

EIR

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Court documents show CIA role against LaRouche
The beginning of the end for the Khomeiniacs?
Laser fusion breakthroughs herald 'star power'

Euthanasia returns— as economic policy



What do the Russians think of *Executive Intelligence Review*?



**"Dirty, dirty
magazine."**

—Aleksander Bovin, *Izvestia* political commentator and top spokesman for the Soviet Politburo, at Reykjavik Oct. 11.

- Only *EIR*, among Western print-media, stated before and during the Reykjavik meeting that the Strategic Defense Initiative was the *only* issue at stake for the Russians. The dramatic ending of the pre-summit proved us right—and the liberal media wrong.
- *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche first publicly presented the "beam-weapons defense" program now known as the Strategic Defense Initiative in Washington, at an *EIR*-sponsored conference in Washington in February 1982.
- In March 1983, President Reagan gave his historic speech announcing the new strategic doctrine based on defensive weapons that could make nuclear missiles "impotent and obsolete," *EIR* was the only general-circulation weekly to define this as the key to reviving the Western ideal of technological optimism.
- *EIR* has waged a four-year campaign to educate the public on SDI and build up popular support—while the Wall Street crowd around President Reagan kept the administration from doing any mass organizing for it.

EIR is leading the fight to stop the U.S. from abandoning Europe to Soviet rule, under the "zero option" sell-out. If you're not a subscriber, you're not in the fight.

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Many of you who recently began reading *EIR* first got to know us because we had the guts to expose the cover-up on AIDS, which has already become the main issue of the 1988 presidential campaign. Most presidential candidates are ducking this issue.

Not Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, however. LaRouche has insisted on a program of 1) routine, mandatory mass screening to identify AIDS virus carriers in the population, and isolate them where necessary; 2) full health care at the highest available level, for every AIDS victim; 3) expenditure of \$3 billion a year in research in optical biophysics and related fields, to discover a cure for AIDS.

There is only one actual alternative policy to this, the ignominious policy which is rapidly gaining headway, as outlined in the cover *Feature*: legalizing *euthanasia*, judged at Nuremberg just 40 years ago, as a crime against humanity.

What is at stake is the moral fitness of our civilization to survive. How utterly unnecessary is the economic policy that decrees some human beings to be "useless eaters," is highlighted again by the *Science & Technology* section in this issue—a report on the latest breakthroughs that make clean, unlimited, commercial fusion energy a real possibility in the coming decade.

As a U.S.A.-based publication circulated all over the world, *EIR* is proud to be in the forefront of the fight for technological progress—which is the same as the fight for Western civilization. After all, as the Pope emphasized in his recent visit to the United States, the purpose of individual freedom is to implement those creative innovations which will bring about the moral and material betterment of the human race (see pages 38-41).

We concur with the Pope that Americans bear a special responsibility for making that notion of freedom a universal reality. "Our young republic, whatever its shortcomings, was produced as a distillation of the new form of Judeo-Christian statecraft introduced to Western Europe through the influence of the writings of St. Augustine, and embodying the lessons of every great struggle for civil and religious liberty since Solon of Athens and Socrates," as Lyndon LaRouche says in his testimony on the Robert Bork Supreme Court appointment (page 60-63).

Nora Hamerman

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Back again on the Gramm-Rudman carousel?

by Chris White

The self-imposed gestation period ended as it was supposed to on Sept. 23, with the combined brains of Congress delivering yet another ill-conceived offspring, of only limited life expectancy, for the presidential blessing.

The offspring is the extended federal debt ceiling, combined with a new version of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law. Formally, it is now up to the President to accept or reject what the Congress has put forward. In these terms, the liberals in Congress are undoubtedly trying to create the political circumstances in which the President will have to carry the can for what goes wrong. Behind the political maneuvering, the package will only make the situation worse for all.

This time, both the House and the Senate have produced a package which, among other things, raises the ceiling on the federal government's debt from the present nearly \$2.3 trillion to more than \$2.8 trillion. The increase is conditional on presidential acceptance of the other features of the package. If he says "No," the crisis is on again, in worse form. What the idiots still don't seem to realize is, that even if he says "Yes," nothing will have been done to avert the crisis they all fear.

The \$500 billion increase is supposed to be sufficient to ensure that the matter of financing the federal government's deficit is kept off the political agenda for the duration of the presently unfolding presidential election campaign. In the conceit of the framers, the inducement to accept the package they have designed, is that it will not be until May 1989—well after the inauguration of the next President—that the debt ceiling, and related matters, need be taken up again by that caste of officials called "elected."

Already eyebrows rise. The proposal put forth by the Congress does not take up for solution the real crises confronted in the form of developing potentials for financial

disaster, and steadily worsening economic depression. It does not envisage reorganizing national finances to permit a gear-up in funding for the war against AIDS, or to stand up to Soviet global expansionism. It crudely asserts that in the interests of the career management of "elected" officials, policies they are incapable of defending before the electorate should be kept off the agenda for the duration.

The other elements of the package are based on similar thinking. Appended to the legislative proposal raising the debt ceiling, is an amendment reviving the notorious automatic deficit features of the disastrous failure of the Gramm-Rudman legislation, adopted by Congress at the end of 1985, and thrown out by the Supreme Court, as unconstitutional in its violation of the separation of powers, in the middle of 1986.

This time, it is thought, the substitution of the Executive Branch's Office of Management and Budget, for the General Accounting Office, as the agency which administers the mandated automatic cuts, will circumvent the Supreme Court's earlier objections to the violation of constitutional prescriptions on the separation of powers.

Why that should be the case, is unclear at best. If in the earlier version of the legislation, Congress was impinging upon the prerogatives of the Executive Branch, it now seems that in the latest version, Congress is actually attempting to surrender its constitutional powers and responsibilities, the better to avoid the decisions which are supposed to be its, alone, to make.

Article 1, Section 7 of the Constitution mandates: "All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." Section 8 further stipulates, "Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for

the common defense and general welfare of the United States.”

Handing the power to make automatic cuts over to the Executive Branch is an effort to run away, not only from what Congress is mandated to do, but also from “defense and general welfare” strictures pertaining to how that should be done. Congress’s obligations in its mandated activity of revenue-raising, are referenced directly to the natural law foundation of the Constitution, asserted in the Preamble “to form a more perfect union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”

One may well wonder how many of the present House and Senate attended the same law school as Sen. Joe Biden.

Poisonous politics

Like the debt ceiling extension, the attempt to revive the Gramm-Rudman atrocity is full of politically motivated artificial sweetening. Enough, in fact, to make it totally poisonous. The deadline to reduce the deficit to zero is postponed from 1991 to 1993, that is, into the term of the President after next. For the next fiscal year, the deficit is to be reduced not to the earlier \$108 billion, but to a more palatable level of around \$120 billion, supposedly a mere \$26 billion reduction from the estimated \$150-160 billion deficit that all will agree is on the books at the end of fiscal year 1987, on the last day of September.

This level of reduction, according to the drafters of the proposal, could be met through only \$15 billion worth of cuts, and \$10-12 billion in new revenues raised from disguised or direct new taxation. Rep. Daniel Rostenkowski in the House has begun to work on legislation to enable the envisaged tax increases.

Herein lies the poisonous politics. The President, for his own stubborn ideological reasons, opposes the government’s right and power to tax. Congress, for its part, opposes the administration’s rapidly shrinking commitment to the nation’s defenses. In the proposed scheme, national defense will be exempt from some cuts in the first year, because new revenues from taxation will offset the cuts otherwise required. Then cuts will fall on other programs.

This is the same political package that has been tried and failed, repeatedly, in the past. There is no reason why anything should be different now. The President can keep the shards of his defense commitment, and gain a political reprieve from the debt ceiling question until after the elections, if he accepts the principle of funding programs from increased taxation now.

Such is the result of Congress’s summer gestation period. It is essentially the same package that was on the table in June and July, when the current crisis over the national debt was unleashed. Over the weeks, the timeframe has been stretched out, and the numbers have been reduced, but the core of the proposal remains the same.

The President, of course, has the option of accepting what has been put on the table. However, since the Congress has not yet agreed on a budget to finance the country for the fiscal year which begins on Oct. 1, acceptance by the President need be no guarantee that a budget would be adopted. Then, supposedly, “Son of Gramm-Rudman” would begin to go into effect, over the October through November timetable mandated in the amendment to the debt ceiling bill. That way, half of the automatic cuts would, as before, be taken out of national defense.

Or, the President can veto the proposal. If he does so, then the proposed extension of the federal debt ceiling, past the presidential elections, is also vetoed. And the countdown begins again for the threatened default of the United States sometime in the second week of October, while the country still has no budget for the next fiscal year.

The actual deficit

Meanwhile, back in the real world. This year’s so-called “budget process,” like that of last year, is inextricably tied to the liberal doses of wishful thinking about the prospects for a superpower agreement, which, for different reasons, dominate significant sections of both the Executive and Legislative Branches. Last year, under the impetus of the agreement to hold the Reykjavik summit, both agreed to forget about the more than \$80 billion of real deficit which fell outside the guidelines of the earlier version of the Gramm-Rudman law. The present consensus for a \$150 billion deficit, is as much of a fiction as are the prospects for a durable peace agreement with the Russians under present policy arrangements.

The real deficit, which neither Congress nor the White House will discuss, starts at \$230-250 billion, and reaches more than \$400 billion when the government’s unfunded liabilities, such as the Pension Benefit Guarantee Fund, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Farm Credit System, the government-backed sections of the mortgage and mortgage insurance markets, Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae, are taken into account.

Disagreement on the fiction which has been put forward may help trigger a crisis which will threaten the nation’s existence in the very short run. But precisely because the package is such a fictionalized cover-up of reality, agreement between Congress and the Executive Branch will actually make matters worse.

Yet the cited sections of the Constitution contain the purpose and powers by which all might be reversed, for the better, within the framework of the nation’s fundamental law. Both Congress and the Executive Branch will find that such powers and responsibilities have to be acted on well before their timeframe calls for it. The real world is not organized on the basis of the U.S. electoral calendar. The more the idiots insist that it is, the worse they are making things for everybody, themselves included.

Mexico, from 'newly industrialized' to the brink of economic depression

by Carlos Cota Meza

On Sept. 9, the Mexican stock market announced with great fanfare that in only six days, it had gained more than in the past four years. In the first half of 1987 alone, it had risen 243%, but then soared to a 625% increase over the first of the year by mid-September.

According to the media, this extraordinary gain occurred immediately following President de la Madrid's fifth State of the Nation address Sept. 1, during which it was expected he would be announcing measures to control the runaway speculation on the stock exchange. When he made no such announcement, the speculative wave took off.

While the stock exchange is celebrating its unprecedented gains with champagne, the population—at least in the major trade and production centers of the country—has become painfully aware that it is the national banking system that is being looted to buoy the stock market. Money has poured out of the banks and onto the stock exchange, where high interest rates and tax exemption are unbeatable lures.

Anecdotes about the illiquidity of the banks have reached the point that it is now common to hear producers asking one another when one is going to make a bank deposit, so the other can cash a check. Producers also describe how bank managers have grown so "friendly," that when one arrives at a bank branch to cash a check, the manager rushes to offer a cup of coffee and a lengthy chat in hope that a depositor will arrive in the interim.

In Mexico City, things are so bad that bank managers spend the bulk of their time trying to stall would-be check cashers, and bribing account holders into leaving their money on deposit even a few more days. Bank credit is virtually nonexistent, but managers are more than willing to direct their clients to the "parallel banks," in the hands of Mexico's "ex"-bankers.

Dollarization of the economy is so generalized, that it is standard procedure for the average Mexican to carry pesos in one pocket, and dollars in the other. The better-paid bureaucrat regularly deposits his salary in the stock market, where interest rates are astronomical, rather than in a savings account.

Stocks soar, production collapses

Government claims that the stock market extravaganza is proof of a stunning economic recovery are belied by reality. The Mexico City daily *Unomásuno* of Sept. 10 grimly de-

scribed it thus: "At the cost of deterioration of real wages, job creation and national production, the Mexican stock exchange has accumulated more profits in only six easy days than that generated between 1982 and 1986. . . . In the first semester of 1987, the GNP showed negative growth in real terms, productive investment fell 12%. . . . Similarly, industrial production fell 2.6%, and the employed labor force shrunk by 7%. . . . Between 1982 and 1986, the stock exchange operations amounted to 88.8% of the GNP, and in the first semester of 1987 it surpassed the GNP by 85%."

