDS is transmitted mechanically by biting insects.” On Aug. 23, Dr. Jean-Claude Chermann of the Pasteur Institute of Paris told the International Congress on Cancer in Budapest that his research team had found the AIDS virus in four different types of African insects. *EIR* was the only publication to give this finding more than passing notice.

## Political indictments

*EIR* from Aug. 29, 1986 forecast that “Boston U.S. Attorney William Weld, already notorious for his baseless prosecutions, will use his position as head of the Justice Department Criminal Division, should he be confirmed, to conduct a massive Watergating campaign” against individuals and firms vital to the national defense. We wrote, “Weld’s record establishes that should he find no fraud . . . he will create it.” In a Sept. 5, 1986 feature, *EIR*’s Robert Gallagher said, “Examination of the indictment papers and the motion to dismiss submitted by lawyers for General Dynamics and former NASA director James Beggs . . . show that the government has no case at all. . . . The defendants are charged with violating regulations that do not even exist.” In late June, the Justice Department, after crippling the nation’s space program and defense procurement for nearly two years, has been forced to drop the charges in the General Dynamics case for lack of evidence.

**EIR: Knowledge is leadership.**