For five consecutive years, the rate of job generation in Mexico has been negative. Each year, more than 1 million youths entered the labor market in search of *new* jobs, while employment generated has not surpassed 250,000 a year. Adding this to the growing unemployment problem throughout this period, nearly 50% of Mexico's Economically Active Population (EAP)—estimated at 25 million Mexicans—is currently either unemployed or underemployed.

Inflation, of course, is shooting up as well. According to a Sept. 11 UPI wire, Mexican central bank reports indicate that between January and August of this year, inflation reached 81.2%, the highest in the history of the country. From August of 1986 through August of 1987, inflation rose 133.9% and, according to private sources, it is expected to surpass 120% by year's end.

Hardly a recovery. In fact, Mexico's stock market spectacle is nothing but a huge bubble, suspended in thin air. More than 80% of the resources being manipulated on the stock exchange are Treasury Certificates-CETES (financial documents issued by the federal government to finance its deficit), and Certificates of Contribution to the Patrimony-CAPS (the sale to private investors of 34% of the stocks of nationalized banks).

The process was well described by *Excelsior* columnist José Luis Mejías, who wrote on Aug. 12: "The CAPS entered the market and within a few hours had doubled or tripled in price. But 'entering the market' was just a formality, since they were first offered to a handful of privileged individuals, who were then able to easily obtain such enormous profits."

'Ex'-bankers pulling the strings

Those tempted to blame Mexico's bank nationalization for this disastrous state of affairs would do well to remember that officials under the de la Madrid administration, such as

central banker Manuel Aguayo, have sabotaged and perverted the intent of López Portillo's 1982 measure, intended to recapture the reins of the national economy from the financial oligarchy, both domestic and foreign. Today, the nationalized banks have been turned into virtual accomplices of the financial oligarchy, represented by the "former" private bankers who now run the parallel banks and the exchange houses.

Drastic changes in the banking laws, such as exempting the stock market from paying taxes and granting it astronomically high interest rates, have had the deliberate effect of driving money out of the nationalized banking structure and into the black-market banking operations of the stock exchange. Managers of the nationalized banks have, in effect, been given the green light to speculate with the funds of their depositors, thanks to their connections to the stock exchange.

U.S. dependency

Aggravating Mexico's problems is its tremendous dependency on the U.S. economy. The U.S. government must determine how to manage its trade deficit, which for the month of July reached \$16.5 billion. Whatever direction the United States chooses will clearly have major repercussions for Mexico. Trade restrictions, or a downward manipulation of the prices of certain Mexican products could cause a disastrous collapse in export earnings for Mexico. Worse, a sudden increase in U.S. interest rates could relaunch capital flight out of Mexico.

That in turn would lead to a panic on the Mexican stock exchange, since most of the money circulated there is "refugee" dollars fleeing the crisis in the United States, and not "patriotic" dollars returning to Mexico out of confidence in its so-called recovery. A stock market panic, of course, would burst the bubble, with frightening consequences.

In his fifth national address, President de la Madrid unveiled all the elements that confirm Mexico will continue to advance toward a generalized economic depression. "The rise in the cost of money will make servicing the internal public debt more expensive, and will raise the financial deficit," said the President. Later, he added: "Regarding public finances, the January-June period was characterized, before payment of interest charges, by a surplus of 5.7 trillion pesos, which represents approximately 8% of the semester's GNP. We have never generated an operational surplus of that magnitude. Expenses for goods and non-financial services fell 6% in real terms."

However, if we subtract interest payments from de la Madrid's much-touted "operational surplus," we discover that during the budgetary period of 1987's first six months, a whopping 73.6% of federal expenses and 30.2% of state companies' expenses, were used to pay debts. Otherwise, the explanation for the "operational surplus" lies in the fact that investment expenditures by the federal government during the first semester of 1987 were only 39% of those origi-

nally planned.

As the President noted, "the cost of money" is primarily responsible for the failure to reduce the budget deficit. But this is hardly something new. The structure of the public finances of government and the budget deficit itself are due to exorbitant payments of interest on the *internal debt*, which in turn has stoked the inflation problem, despite the cutbacks in public investment.

In short, we can conclude that the Mexican government has subsidized the speculative bubble of a runaway stock exchange, which has now taken on a life of its own.

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'Let there be light!'

Mexico's government is campaigning for the country's first nuclear plant, sending the greenies into hysterics.

The International Organization of Atomic Energy announced on Sept. 17 that "the Laguna Verde nuclear power plant," situated some 70 kilometers from the port of Veracruz, Mexico, "has adequate security conditions and sufficiently trained personnel to be started up without posing any serious risks." The IOAE's stamp of approval was the last formal stage of a long battle to get Mexico's first commercial nuclear reactor functioning, and as such represents a major blow to the environmentalist faction inside the cabinet of President Miguel de la Madrid.

The Laguna Verde plant has two BWR5 units, each with the capacity to produce 654 megawatts of power. Together, the two units will supply 6% of the total electricity Mexico will be producing in 1988 (23,000 megawatts). One of the units, 99% completed, is finally about to be plugged in.

As this column has previously charged (*EIR* vol. 14, no. 26), central bank dictator Miguel Mancera Aguayo has conspired with the Alemán-Azcarraga group of the multimillion-dollar Televisa consortium, to promote throughout 1987 a terror campaign about the "dangers" of nuclear energy, with the intention of forcing President de la Madrid to order the suspension of Mexico's first nuclear project, and convert Laguna Verde into a gas-electric plant. The greenie campaign of Mancera Aguayo and company relied, as well, on the backing of Budget and Planning Minister Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Interior Minister Manuel

Bartlett, and Urban Development and Ecology Minister Manuel Camacho Solís.

Despite this powerful array of opposition, the President included in his fifth address to the nation Sept. 1, a healthy endorsement of nuclear energy: "Nuclear energy holds the potential for diversifying our first-order energy sources, and provides us with an unavoidable opportunity to bring the Technological Revolution of our time into Mexico."

He further announced that "the initial tests prior to its start-up" have now been completed and that Laguna Verde only awaited the nod from IOAE. On Sept. 17, the National Commission on Nuclear Security and Safeguards (CNSNS) announced that the charge-up of the reactors would take place "in a few more weeks."

Starting at the end of August, the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) began a series of press, radio, and television spots in defense of Laguna Verde, which has dealt a devastating blow to the panic-mongering tactics of the greenies. The CFE campaign, under the slogan, "Let there be light at Laguna Verde," addresses each of the technical doubts about the security of a nuclear plant, as well as certain "psychological" fears that have been played up and manipulated by the anti-nuclear forces.

"We Mexicans, unfortunately, are given to lack confidence in ourselves," says one of the media spots, "but we have more than 100 engineers and 225 technical operators . . . trained abroad for operating a nuclear

plant of this size." Thousands of pedagogic leaflets on nuclear energy, with detailed designs of every existing kind of nuclear plant and their individual advantages and capacities, are circulating throughout the country.

The Mexican Association of Fusion Energy (AMEF), a fraternal organization of the Fusion Energy Foundation, will soon be issuing a pamphlet on "The International Greens," containing details of the links of the "tortilla greenies" with Petra Kelly's West German Greens, with narco-terrorism, with Moscow, and with the Project Democracy of Lt. Col. Oliver North.

Fueling of the first Laguna Verde reactor was delayed as long as possible, until all the relevant agencies had a chance to examine and certify the plant's security. This delay turned into an advantage, for it gave the CFE the opportunity to use the nearly finished plant as a living technological museum for visitors from throughout Mexico, who were able to see for themselves the potentials of the technological marvel of nuclear energy.

This writer had the opportunity to visit the plant with a 45-member delegation from AMEF recently. We were able to witness first hand the tremendous pride of Mexico's technicians and workers at the plant. Seventy percent of the project was constructed with Mexican materials and technology.

"These victories pave the way to the future of the Great Ibero-American Fatherland, that of its integration and autonomous technological development," as can be seen in Brazil and Argentina's successes in controlling the complete nuclear fuel cycle, declared a greeting from the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) to Laguna Verde's technicians, published on the editorial page of the PLM newspaper *Solidaridad Internacional*.

The right to self-defense

The international banks are sabotaging Colombia's defense budget, to the delight of Moscow's narco-terrorists.

A bill to finance an increase in urgently needed defense expenditures was rejected Sept. 1 by the Commission for Economic Affairs of the Colombian Senate. The reason? Such a move could destroy ongoing negotiations with the international banks for over a billion dollars in new credit.

The bill, presented by a group of senators, proposed the creation of a 10% surcharge on income tax, for the purpose of financing the military's modernization and arms acquisition program. The new tax would have garnered approximately 65 billion pesos over a period of five years, that is, a mere \$250 million.

It was but one of several similar bills, proposed and defeated, for financing an expanded defense capability for Colombia.

Speaking in the name of the senatorial commission which rejected the project, Sen. Gabriel Rosas Vega claimed that "considering special taxes to provide resources for the Defense Ministry poses the risk of altering fiscal, investment, monetary, and development policy," and thus would "change the basis upon which the 'concorde' [jumbo] credit is being negotiated with the banks."

Finance Minister Luis Fernando Alarcón was only slightly more subtle, when he observed on Sept. 2, "The government is attentive to the need to provide resources for the normal functioning of the military forces at this moment of public order, but the instruments used to get these resources

cannot function a brake on the economy or cause trauma to the national taxation system" (emphasis added).

It has already been observed that a substantial portion of the jumbo loan would go to servicing Colombia's foreign debt. Debt service payments will amount to \$13.3 billion between 1987 and 1990, or 45% of anticipated export earnings for the period.

Another \$6.3 billion in new loans is being sought for the same period, significant portions of which would be allocated to paying off the foreign debts of such state sector companies as the electrical company, ICEL.

According to the National Planning Department, Colombia this year alone will be paying the sum of \$1.468 billion in amortization of its foreign debt, and another \$1.462 billion in interest payments. The pitiful \$50 million per year sought for the defense forces thus represents a mere 1.73% of total debt service, which poses a new option for the Defense Ministry.

Instead of seeking new taxes, the armed forces could simply ask that the country reduce its debt service payments by that same 1.73%, allocating money thus saved to meeting its defense needs instead.

The testimony offered by the bill's sponsors to the Senate committee included comparison between Colombia's armed forces and those of other nations. Special cause for concern were the figures on Nicaragua, a country which has contested ownership of San Andres island with Colombia.

Currently, Nicaragua has 1 soldier per 75 inhabitants. It also has a known military budget allocation for 1987 of \$598 million. In contrast, Colombia has but 1 soldier for every 417 inhabitants, and a military budget for the year of \$274 million.

The testimony submitted by the defense bill sponsors also noted that Venezuela, with one-fourth the population of Colombia, has the same number of troops, and a defense budget of \$950 million.

The picture becomes dramatically worse, when one adds to the threat of border wars from without, the devastating irregular warfare being waged right now inside Colombia by Soviet-sponsored narco-terrorists, who are known to be better armed than the defense forces of Colombia themselves.

Political circles inside the country have watched with horror as the country is divided up, "balkanized," by vying narco-terrorist forces. Portions of the country are contemplating suspending first-ever mayoral elections next March, in the wake of mass slayings of political leaders, communist and non-communist alike.

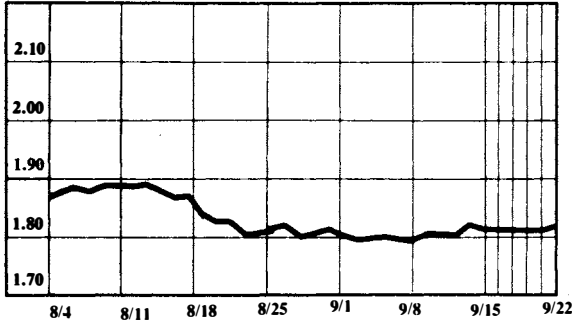
Cities as economically crucial as Medellín and Cali are under increasing enemy bombardment from narco-linked forces of "left" and "right," as politicians, labor leaders, university professors, journalists, even priests, are assassinated or driven from the cities under threat of death.

Clearly, financing requirements by the Defense Ministry are infinitely larger than anything the defeated financing bill had contemplated. The problem is not an accounting one. It is a question of national sovereignty, of the defense of a nation. Apparently, the international banks would prefer to hand Colombia over to Moscow rather than permit the nation to exercise sovereign control over its own national interests.

Currency Rates

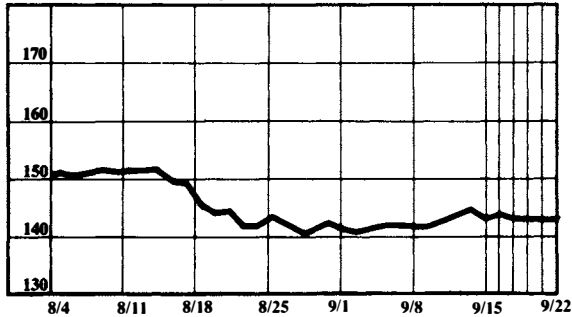
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



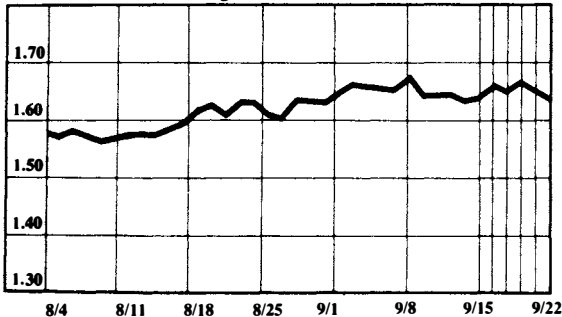
The dollar in yen

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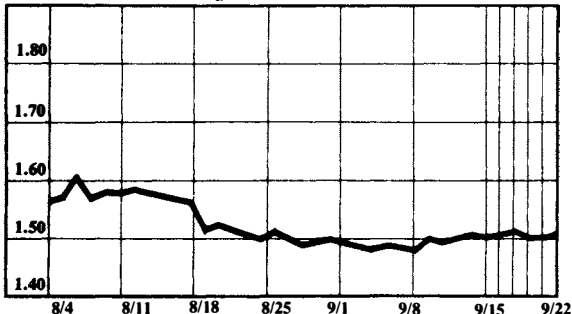
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Ariane success puts Europe back in space

by Laurent Rosenfeld

The night of Sept. 15-16, at 00:45 GMT, the European blue-and-white rocket Ariane took off successfully from its Kourou, French Guyana launch pad. Four minutes and forty-six seconds later, the engine of the third stage, whose ignition failure had caused the two last flight failures, ignited properly.

Another 10 minutes later, the third stage had completed its combustion, and, 26 minutes after take-off time, two communications satellites, the Australian Aussat K3 and the European ECS4, were successfully placed in geostationary transfer orbit (36,056 kilometers apogee, 199.8 kilometers perigee).

This complete success was very much longed for. Since the tragic accident of the Challenger Shuttle in January 1986, and the failure of the 18th flight of Ariane four months later, the West had not been able to launch a commercial-sized satellite. Without even speaking of an increase in Western space capabilities, simple replacement of aging or failing satellites was impossible, which had started to create serious problems.

Unappealing Soviet offers

Both the Europeans and the Americans, as well as the Japanese, were less than unenthusiastic about Soviet offers to launch Western satellites, for at least one obvious reason: Nobody in Western high-tech companies or defense establishments wished the Soviets to take a look at the sensitive electronics of Western satellites.

Thus, with the success of this 19th Ariane flight, the West recovers at least some space-launch capability, even if it is far from what the U.S. Space Shuttle could do. For Europe, the success was needed not only for the obvious commercial reasons. A meeting of the European Space Agency ministers is planned for this fall, and another failure would have had the worst possible psychological effect at a time when important decisions were to be taken.

In fact, rather than risk unfortunate decisions, many people were actually speaking of postponing this meeting in the event of an Ariane failure.

Two more launches in 1987

After this success, the company Arianespace plans to launch two more rockets before the end of the year, the first by mid-November. If everything goes right, eight rockets will be launched in 1988 and nine in 1989.

Meanwhile, some improvements will be made. While the present version of Ariane, Ariane-3, has two small strap-on solid boosters, and is able to carry a 2.5-metric-ton payload in geostationary transfer orbit (GTO), next February should see the launching of the first version of Ariane-4, an upgrade over the present version.

Ariane 4, whose first stage will contain 219 tons of propellants instead of 144, will exist in six different models, depending on the addition of two or four solid boosters and of two or four liquid propellant boosters, or of a combination solid/liquid.

Depending on which model is used, the payload launched in GTO will vary from 2 to 4.3 metric tons, for a cost 20-30% below that of Ariane-3.

In order to achieve the rapid launch rate planned for 1988 and 1989, a second launching platform has been commissioned and built for the Ariane program. This second launch pad, which was used successfully for the 17th flight and will be used again for the next flight, will allow two rockets to be prepared for launch simultaneously. The first launching pad, which is not adapted for Ariane-4, will be progressively phased out.

In the more distant future, by 1995-96, a totally new rocket will be constructed, Ariane-5. The Ariane-5 will have only two stages (instead of three for the present versions), but will have much more powerful solid-fuel boosters. It will be able to launch up to 5.9 tons into geostationary transfer orbit, but, more importantly, a couple of years later, it should become the launcher for the manned Hermes hypersonic glider, a kind of mini-shuttle, which could, among other things, service the U.S. space station, if and when it is built.

With Hermes, the European Space Agency should enter the realm of manned flight by about 1997—if the present agenda is adhered to. At a later point, the future should belong to air-breathing launchers taking off horizontally, like a plane. At least three relatively similar proposals have been made in this direction: the German Sanger, the French STS-2000, and the British Hotol.

In general, the European space program tends to lack ambition, thinking only of short-term commercial objectives. It only remains competitive with the United States because the situation in the United States is the same. If both the Europeans and the United States continue to lack vision, not only will the Russians largely outclass the West, but so will Japan and other countries.

The success of this launching of Ariane is a good step toward reestablishing some Western space capabilities, but much more is needed.



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Business Briefs

Asset-Stripping

Feds fight states over takeovers

The new Securities and Exchange Commission chairman, David Ruder, has asked for the power to preempt state laws restricting hostile takeovers of corporations. The SEC wants the right to determine whether a corporation should, or should not, be taken over by "corporate raiders" or other companies.

As a result, debate in Congress over whether states have the authority to protect corporations from hostile bidders is expected to intensify.

A Supreme Court ruling last spring, however, upheld Indiana's restrictive law on takeovers.

The debate is expected to heat up now that, as the *New York Times* puts it, "Mr. Ruder asked Congress to give the SEC the explicit authority to decide when a state law was harming the national securities market."

Thrifts

Study says losses outstripping gains

Financial consultant Bert Ely, president of Ely and Co., Inc., released an analysis Sept. 24 reporting that during the first quarter of this year, the profits of the approximately 1,800 "healthy" savings and loans in the country were only about 71% of the reported losses of the 551 thrifts which he expects to soon fail.

Ely also said that the troubled thrifts are losing about \$8 billion each year, and the \$10.8 billion congressional bill to recapitalize the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) will produce no more than \$5.5 billion a year.

From this, he concluded, "FSLIC will continue to go into the hole by at least \$2.5 billion a year. Meanwhile, the \$10.8 billion in bonds to be sold under the [congressional plan] over the next three years will mortgage a substantial portion of FSLIC's premium

income for the next 30 years."

The FSLIC, knowing it faces bankruptcy otherwise, has been engaged in a mad scramble to find corporate buyers or arrange mergers for the growing number of savings institutions about to go under. Among the ailing institutions is America's largest S&L, the Financial Corporation of America (FCA). The Ford Motor Co. is expected to soon offer its first definitive bid for the highly undercapitalized FCA, according to Roger Martin, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. If Financial Corp. goes under, it could bring down the whole system.

FCA has asked the FHLBB to allow it to split itself into four parts and not be taken over.

Under the Ford plan, the FSLIC would have to expend \$3.5-4 billion over 10 years, while FCA estimates that its break-up plan would only require an infusion of \$1.2-2 billion over the same period.

Austerity

More bad news on Mexico's economy

Despite President Miguel de la Madrid's Reagan-like mumbling about a "recovery," new figures almost daily show that Mexico's IMF-administered economy is crumbling.

- The Shoe Manufacturing Association of Mexico has reported that shoe sales in 1987 are off 35% from 1986, and prices are up 155% in 1987, because the price of raw materials has gone up 244%.

- Ford in Mexico is firing 3,200 workers from two plants; they have been on strike since July 20 demanding a 23% wage increase.

- The head of Mexico's labor bank said that the buying power of the average Mexican is only 50% of what it was five years ago.

- Food and Agriculture Organization economist Jacobo Schattan says the economic crisis has caused a serious deterioration in the average Mexican diet. More than 70% of the families that earn no more than double the minimum wage, have reduced their consumption of oil, rice, beans, eggs,

fruit, vegetables, and milk, as well as the more expensive items such as meat. For those families receiving between five and eight times the minimum wage, meat consumption is off by 32%, fish consumption by 65%, and bottled drinks by 55%.

The Debt Bomb

Now, it's Argentina that can't pay

Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín's groveling before the International Monetary Fund, imposing severe domestic austerity to meet foreign debt payments, has destroyed Argentina's economy—but has only resulted in an increase in his nation's foreign debt.

Argentina owes 71% of its 1987 export revenues in interest charges alone, for which it doesn't have the money. With exports expected to reach \$6.2 billion at most, and imports at \$5.3 billion, only \$900 million remains to service debt. The interest charge on the country's \$53 billion, however, is \$4.4 billion.

While the country has received \$4 billion in loan commitments from commercial banks and the International Monetary Fund, much of that "new money" won't be available in 1987, leaving at least a \$1 billion gap this year.

The entirety of Argentina's "new money" is nothing but payment to themselves by the banks and the IMF of their interest charges, increasing Argentina's total debt by \$4 billion in the process.

Dope, Inc.

Illinois to tax illegal drugs

Illinois Gov. James Thompson has approved legislation that will require narcotics dealers to buy state-issued tax stamps to peddle their illegal drugs. It sounds odd, and nobody expects drug-pushers to do it, ob-

viously. But the legislation gives law enforcement one more crime—non-payment of taxes—with which they can slap drug traffickers.

The *Chicago Sun-Times* quoted one of its sponsors, a state senator and 13-year Chicago Police Department veteran, explaining that the measure is “intended to give law-enforcement officials another tool to use against narcotics traffickers.”

The law orders narcotics dealers to affix state tax stamps, like those found on cigarette packages, to their wares. The tax rates include \$5 per gram for marijuana, \$250 per gram for other illegal substances, and \$2,000 for each 50 doses of narcotics not sold by weight.

Violators face quadruple the tax in penalties, plus up to three years in prison for tax evasion, in addition to whatever criminal charges result for their narcotics trafficking.

The Great Recovery

Judge orders hearing on steel firm pensions

Federal Bankruptcy Judge Burton Lifland set Oct. 14 as the day he will hold a hearing in New York on whether it is legal for the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, a federal agency, to return financial responsibility for its pensions to the strapped steel company LTV. LTV is claiming that the PBGC's move violates bankruptcy law and a prior court order.

LTV, the second-largest U. S. steelmaker, underfunded its pension plans to the tune of \$2.3 billion, then offered an additional \$400 per month in supplemental pension benefits to 7,200 employees to entice them into early retirement.

Almost immediately thereafter, LTV filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code. This saddled the PBGC with the pension bill for almost 101,000 workers, including 61,000 retirees. This helped LTV reap a reported \$252 million profit for the first half of 1987.

The federal agency is arguing that since LTV is now profitable, has the money to pay its obligations, and has even bargained with

steelworkers over reinstating supplemental pension benefits, the federal agency was within its rights when it handed back to LTV the responsibility for funding and administering the pension plans.

“But, primarily, the PBGC has restored these pension plans in order to curb abuse,” said Kathleen Utgoff, executive director of the PBGC.

LTV spokesman Mark Tomasch says LTV plans to move in federal court to keep the government paying LTV's pension bills. LTV will have to pay the pension benefits while contesting the government's action.

Free Enterprise

Medellín, Colombia: '1920s Chicago'

Medellín, Colombia's premier industrial city, has all but been taken over by Chicago-style gangland drug mafias.

The mayor of Medellín, and the justice minister of Colombia, have identified what they call an “infrastructure of crime,” of highly organized and powerful crime families tied to drug traffic. For example, one gang of assassins called *Los Priscos* controls many judges.

Newspaper stories refer to Medellín as “Colombia's Chicago,” with a murder rate of 8.2 per day. Priests are being driven out of the city, and one group of 30 priests said that 18 of their number have received death threats.

The head of the Institute of Cultural Integration blames the crisis in Medellín's industry, which caused a rise of the underground economy: “The city is being destroyed by the street vendors and the violence.”

The university has just been permanently closed because it had become a “no-man's land” where the left, guerrillas, the military, and street gangs roamed at will, student groups toting machine guns and wearing hoods distribute leaflets and paint slogans on walls unimpeded. More than a dozen professors and students have been killed by these gangs this year.

Briefly

● **TREASURY SECRETARY**

James Baker, at a news conference in Washington Sept. 24, said the United States would negotiate an increase in the amount it contributes to the World Bank to support lending to the Least Developed Countries, reversing a long-held position. The United States would put up about 20% of any World Bank capital increase. Less than 10% is expected to be in cash; most will be “callable,” i.e., under obligation to pay up if the bank runs into financial difficulties, which bolsters the creditworthiness of the bank as it borrows.

● **DOMESTIC CAR** and truck sales were down 36% in mid-September over the same period last year. Industry analysts say the figures are not quite as bad as they seem, because last year automakers were setting records in the period in question, thanks to big incentive programs for buyers. But, it is also pointed out, consumers have come to expect the incentives, but are still not being pulled into the showrooms.

● **GENERAL MOTORS** is not expected to accept the contract Ford negotiated with the UAW. The auto-workers union said Sept. 23 that it wants GM to give it the same type of contract they won at Ford. Analysts say, however, that GM is likely to reject the proposal as too costly. The number-one automaker wants to close more plants and does not want to guarantee its 335,000-worker payroll, as the Ford-type contract would. Some analysts are predicting a strike.

● **PERUVIAN BANKS** may soon be officially nationalized. Legislation nationalizing the banking system is now expected to pass the Peruvian Senate by the end of September, whence the bill will be sent back to the House. Approval there of the changes made by the Senate is expected quickly. The legislation was introduced by President Alan García, after it was demonstrated that the banking system was laundering large amounts of drug money.

The dawn of star power: laser fusion in sight

The science for the "internal combustion engine" of the next century has been experimentally demonstrated in a series of breakthroughs. By Charles B. Stevens.

On July 15, 1985 the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council submitted an interim report on laser fusion to President Reagan's science adviser, who was then Dr. George A. Keyworth. The Academy report predicted: "It is quite likely that the results of the Nova, PBFA-II and Halite-Centurion programs over the next three to four years will indicate whether a laboratory microexplosion can be achieved as well as the required size of the driver."

Now, researchers at the California-based Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory report that they have experimentally demonstrated the science for harnessing the "internal combustion engine" of the 21st century—the thermonuclear-powered laser fusion reactor. At the same time, a detailed study by Los Alamos National Laboratory has concluded that the KrF excimer laser could be developed into a practical inertial confinement fusion (ICF) laser driver within the coming decade. Thus, fusion can still be realized before the year 2000 to provide a virtually limitless source of cheap and abundant energy and clean hydrogen fuel, and the rocket to conquer the solar system.

Because of this major breakthrough in harnessing the energy source of the stars by Livermore fusion scientists, prototype laser fusion reactors could be producing electricity at half the present cost of fossil and fission power plants within the next decade. Fusion-powered hypervelocity ramjets will reduce travel time between New York and Tokyo to less than two hours. And given a sufficient effort, an interplanetary fusion rocket will carry men and women to Mars before the year 2000—a trip which will take only a few days instead

of the year-long transit times projected for chemically powered systems.

On Friday, Aug. 7, 1987 Livermore researchers succeeded in compressing a tiny pellet of fusion 64,000-fold utilizing the 100 terawatt-plus Nova glass laser system. And Dr. Stephen O. Dean, head of Fusion Power Associates, stated the week before that this would be the level of compression needed to ignite high-gain thermonuclear fusion reactions, like those produced in the dense, high-pressure cores of stars, and to therefore realize practical laser fusion reactors.

The initial breakthrough came last May when Livermore scientists compressed fusion fuel pellets 27,000 times in volume. "The first time we did that specific experiment in May, we were so astonished that we did so well so easily," reported Erik Storm, Lawrence Livermore's deputy associate director for laser fusion. "We had expected it would take us many, many months to control the environment around the target and we thought we'd have to go to very carefully shaped laser pulses," Storm said. "We did the experiment more to see how badly it would fail, and it didn't. It just blew us out of the water, quite frankly."

This 27,000-fold compression experiment was repeated in June "to convince researchers that the first successful try wasn't a fluke." "This is like reducing a basketball to the size of a marble," said Dr. Storm. (The 64,000-fold compression is like reducing a basketball to the size of a pea.) Storm reported that his team had previously used the 10-beam Nova laser to reduce the tiny fusion fuel spheres—which are the size of a grain of sand—by between 125 and 2,200-fold in

volume. "We had expected that it would take a year-and-a-half of very careful experiments."

"At that time, we couldn't believe the results; they were so good," Storm said. "It took us several weeks to make more fuel capsules to duplicate the experiment. Then last week we decided to push the limits and we got higher convergence. It seems Mother Nature is smiling on us."

According to Sue Stephenson, spokeswoman for Lawrence Livermore, "These experiments confirm the belief that the conditions required to achieve the ignition of small capsules of fusion fuel can be achieved using lasers or similar methods." Dr. Storm reported that this series of experiments, combined with results from the top secret Halite-Centurion program, gives him "very high confidence" that practical laser fusion is possible.

National Academy of Sciences Report

At the time that the National Academy of Sciences issued its report on laser fusion, July 15, 1987, the Reagan administration attempted to suppress the report. (The report was only made public eight months after it was submitted to the White House.) The reason for this was that the report's evaluation and recommendations contradicted the stated administration policy of putting the laser fusion program under wraps. In fact, the Reagan budget request for fiscal year 1987 proposed reducing the laser fusion program to only \$23.8 million, a de facto phase-out of the civilian laser fusion program. And in the 1986 budget, Reagan had proposed a cut-back from \$168 million spent in 1985 to \$70 million, but Congress voted to restore the budget to a level of \$155 million.

The 1985 National Academy study concluded that the laser fusion "program is today a vigorous and successful research effort which has made striking progress over the past five years." At the time of the report's release, the chairman of the study, Prof. William Happer, Jr. of Princeton University, reported that "we know of no physical reason why the goal of the program cannot be achieved." But as one senior official from the Department of Energy's Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF) division wryly noted at the Fusion Power Associates seminar held in the last week of August at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, "The more we make progress toward demonstrating the viability of commercial ICF, the more the administration moves to downgrade the program."

Making stars on Earth

Thermonuclear fusion reactions power the stars and provide the means through which the chemical elements, which make up our biosphere, are generated. Deep within the core of stars, such as our Sun, tremendous gravitational forces are generated by their huge mass. This produces the pressures and temperatures needed to ignite thermonuclear fusion reactions. In general, thermonuclear reactions consist of the "fusing" of the nuclei of lighter elements to form the nuclei

of heavier chemical elements. (In our Sun, four ordinary hydrogen nuclei are fused to form helium, the next heavier element.)

Besides generating most of the chemical elements, nuclear fusion also produces net energy. This is the energy source which lights up the stars. Nuclear fusion generates upwards of four times the energy per unit mass of reactants than nuclear fission of uranium or plutonium, and tens of millions of times more than that of fossil and other chemical fuels.

One gallon of seawater contains enough "heavy" hydrogen fusion fuel to produce the equivalent energy of 300 gallons of gasoline. (See box on fusion.) And while the actual fusion fuel is only a minute part of this gallon of seawater, it is cheaply and readily extracted today at a cost of a few pennies.

Fusion energy generation was first demonstrated with the successful detonation of hydrogen bombs in the 1950s. With the advent of the laser in 1961, research efforts were initiated throughout the world to explore the possibilities of generating a "micro"-hydrogen bomb, a laser-produced fusion microexplosion.

A large nuclear fission-powered atomic explosive is utilized to ignite a hydrogen bomb. In the H-bomb, both the fission explosive and hydrogen fusion fuel are placed inside a small chamber called a hohlraum. When the fission explosive is detonated its initial output primarily consists of x-rays. The hohlraum chamber acts to both momentarily contain and transform these atomic bomb-generated x-rays. During the few billionths of a second that the hohlraum does this, the atomic bomb x-rays are absorbed and re-emitted as soft x-rays within the chamber. The geometry of the hohlraum is such that the soft x-rays are then directed onto the fusion fuel.

This intense burst of x-rays then drives the fusion fuel to the pressures and temperatures needed to ignite thermonuclear reactions. This is accomplished through ablative implosion and shock heating of the fusion fuel. The hydrogen fusion fuel literally "burns up" before it blows up. And while it is "burning," that is, undergoing thermonuclear fusion, the only force containing the fuel is that of its own inertia. For this reason, this general approach to fusion, as opposed to magnetic fusion where magnetic fields are used to contain hydrogen plasmas, is called inertial confinement fusion (ICF).

There are two general routes to achieve ICF. The first consists of direct drive, in which lasers or high-energy particle beams are used to compress and heat a small pellet of fusion fuel. The second is that of indirect drive, in which the same lasers or high-energy particle beams are used to generate soft x-rays, which are then used to compress the small fusion fuel pellet. The second indirect drive, or what is termed hohlraum approach, is of the same general characteristics that are used in the design of H-bombs, and most details of this indirect drive approach are therefore kept highly secret.

Since the early 1960s, there has been significant progress in the design and construction of high-energy lasers. Liver-

Continued on page 18

What is nuclear fusion

Everything in nature, solid, liquid, or gas, is made up of one or more of some 92 different elements. An atom is the smallest portion of an element that can exist, while retaining the characteristics of that element. The lightest atoms are those of the element hydrogen, and the heaviest atoms occurring naturally in significant quantity are those of uranium.

Atoms, although extremely small, have an internal structure. Every atom consists of a central nucleus, carrying nearly all the mass of the atom, surrounded by a number of negatively charged electrons. The nucleus of an atom has a positive electrical charge which is balanced by the negative charge of the electrons. Consequently, in its normal state, the atom as a whole is electrically neutral.

All atomic nuclei contain even smaller particles, called protons, and all except one form of hydrogen also contain neutrons. The protons have a positive electric charge, and the neutrons have no charge. The protons are thus responsible for the electric charge of the nucleus. Each atomic species is characterized by the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus.

Fusion reactions

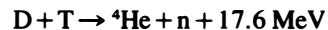
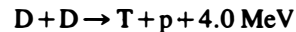
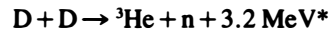
There are many different nuclear fusion reactions which occur in the Sun and other stars, but only a few such reactions are of immediate practical value for energy production on Earth. These primarily involve forms (isotopes) of the element hydrogen. Three isotopes of hydro-

gen are known; they are hydrogen (H), deuterium (D), and tritium (T). The nuclei of all three isotopes contain one proton, which characterizes them as forms of the element hydrogen; in addition, the deuterium nucleus has one neutron and the tritium nucleus has two neutrons. In each case, the neutral atom has one electron outside the nucleus to balance the charge of the single proton (see **Figure 1**).

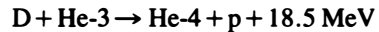
To produce net energy, fusion reactions must take place at high temperatures. The power production process which can occur at the lowest temperature and, hence, the most readily attainable fusion process on Earth, is the combination of a deuterium nucleus with one of tritium.

The products are energetic helium-4 (He-4), the common isotope of helium (which is also called an alpha particle), and a more highly energetic free neutron (n). The helium nucleus carries one-fifth of the total energy released and the neutron carries the remaining four-fifths.

This D-T reaction and some other possible candidates are listed below:



(See **Figure 2** for illustration of D-T reaction)



* MeV = million electron volts. An electron volt is a unit of energy equal to the energy acquired by an electron passing through a potential difference of one volt. $1 \text{ MeV} = 1.52 \times 10^{-16} \text{ BTU} = 4.45 \times 10^{-20} \text{ kilowatt-hours}$

FIGURE 1
Fusion reactions

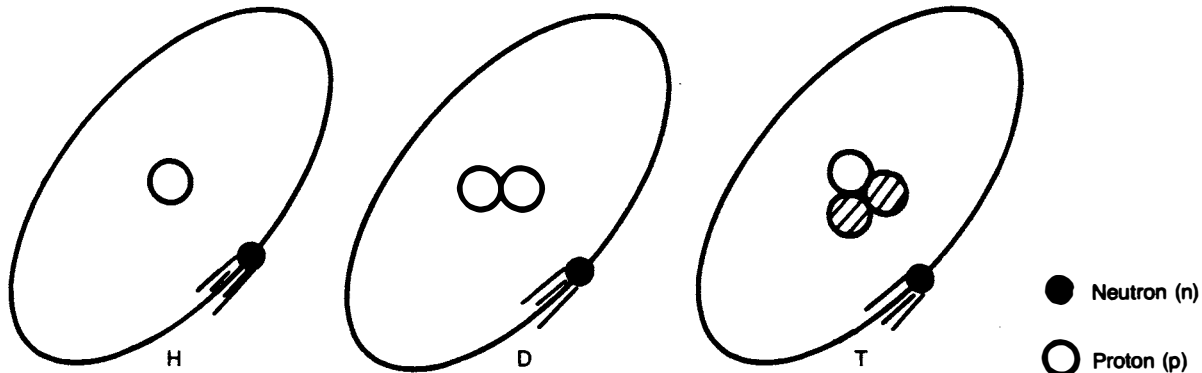
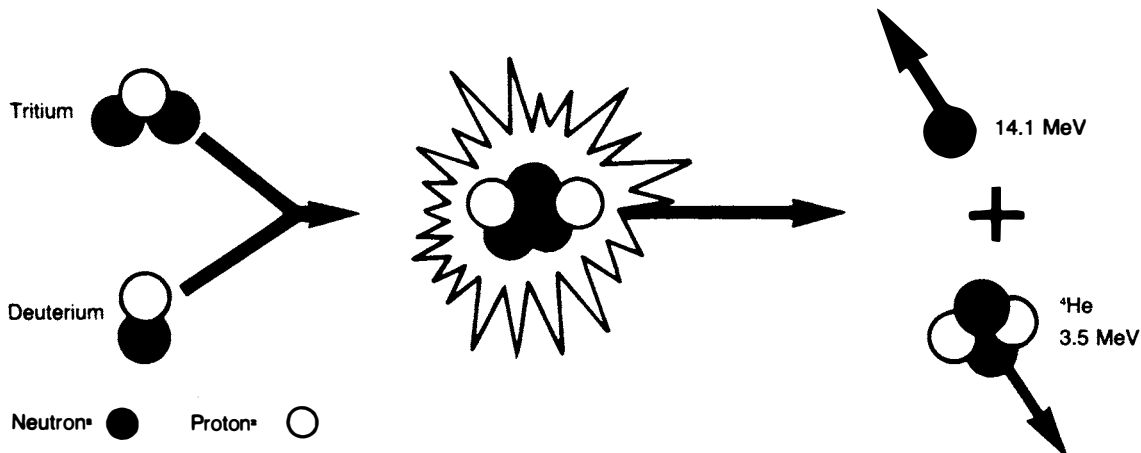


FIGURE 2

Conditions for fusion



$= 1.6 \times 10^{-13}$ joules.

Since nuclei carry positive charges, they normally repel one another. The higher the temperature, the faster the atoms or nuclei move. When they collide at these high speeds, they overcome the force of repulsion of the positive charges, and the nuclei fuse. In such collisions resulting in fusion, energy is released.

The difficulty in producing fusion energy has been to develop a means which can heat the deuterium-tritium fuel to a sufficiently high temperature and then confine the fuel long enough, such that more energy is released through fusion reactions than is consumed in heating and confining the fuel.

Temperature: In order to release energy at a level of practical use for production of electricity, the gaseous deuterium-tritium fuel must be heated to about 100 million degrees Celsius. This temperature is more than six times hotter than the interior of the sun.

Confinement: High as these temperatures are, they are readily attainable; the problem is how to confine the deuterium and tritium under such extreme conditions. One general approach is to deploy magnetic fields to confine the hot fuel, based on the fact that, at multimillion-degree temperatures, hydrogen becomes ionized, i.e., it becomes a plasma in which the electrons are separated from the nuclei. Because of this, the electrically charged electrons and nuclei can become trapped along magnetic "force field" lines. By using the appropriate geometry of magnetic fields, the plasma can be confined and insulated with a "magnetic bottle."

The second major approach to fusion is that of inertial confinement fusion (ICF). In this approach, the fusion

fuel is driven to high densities so that it will "burn up" before it blows up. The object here is to generate gigantic pressures, like those found in the center of stars, in order to compress the fuel to high densities.

In both types of fusion, magnetic and inertial confinement, the measure of the net energy output is given by the Lawson product of the fuel density and the energy confinement time—the time during which the temperature of the plasma must be maintained. For D-T magnetic fusion, this product must be about 100 trillion nuclei per cubic centimeter times one second. That is, if the fuel density is 100 trillion nuclei per cc, then it must maintain its 100 million degree Celsius temperature for 1 second on the average. These are parameters characteristic of magnetic fusion.

For inertial fusion, the densities are almost a trillion times greater. But because inertial confinement fusion involves a dynamic burn, it must obtain a higher Lawson product—10 to 100 times greater.

In an ICF system, the energy confinement time is proportional to the radius of the compressed fusion fuel. The Lawson product can then be given in terms of the product of the fuel density and radius. This is termed the "rho-r" of the fuel. For high-gain ICF, where 100 times more fusion energy is generated than the energy of the laser input, rho-r's of about 3 grams per square centimeter are required. Densities would be several hundred grams per cc—an order of magnitude greater than that of lead. At such densities only a couple of milligrams of fusion fuel would be used, as compared to several hundred thousand grams needed in hydrogen bombs. The compressed radius of the fuel would be about 30 microns.

Continued from page 15

more began its laser fusion R&D with a one-joule, billion-watt laser. Today, the 10-beam Nova glass laser system generates up to 100,000 joules at a power level greater than 100 trillion watts. Nova is currently the world's most powerful high-energy laser. Other lasers operating in Japan, the Soviet Union, and France generate tens of thousands of joules at levels of tens of trillions of watts in power levels.

Because of its intrinsic characteristics and the fact that it has been researched intensively for almost four decades, the indirect drive hohlraum approach is currently considered the easiest approach to ICF to demonstrate scientifically. However, for power reactors, the indirect drive approach would necessitate much greater energy levels because of energy losses during the transformation of the laser energy to soft x-rays. It is hoped by many ICF scientists that once high-gain laser fusion has been realized through R&D on hohlraum targets, the knowledge gained can then be utilized to achieve high-energy gains with direct drive targets. And this is indeed what the Livermore results are demonstrating. Direct drive ICF power reactors could operate with lasers 100 times smaller than those required for indirect drive.

The Livermore program

The current objective of the Livermore Nova program is to demonstrate the science of high-gain ICF. The Nova effort incorporates general experiments on the interaction of laser light with matter in order to achieve efficient coupling of the laser energy to the fusion fuel. For indirect drive this means that the efficient production of soft x-rays within a closed chamber—the hohlraum—is the chief objective.

Moreover, Livermore plans to test scale models of high-gain reactor targets which fully integrate all aspects of ICF. For indirect drive, it has been projected that a short-wavelength laser, operating at between one-quarter to one-third micron, would put 3 million joules of laser light with a power level of several hundred trillion watts in order to achieve a fusion energy output of 300 million joules—that is, a gain of 100.

Livermore's Aug. 7 result demonstrates that hohlraum pellets can be stably compressed to the high densities needed for high gain at the projected levels. Also, since this result was achieved so readily, it opens up bright prospects for further developments leading to higher gains for hohlraum targets and the possibility of developing direct-drive, high-gain targets which could be ignited with lasers 100 times smaller.

The key to achieving this will be the mastering of the Rayleigh-Taylor hydrodynamic instability.

One of the major, if not *the* major, aspects of laser fusion target operation is that of hydrodynamic stability. If the target becomes turbulent during the implosion, a spherically convergent compression is not attained and only low fuel densities can be achieved.

Laser fusion

With the realization of the laser in the early 1960s scientists in the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain, India, and Japan began to explore the possibility of substituting a much smaller pulse of intense laser energy for the rather large pulse of atomic bomb x-rays. And in 1972 much of this research was declassified and presented in published scientific articles.

The basic idea is that coherent laser light or directed particle beams can be focused to extremely high power densities. And through the mediation of ablative implosion of spherical targets of fusion fuel, these power densities can be translated into gigantic pressures, like those found only in the cores of large stars. Furthermore, this opened the prospect of "driving" hydrogen fusion fuel to extremely great densities—orders of magnitude greater than that of lead.

At these superdensities, the fusion fuel burns up much faster so that the minimum size needed for net energy generation becomes much smaller. In particular, the size of an ICF energy-producing system scales inversely with the square of the fuel density. That is, if the fuel density could be increased a thousandfold, then the size of the energy-producing thermonuclear explosion could be decreased a millionfold less than that of the H-bomb. And the necessary radiation input (soft x-rays) could also be decreased a millionfold.

Actually, it is possible to further improve on this miniaturization of the H-bomb through bootstrap heating of the fusion fuel. That is, most of the fusion fuel is only compressed and not heated to fusion temperatures. A small core region of the compressed fuel is heated to the more than 100 million degrees Celsius needed to ignite hydrogen fusion. The fusion output from this "spark plug" core heats the remaining fuel, and is burned up by a thermonuclear burn wave before blowing up.

This means that the necessary preconditions for igniting energy-producing fusion could be reduced more than 100 millionfold. A few tens of thousands of joules of laser light—the energy equivalent of burning a 100 watt light bulb 5 minutes—could ignite enough fusion fuel to generate 100 times more fusion energy—a gain of 100.

But until the recent breakthroughs with the Livermore

Nova Laser and Halite-Centurion, it appeared that this ideal minimum could not be readily attained. It appeared that multi-hundred terawatt (a terawatt is a trillion watts) systems developing millions of joules of laser light would be required. Such lasers are only now being designed and will not be built until the early 1990s.

The recent breakthroughs scientifically demonstrate that such multi-megajoule lasers will indeed be capable of harnessing practical ICF. But they also open the prospects for achieving the originally calculated ideal minimum. This possibility could dramatically increase the economic and technological benefits of ICF.

For example, detailed engineering designs for ICF power reactors based on multi-megajoule lasers show that laser fusion could produce electricity for half the cost of present fossil and fission systems. The chief factor in this computed cost is that of the reactor's capital cost, and, in the advanced cycle systems reviewed in a 1983 Livermore study it was the laser that constituted the chief expense in this regard. Reducing the laser by a hundredfold would substantially reduce the capital cost. (This is particularly true for the case of utilizing multiple chains of fusion targets, where the initially small, laser-ignited fusion microexplosion is used to ignite a second, much larger fusion microexplosion.) Electric power cost reductions of an order of magnitude are not inconceivable. And for fusion rocket propulsion the potentials are far greater.

Laser fusion requirements

There are two basic approaches to laser fusion.

I. Direct drive: This approach consists of directly irradiating a small spherical pellet of fusion fuel with short, powerful pulses of laser light. The laser light burns off a thin surface layer of the pellet and heats it to form a plasma—an ionized gas. Thus, a very fast jet of ionized gas streams outward from the pellet surface at a velocity of about 1,000 kilometers per second. The fast jets of plasma rising from the surface cause the remaining surface to be accelerated inwardly. This is exactly the same dynamic that propels rockets.

If the resulting inward acceleration of the spherical pellet surface is symmetric, then the result will be a spherically convergent implosion of the remaining material of the pellet. (If the acceleration of the surface is not symmetric around the entire surface of the pellet—such as could occur if the laser light were not symmetrically deposited, or, if the surface became turbulent, that is, hydrodynamically unstable—then the implosion would be divergent and not achieve the maximum compression—the smallest possible implosion volume.)

II. Indirect (hohlraum) drive: In this approach the intense laser pulses are not directly deposited onto the fuel pellet. Instead, the laser pulses are directed into and trapped in a chamber called the hohlraum. In the process of passing into and being trapped within the hohlraum, the laser light is absorbed and re-emitted as soft x-rays. The soft x-rays then irradiate and drive the implosion of the spherical fuel pellet. In this case, the laser light “indirectly” drives the implosion of the spherical fuel target.

The indirect drive is much easier to achieve scientifically, both because the hohlraum approach has been extensively researched as an essential part of the H-bomb design, and, because the transformation of the laser light into soft x-rays leads to intrinsically symmetric energy deposition on the fusion fuel pellet, it, therefore, produces a highly symmetric, convergent implosion. But, indirect drive necessitates utilizing a larger input energy, since a large fraction of the input laser energy is lost in the transformation process and in heating the hohlraum. It is possible that the direct drive approach could unlock significant outputs of fusion energy—high gain—with laser energy inputs 100 times smaller than that of the hohlraum.

The major issues which face both the direct and indirect drive approaches to ICF are: 1) efficient coupling of the laser energy; a) efficient generation of soft x-rays for indirect drive; and b) efficient and symmetric ablation of the pellet surface for direct drive; 2) efficient conversion of pellet rocket ablation into a spherically symmetric and stable hydrodynamic implosion; 3) tailoring of the hydrodynamic implosion to achieve an “isentropic” (zero entropy change) and adiabatic shockwave-driven compression of the fusion fuel in order to attain superdensities; 4) the generation of the temperature spark to 100 million degrees Celsius within the compressed core, which is most easily achieved through the convergence of a series of weak compression shockwaves at the center of the pellet.

The first and third processes are intimately related. If, during the deposition of the radiation to generate rocket ablation, the remaining, interior portions of the pellet are heated, then efficient compression to superdensities cannot be achieved. The remaining fuel to be compressed must be kept relatively “cold” during the compression process. This can be achieved if the deposition of the radiation on the ablation surface only produces heat at that surface and if the hydrodynamic implosion unfolds as a temporal series of “weak” shockwaves. The sparking to fusion temperatures in the core can still be achieved if each of the successive weak compression shocks is made slightly faster in speed, such that they all converge simultaneously on the pellet core.

The use of hollow spherical shells for fusion fuel pellet configurations is key to lowering the laser energy and power inputs necessary to achieving high gain. Utilizing hollow spheres increases the time over which the laser energy can drive the pellet to higher velocities before compression begins. And this is particularly key in allowing the pellet to achieve high hydrodynamic efficiencies.

In moving between two fixed points, rockets are most efficient when rocket velocity approaches that of exhaust velocity. By increasing the time during which the fusion fuel can be accelerated to higher and higher velocities at a low power level, the rocket efficiency of the pellet implosion during the high-power, final implosion stage can be greatly increased. It is through this velocity-matching that the required laser energy input can be decreased 100-fold.

Hollow pellets are more susceptible to the Rayleigh-Taylor hydrodynamic instability.

The Livermore results

The Livermore results are most spectacular with regard to the Rayleigh-Taylor instability. The originally projected year-and-a-half of experimentation was to have been chiefly concerned with developing procedures to reduce the expected Rayleigh-Taylor instability. But the Rayleigh-Taylor instability only began to emerge once the Nova was taken to its highest energy level. And even then, only a mild form of instability arose.

This means that the same techniques that had previously been thought requisite for any significant compression can now be utilized to significantly improve the performance of laser fusion targets, which thereby significantly relaxes the requirements for laser fusion reactors. Before exploring these prospects in greater detail, I will review some of the as-yet-unutilized methods of suppressing the Rayleigh-Taylor instability.

The Rayleigh-Taylor instability can be greatly enhanced during the early stages of the pellet implosion. When the initial radiation pulse strikes the surface of the fuel pellet, the pellet shell is immediately compressed. This means that the imploding shell will initially have a higher aspect ratio than the unradiated pellet. The higher aspect ratio leads to a greater tendency toward the Rayleigh-Taylor instability. This problem is referred to as the "inflight" aspect ratio.

A second problem is that the hollow pellet is much more susceptible to Rayleigh-Taylor during the initial stage of implosion. This is particularly true if the imploding shell experiences a large initial acceleration. Acceleration drives the Rayleigh-Taylor instability, in general, and the pellet is particularly vulnerable during the initial implosion phase when it has a high inflight aspect ratio.

Two methods of overcoming these dangers are laser pulse shaping and pellet engineering. It is most significant that neither was utilized in achieving the Livermore success. Nova will shortly have incorporated laser pulse shaping capabili-

ties. The incident laser pulse can then be shaped to produce minimal inflight increases in aspect ratio and acceleration during the initial stages of implosion. This should further significantly suppress whatever Rayleigh-Taylor instability that has arisen. The result will be that higher aspect ratio pellets can be symmetrically imploded.

Pellet engineering can also significantly reduce Rayleigh-Taylor, through the introduction of various layers of material other than the fuel itself to the pellet. These additional layers can have various densities and other properties that suppress or break up the Rayleigh-Taylor instability. A possible example is to utilize several different wavelengths of radiation to implode the pellet. The differing wavelengths deposit their energies at differing depths in the ablating surface of the pellet, which can suppress or stabilize the Rayleigh-Taylor instability. Other methods such as pellet rotation are conceivable.

The existing Livermore results are sufficient for assuring high-gain (100 times) pellets for practical laser fusion. New experiments using the above and other techniques should substantially improve the performance of laser fusion pellets. It is generally thought that Livermore is currently using hohlraum pellets with an aspect ratio on the order of 40. Further research should improve this by as much as an order of magnitude. But a fivefold increase, to, say, an aspect ratio of 200, could revolutionize prospects for direct-drive laser fusion.

The reason is that exploring the Rayleigh-Taylor with hohlraum indirect drive provides the experimental basis for mastering the implosion process in general. Hohlraum targets operate with the ideal wavelength of radiation, about one-hundredth of a micron—the wavelength of soft x-rays, and with an ideal spherically symmetric deposition of driver energy. But hohlraum targets necessarily involve larger energy inputs and intrinsic inefficiencies due to the transformation of laser light into soft x-rays. Given that the full parameters for Rayleigh-Taylor are experimentally established, direct drive target and laser researchers will have the essential parameters needed to design high-aspect ratio targets. An aspect ratio of 200 would permit high gain to be reached with a mere 30,000 joules of direct-drive laser energy. This is 100 times less than currently projected for hohlraum targets.

This would substantially reduce the capital cost and size of laser fusion reactors. And capital cost is the primary cost for producing electricity from laser fusion. Fuel costs are virtually negligible. Existing Livermore reactor design studies have shown that hohlraum-type systems could generate electricity at half the cost of existing types of nuclear fission and fossil fuel power plants. Decreasing the required laser input 100-fold could further decrease the cost of electricity generation by an order of magnitude. We could achieve this by both increasing the repetition rate—the number of fusion microexplosions per second—and by utilizing the initial fusion pellet output to implode a second, larger pellet.

Halite-Centurion

As quoted above, the National Academy of Sciences prediction for success in ICF rested on both the Livermore Nova and the Los Alamos-Livermore joint project, Halite-Centurion. In announcing the Livermore breakthrough, both Dr. Storm and Department of Energy officials have reported that Halite-Centurion has also achieved success. In reality the Halite-Centurion results are far more significant than those of Nova.

According to the National Academy of Sciences 1985 result, Halite-Centurion is a top secret project that would demonstrate full-scale reactor-grade ICF targets within "five years." In 1986, *Science* magazine reported top secret congressional testimony that was inadvertently released, which showed that Halite-Centurion consisted of a special underground nuclear weapons test facility. During the early 1970s, R&D Associates, a West Coast defense company, developed detailed designs for harnessing, in a practical fashion, the energy output of hydrogen bomb explosions. The system was called Project Pacer. The basic idea was to create large chambers in geological salt-dome deposits. The salt-dome chamber could contain and withstand many large H-bomb detonations. Water would be injected into the chamber and steam would be extracted for electricity generation. Breeding of fuel for fission reactors was also included in the design.

In the late 1970s, R&D Associates began designing smaller metal chambers for containing much smaller nuclear weapons explosions than those envisioned by Project Pacer. This has evidently led to the successful Halite-Centurion facility.

The successful containment of nuclear weapons explosions has many defense, scientific, and technological applications. Previously, the most important and expensive nuclear weapons underground tests were carried out for x-ray lasers and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) testing of various defense systems, such as satellites, aircraft, and land vehicles. The tests consisted of constructing a one-time, kilometer-long vacuum chamber. Heavy doors would be used to siphon off x-rays and gamma rays from nuclear explosions in order to carry out these tests. A single test could cost upward of tens of millions of dollars.

By fully containing a nuclear explosion in a reusable facility, the same EMP tests, and even more advanced scientific studies, could be carried out at costs many times lower than the old, single-shot vacuum tunnel. The containment of nuclear weapon-scale outputs also makes any type of verification for a test-ban treaty virtually impossible.

The application to inertial confinement fusion would consist of siphoning off x-rays from the nuclear weapon plasma and utilizing them to implode laser fusion pellets. Apparently, this facility has permitted the testing of full-scale ICF targets before the construction of a full-scale laser or particle beam driver.

High gain fusion and the Rayleigh-Taylor

Among the most important determining parameters in ICF is the Rayleigh-Taylor hydrodynamic instability. The Livermore breakthrough demonstrates that the Rayleigh-Taylor instability is far less severe than previously projected; and that major new gains could be achieved in future experiments.

The simple hydrodynamic analogue of the Rayleigh-Taylor instability can be readily produced with a table-top experiment. Place oil in a clean glass. Carefully place a layer of water on top of the oil. Now lightly tap the glass. If properly done, the interface between the water and oil will begin to oscillate. These oscillations will grow until a turbulent mixing of the water and oil takes place. Eventually the denser water will "move through" the lighter oil to take its place at the bottom of the glass. Gravity is the force driving the instability.

One of the chief techniques for lowering both the power and energy required for achieving laser fusion is to utilize hollow spherical shell fuel pellets. The "hollowness" of a fuel pellet is measured by its aspect ratio, which is simply the overall radius of the hollow pellet divided by the thickness of the shell. In fact, both the laser power and energy required to drive high-gain fusion pellets are inversely proportional to the square root of the aspect ratio. But hollow shells are subject to the Rayleigh-Taylor instability.

In the case of hollow shells, the fuel takes the place of the water, the gas in the hollow interior takes the place of the oil, and the acceleration during the compression takes the place of the force of gravity. The Rayleigh-Taylor instability can therefore produce turbulence along the surfaces of the hollow pellet during the compression process. This can, in itself, simply prevent a symmetric compression, or it can also produce mixing between the fuel inside the pellet and non-fuel elements utilized in the outer portions of the pellet, such as metal tampers used to prevent preheating of the fuel and the special ablation materials placed on the surface of the pellet.

The hollower the pellet—that is, the greater its aspect ratio—the greater the danger of the Rayleigh-Taylor instability. On the other hand, the higher the aspect ratio that can be utilized with a stable symmetric compression, the lower the laser power and energy requirements.

The laser is ready: KrF progress

While ICF can utilize a large variety of drivers—various lasers, charged particle beams, and even hypervelocity projectiles, one particular technology has already been essentially demonstrated: the krypton fluoride (KrF) excimer gas laser system. The recent Livermore and Halite-Centurion results have demonstrated that with a 3 million joule output laser, operating at a power level of several hundred terawatts and a wavelength of about one-quarter micron—that is, ultraviolet wavelength light—the laser would trigger a fusion burn that produces 300 million joules of fusion energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory has recently completed a detailed review of the status of the KrF excimer gas laser as an inertial fusion driver. (See *Fusion Technology*, Vol. II, May 1987.)

Table 1 gives a summary of the technology issues that determine the present status of the KrF technology's ability to meet the requirements of efficiency, scalability, and cost for providing the driver of an ICF electric power reactor. Table 1 shows that almost every category has already been achieved or favorable resolution is emerging from current experiments. Only two small areas require technology improvement.

Rare-gas-halide excimer lasers, such as KrF, have properties that make them highly promising candidates for inertial fusion drivers. One particularly advantageous property is that KrF lasers produce a short wavelength that couples more efficiently to both direct drive and hohlraum-type fusion targets. Recent theoretical and experimental work on inertial fusion laser-target interactions has shown that the efficiency of coupling the laser energy into the fusion targets increases as the laser driver wavelength decreases. The KrF is nearly optimum for a fusion-driver because its wavelength is short enough to ensure efficient laser-target coupling, yet long enough to make use of practical materials such as mirrors and other optical transmission elements.

TABLE 1
KrF base case issues for construction of power plant system

KrF issues	LANL assessment	KrF issues	LANL assessment
Front end		Optical engineering	
Attain contrast ratio > 10 ⁷	A	Damage from synthetic long pulses	B
Pulse-shape versatility	A	Short-pulse damage on large optics	B
Amplifiers and amplifier scaling		Fluorine-resistant coatings	B ^a
Diode pinch	B	Damage from scattered electrons	B
Diode closure rate	B	Optical scattering from coatings	B
High-voltage bushings	C	Other damage effects	B
High-voltage switches	B	Alignment systems	
Pulse-propagation/energy extraction	B	Cost	A
Beam-quality degradation	B	Reliability	A
Efficiency	B	Operability	A
Amplified spontaneous emission: transverse/longitudinal	B	Kinetics	
Electron optics	B	Gain/absorption in krypton-rich mixtures	B
Parasitic oscillations	C	Rate of formation of Kr ₂ F ⁺	B
Reliability	B	Magnetic splitting of KrF ⁺	A
System issues		Beam quality	
Channel-to-channel cross talk	B	B-integral effects	A
Saturable absorbers	B	Spatial filters	A
Retropulse phenomena	A	Intensity profile at target	B
Amplifier coupling	B	Target coupling	
Flexibility in pulse shaping	A	Absorption	A
Propagation (Raman scattering)	A	Hot-electron production	A
Propagation (turbulence scattering)	B	Filamentation	B
Repetition rate	A		

^aDesign response available

Status of issues

A = Achieved or technology is in hand

B = Favorable resolution emerging from current experiments

C = Technology improvement required

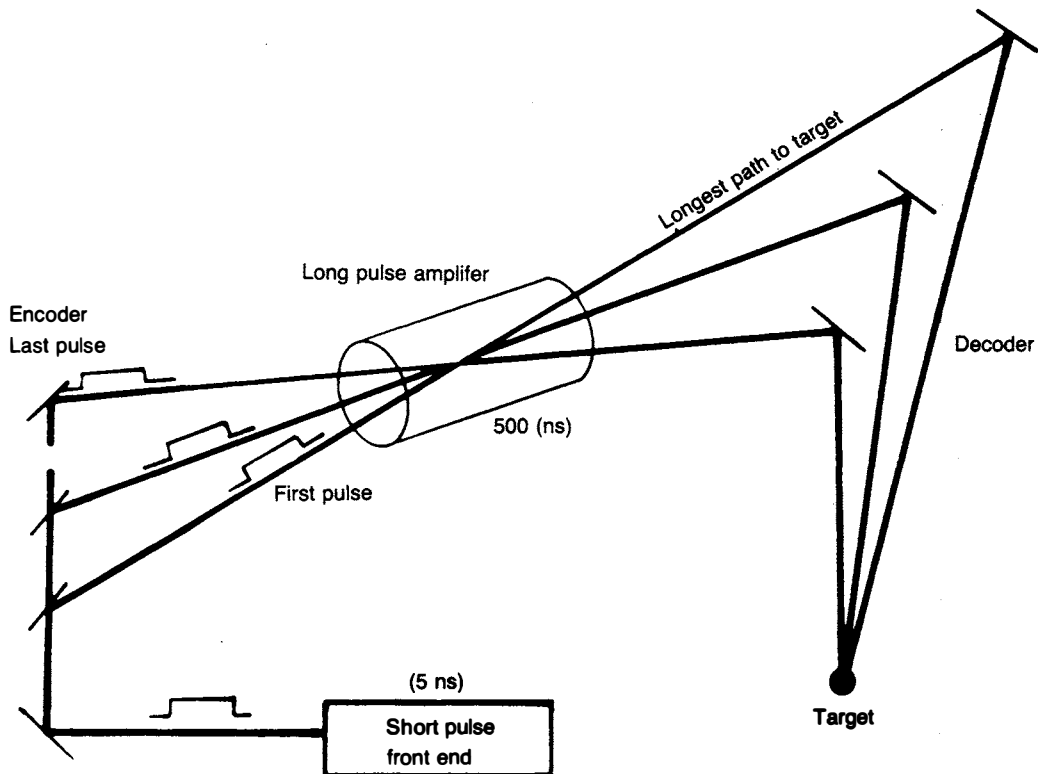
The KrF consists of a chamber through which krypton and fluorine gas flow, and powerful electron beam guns. When the krypton and fluorine gas is irradiated by the electron beam, the krypton and fluorine combine to form the excimer molecule, KrF. This molecule will then lase to produce the 0.248 micron ultraviolet light output.

Because 0.248 micron light penetrates the target plasma to regions of high density, KrF laser drivers can provide the high ablation pressures needed to generate super-compression of matter. Also, the hot electron production typical of longer wavelength lasers is drastically reduced. The KrF laser has a broad bandwidth, which provides further assurance that hot electron production will not occur. Also, the KrF is powered by electron beams; and electron beam accelerators represent a mature technology which is intrinsically efficient, has scalability to high-energy output, is relatively economical to build, and is capable of high-repetition-rate operation—shooting many shots per second.

In spite of these many advantages, the KrF primary

output is limited to fairly long pulse outputs of about 100 nanoseconds, when less than 5 nanosecond pulses are required for ICF, because the electron beam powering the KrF must operate with long pulses in order to achieve high efficiencies and high-energy outputs. But two different methods have been developed for compressing the primary KrF pulse output to the 5 nanosecond width required for ICF. These are: 1) optical multiplexing, and 2) nonlinear optical techniques, such as Raman and Brillouin compression. The optical multiplexing technique creates a synthetic long pulse from a sequence of shorter pulses. This long pulse is more efficiently amplified by the “long pulse” electron beam gun. After amplification, the shorter pulses that comprise the long-pulse train are then appropriately delayed in time to arrive simultaneously (stacked into a single short pulse) at the fusion target. **Figure 3** shows this concept of multiplexing. Researchers on the Los Alamos AURORA KrF laser have essentially demonstrated the optical multiplexing technique for pulse compression.

FIGURE 3
Optical angular multiplexing



A schematic diagram that illustrates the concept of optical angular multiplexing. From the front-end oscillator pulse, an encoder produces a head-to-tail train of pulses that are slightly separated in path angle. This pulse train is then amplified and the individual pulses are sent along appropriate flight paths such that all the pulses arrive at the target simultaneously. The use of multiplexing enables the short-pulse target requirement to be matched to long-pulse KrF lasers.

Euthanasia returns . . . as economic policy

by Nancy Spannaus

President Ronald Reagan is probably among the last people in the United States who would consider himself an advocate of the Nazi policy of euthanasia. Morally, he thinks of himself as “pro-life.” Yet, through his assiduous application of the “free market,” this “moral” President has opened the floodgates to the revival of this murderous practice against thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of our citizens.

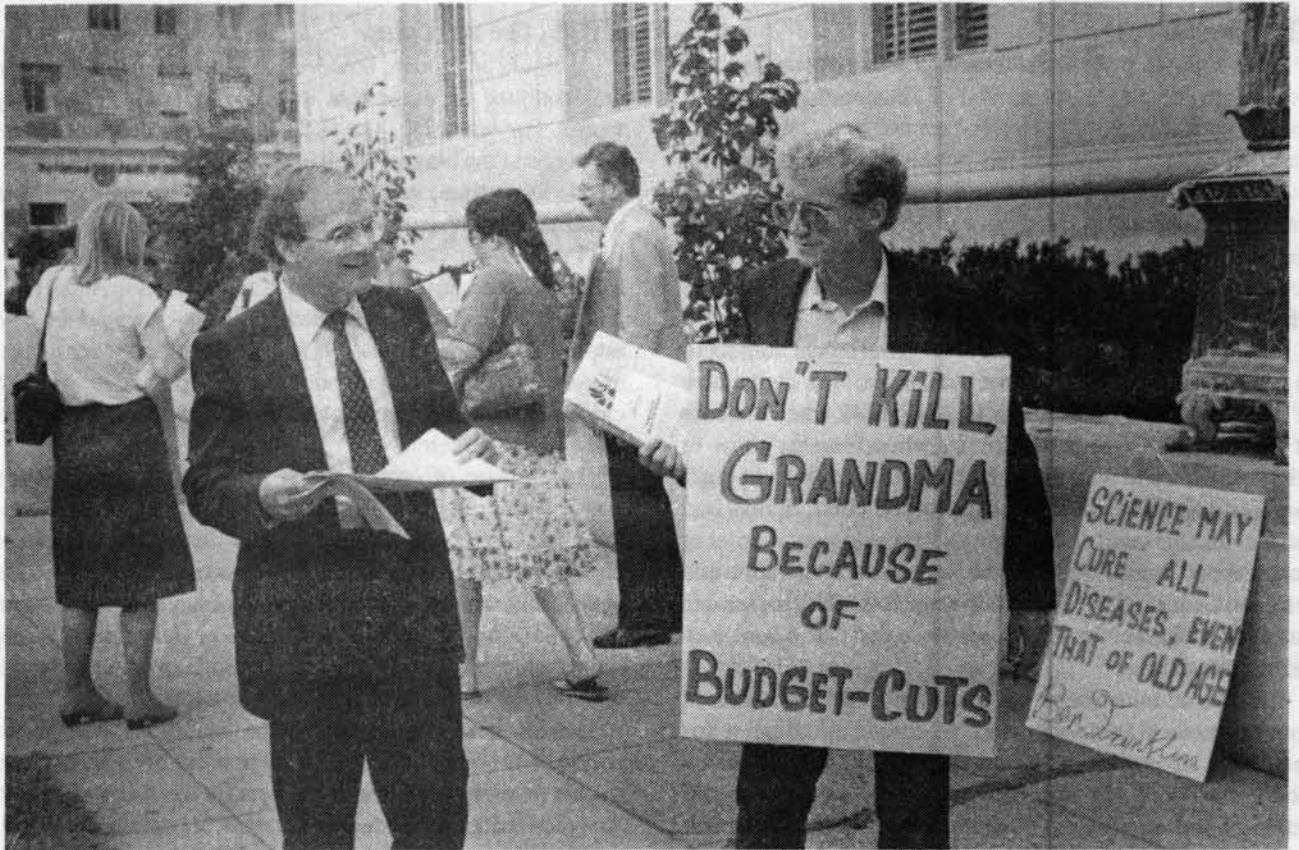
By euthanasia, I mean the deliberate killing of an individual because it has been decided that death would be “good” for him or her, “better” than the continuation of life itself. Within the Judeo-Christian tradition, there is no such decision possible: Life is always to be chosen above death. Pagan religions, however, from the days of Sparta to the Nazi regime, condone the practice on the theory that there are classes of “inferior” individuals who do not deserve to claim society’s resources in order to live.

Many individuals, however, have become “convinced” of the pagan argument, not on a moral basis, but through a pragmatic adaptation to a perceived scarcity of resources. What they have failed to anticipate, is that the acceptance of the austerity economics in a few “exceptional” cases, will ultimately lead to its perceived necessity in many more. The acceptance of an immoral economics—in which the government does not provide the conditions for prosperity for all—will lead to the most hideous personal immorality, including mass killings of people considered “useless eaters,” whom the society cannot afford.

Thus, President Reagan’s promotion of a free-enterprise economics which sacrifices productive industry to the speculative greed of the international financiers, and leaves the majority of the working population in the United States, not to mention the rest of the world, in increasing misery, is responsible for creating the conditions for euthanasia.

‘The invisible hand’

No one can possibly know how many senior citizens have been “terminated” in nursing homes, or handicapped young people smothered or starved to death



Activists from the National Democratic Policy Committee demonstrate against a televised conference on euthanasia in Washington, D.C.

over the last years in the Western European countries. No one would want to be caught keeping the statistics. But by looking at the traces of just those cases in which individuals have asked for legal sanction to such actions, we can observe the way in which such practices are becoming increasingly accepted, and codified in our legal institutions.

For the most part these legal decisions have occurred on the state level, apparently initiated by families who just can't afford to keep their failing relatives alive. Behind the scenes, however, we can detect the influence of national and supra-national organizations, such as the Society for the Right to Die, which are funding and promoting these legal initiatives, for the purpose of establishing legal precedents. Even more invisible and pervasive, is the hand of international finance, such as the insurance companies, which have decreed increasing limits on medical services in the interest of "cost efficiency."

The first of the legal precedents occurred in "extreme" cases of long-term comatose individuals, cases where it would appear "reasonable" to "pull the plug." But the courts have gone a long way since the Karen Ann Quinlan case. Since the spring of 1984, when *EIR* did its last survey of the euthanasia movement, the courts have moved from sanctioning

the removal of "extraordinary life-saving equipment" from elderly patients judged to be within a year of death, to a consistent policy of recommending removal of food and water—death by starvation—for a broad range of seriously handicapped individuals.

The first cases tended to hinge very heavily on the expressed "desire" of the individual, at some time in the past, to be spared painful continuation of life by machines, should he or she ever become so dependent. But, during the course of the last two and a half years, numerous states have moved into authorizing not only families, but also state officials, to make decisions as to whether it is "worthwhile" to keep individuals alive. Increasingly, there is no pretense of providing evidence that the individual to be killed, had wanted to be so.

And, as one state precedent is piled up after another, these cases become the "evidence" for the next, even more liberal, application of euthanasia.

The most blatant exploiter of these cases is the Hemlock Society, part of the Worldwide Federation of Euthanasia Societies, which seeks a fundamental shift in U.S. criminal legislation, in order to permit both suicide and "assisted suicide"—i.e., murder.

The federal role

This is not to say that the federal government has not had a direct role to play in the spread of euthanasia, beyond its general economic policy. Health care policy under Gramm-Rudman austerity strictures has not beaten around the bush on the question of recommending denial of "expensive" medical care to the elderly and poor. Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis Bowen has testified repeatedly that the government just can't afford to provide health care to all those who need it.

The one area in which the federal government attempted to take a positive action against euthanasia, was on the care of handicapped infants. It was in April 1982 when the case of a child with Down's Syndrome, whose parents chose to withhold food and water despite the fact that dozens of other families wanted to adopt and care for the child, dramatized the fact that the courts and hospitals were allowing murder of handicapped youth. Initially, the Reagan administration and Surgeon General C. Everett Koop acted forcefully to threaten cutoff of all federal funds to hospitals which carried out such barbaric practices.

But the administration ran into immediate opposition in both the medical profession and the courts. Although it appealed the adverse decisions all the way up to the Supreme Court, that body, in June 1986, took the unconscionable action of striking down the federal government's argument that handicapped infants deserved federal government protection, even if the parents had decided that they should die.

Such a Supreme Court decision opposes the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the God-given natural law on which it is based. Parents are not "free" to kill their children if they wish, just as we as a people are not "free" to legalize suicide, or kill our sick. Given such a situation, it was incumbent on the administration to proceed with the correct policy, mustering new legal arguments and new statutes, if necessary, in order to have their lifesaving actions sanctioned by the Court.

Since the Court refused to provide a defense against murder for handicapped children, it is not surprising that it failed in the more recent case brought before it, the case of Nancy Ellen Jobes. Jobes, a woman in her thirties, who was not comatose or unresponsive, was condemned to death by starvation and dehydration by the New Jersey Supreme Court, which was asked to sanction this execution by her family and "advisers" from the Right to Die lobby. When the hospital and the state guardian for Jobes appealed to the Supreme Court, the justices all refused to consider the case.

As long as the U.S. Supreme Court, as the final arbiter of our Constitution, refuses to protect the helpless from euthanasia, it is not necessary that the federal government pass legislation like that in Nazi Germany, which set up programs for murdering the "worthless eaters." By abstaining from defending life, while imposing austerity economics, our government will be the chief promoter of death.

AIDS, the next step

It would be foolish, however, to assume that the situation will continue as is, or that it will only get incrementally worse. For one thing, the U.S. and world economy are on the verge of the biggest crash of financial values in centuries. At the same time, we are about to incur the most dramatic increase in health care costs that our nation has ever seen.

I refer to the fact that, under current government policy, the AIDS pandemic is expanding out of control. At present, AIDS is still visibly concentrated in the drug addict and homosexual populations. It is also beginning to reach a level of concentration in certain poor ghetto populations, where it can be expected to spread at an increasing rate into the heterosexual population.

In the face of such a threat, the federal government's policy continues to be: Don't spend any money! Local facilities that have been set up to deal with AIDS patients are already at, or near, bankruptcy. The Reagan administration even thinks that mass testing is too expensive, not to mention the expansion of ground-breaking biological research programs which is required if a breakthrough in the understanding and cure of the virus is to be achieved.

Under these circumstances, the conditions are ripe for widespread acceptance of the mass practice of euthanasia, on a scale much beyond that carried out by the Nazis. Already, "hospice" care is considered an acceptable option. In reality, that means no medical care, while AIDS patients are left to die.

But it won't end there. Increasingly, AIDS patients, or individuals from non-white communities where AIDS is known to be rife, will be met with fascist hostility by a population terrified that it will be the next victim. There are indications that violence against suspected homosexual or drug-using AIDS carriers is already rising dramatically in places such as New York City. Having refused to take sound public health measures against the AIDS virus, the government will reap the cost of social violence instead.

Under these conditions, it will soon be impossible for people to fool themselves that "hospices" represent any kind of medical care. So-called medical centers for AIDS patients will increasingly turn into killing centers, where the victims are starved and dehydrated to death. If such a practice can be condoned to be carried out against our grandmothers and grandfathers, how much more likely is it to be done to those suffering from a 100% fatal disease, which the government has refused to spend the money to conquer?

As of now, we still have a choice. We can change our economic policy to be in line with the Judeo-Christian ethic of the sanctity of the individual human life, before the horrors of a Dark Age come upon us. The alternative is bestiality, of which the following documentation is just a small foretaste.

The author is the president of the U.S. branch of the international Club of Life.

Euthanasia lobby leader: 'AIDS will help us, I'm sure'

This interview was made available to *EIR* by an investigative journalist who spoke to Paula Caucanas, the general-secretary of the World Federation of Euthanasia Societies. She is based in Paris. Every two years, the federation holds an international conference, to bring together representatives of 32 pro-euthanasia societies which claim to have 500,000 members worldwide. The last conference was in Bombay, India, in November 1986, and the next will be in San Francisco, U.S.A., April 7-10, 1988. The organizer of the San Francisco event is Britain's Derek Humphreys, founder and head of the U.S.-based Hemlock Society, which, as its name implies, advocates legalization of suicide and murder.

Q: What is your thinking of the acceptance of euthanasia, or support for euthanasia, in view of the spread of AIDS? Dr. [Pieter] Admiraal of Holland has made that connection.

Caucanas: Many of us, we want that people who have AIDS, have the right to choose life or death. Especially in the last year of the disease, when we cannot imagine a cure will be found, and it is so horrible. Even if we discovered a new medicine tomorrow, the terminal cases cannot be cured. All of us think, they must have the right to choose. In France, they have *not* the right to choose. In the country of Admiraal, Holland, they have the right *in fact*, even if not legally. In France, therefore, people try suicide in secret, and fail. This is the shame of our society. If we cannot cure, they should have the choice. . . .

Q: Do you have support in the French political spectrum?

Caucanas: Confidentially, the Socialists are for us, but don't say so, because they are concerned with the political consequences. [Jacques] Attali [adviser at the presidential office at Elysée Palace], for example, he supports it personally, if not officially.

Q: What kind of organizational structure do you have in France?

Caucanas: I am the secretary-general of the Association pour la Droit de Mourir avec Dignité (Association for the Right to Die with Dignity). We have 17,000 members nationally. . . . Internationally, the World Federation has 32

societies, with 500,000 members, half of them in the United States, mostly centered in two organizations, Society for the Right to Die, and Concern for Dying.

Q: How do you see attitudes evolving on euthanasia?

Caucanas: Take our country, France. In France, we are very reactionary. We are old-mannered, Middle Ages, Catholics. Even when people are not Catholic, for example, Communist, they are Catholic, in education as a child, and *stay* Catholic.

Q: And what is your view of the current Pope?

A: This Pope is against everything! Except for the excision of women in the Islamic world, that he is not against. But he is against abortion, he is against contraception, he is against euthanasia.

Q: Obviously, certain things are happening on the euthanasia front across Europe. This Dr. Julius Hackethal of Germany is fighting to make euthanasia a practice. . . .

Caucanas: Hackethal! I *love* this man. I invited him to our World Federation conference in Nice, in 1984, but he couldn't come. For years, I have loved this man. There are three great men today: Admiraal of Holland, Hackethal in Germany, and Humphreys in the U.S. But what Humphreys has done, is more limited, to one person. What Admiraal and Hackethal are doing, is much more, they have done their duty for those poor people they don't even know, who will need what they are doing in the future.

Q: How do you see AIDS affecting attitudes and practices concerning euthanasia?

Caucanas: My view is, we are on the brink of winning. We are exactly, as the case was for the abortion question, two years before victory. I feel the people are with us. If you took a poll, you would find that 72% of the French people support us, despite the prevailing attitudes of the Catholic country. With AIDS, we have people who have an incurable disease, who suffer intolerably, and people feel they have the right to euthanasia.

AIDS will help us very much, I'm sure.

First, because it forces doctors to tell the truth. Even when people will die soon, doctors in France lie. Because of AIDS, the fear that one person will give AIDS to another, this will force doctors to say the truth. The truth will come out, and the choice of voluntary euthanasia will be supported.

Q: What plans do you have to push your perspective in the next weeks?

Caucanas: Our great event is Nov. 20, when we invite Dr. Admiraal to France, to talk to 25 doctors of medicine, to give them advice on the best practices for euthanasia. On Oct. 24, before that, we are having the General Assembly for France, of our French National Society. . . .

Court decisions legalize euthanasia

The following presents the shocking history of court decisions in the past few years, which have made euthanasia legal in much of the United States.

1984

May 3—Ohio's Ninth District Court of Appeals rules that a doctor who attempts to keep a patient alive against a relative's wishes can be tried and convicted on assault charges. Akron Medical Center and Dr. Howard Shapiro were sued for refusing to "pull the plug" on **Edna May Leach**.

June 4—Massachusetts Appeals Court rules in precedent-setting case that a conscious, elderly, mentally ill nursing home patient, who is not terminally ill, brain dead, or comatose, could reject all food, water, medication, and medical care, despite the fact that she was not legally competent. On May 30, the court allowed that artificial sustenance could be withheld from **Mrs. Mary Heir**, a ward of the state, who was "approaching end of normal lifespan." The Appeals court affirms that "the subjective considerations about the burdens of advanced medical technologies of an incompetent patient had to be considered by the court-appointed guardian."

June—A California patient sues Glendale Adventists Hospital for battery and violation of state and federal constitutional rights for "unconsented medical treatment." **William F. Bartling**, 70, suffered from several diseases and depression, but was not terminal. The state Superior Court ruled against Bartling, saying that medical ethics outweigh a patient's right to privacy, and turning off his respirator meant aiding suicide or murder.

Aug. 2—In a landmark ruling, the New Jersey Supreme Court rules that a boy born with birth defects and retardation could sue his mother's physicians for damages for allowing his "wrongful life." According to the suit, the mother could have decided to have an abortion if her condition (German measles) had been properly diagnosed during her pregnancy.

Nov. 2—In a national precedent, Minnesota Supreme Court affirms a lower court decision to let Hennepin County Medical Center remove patient **Rudolfo Torres** from a respirator, solely on recommendations of "independent" ethics committee, organized by hospital physician and starvation

advocate Dr. Ronald Cranford, who feared a lawsuit against the hospital, since Torres became comatose after strangling in the hospital's improperly placed head strap.

In ruling on Torres, an unconscious patient who was not in pain, the court said the decision to withdraw treatment (food) is not limited to pain avoidance. The patient may well have wished to avoid "the ultimate horror, [not of] death but the possibility of being maintained in limbo. . . ."

December—U.S. Court of Appeals orders Department of Health and Human Services not to investigate or regulate treatment of handicapped newborns in any federally funded programs, because it finds Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act "wholly inapplicable to withholding or withdrawal of nutrition or medically beneficent treatment from handicapped infants—no matter how egregious the circumstances." HHS announces its intention to petition Supreme Court.

Dec. 27—California Court of Appeal for the Second District Court rules that **William Bartling** has a constitutional right to refuse life-saving medical treatment, and that right outweighs the hospital's responsibility to preserve life. It overturns a Superior Court decision that called turning off the respirator "murder." Bartling had died Nov. 6, but Hemlock Society lawyer Richard Scott pursued the case for precedent-setting purposes.

During 1984, living will laws were passed in 10 states: Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

1985

Jan. 17—New Jersey Supreme Court hands down **Clair Conroy** decision, overriding a 1983 ruling of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court which said that removal of food and water "constitutes homicide." The new ruling equates artificial feeding with medical care and says that food and water can be withheld or withdrawn from elderly incompetent nursing home patients with less than a year to live, if there is clear evidence that that is what the patient would have wanted, or by substituted judgment, if "the net burdens of the patient's life with the treatment . . . clearly . . . outweigh the benefits the patient derives from life."

In 1983, Conroy's nephew sued to have her starved, and Judge Reginald Stanton of the Superior Court acceded. The Appellate Division stayed the starvation order. Mrs. Conroy died days later, but her nephew took the case to the N.J. Supreme Court anyway.

Jan. 17—The N.J. Office of the Ombudsman for the Institutionalized Elderly is formed as a result of the Conroy decision. Like in Nazi Germany, the office has the right to authorize guardians who will decide if a nursing home patient will live or die, if withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment, including food and water, is in the patient's best interests.

March 1—Florida's Lee County Circuit Judge Thames R. Thompson upholds Florida's recently enacted Life Prolonging Procedure Act, which allows the removal of life-

sustaining therapies, but not nutrition and hydration. **Thomas Corbett** petitioned the court to remove the feeding tube of his 78-year-old wife, diagnosed as being in a "persistent vegetative state." Corbett, working with the Right to Die Society, says he will appeal.

March 4—**Roswell Gilbert** shoots his ailing wife of 51 years, after deciding that she was psychotic. His lawyer defends it a loving gesture, a "mercy murder."

March 11—**Gilbert** is convicted of first-degree murder by Judge Thomas Coker, Jr., who sentences him to life imprisonment with a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence for shooting his wife, who suffered from arthritis and Alzheimer's disease.

May 22—Massachusetts Probate Court hears the request of the family of former firefighter **Paul Brophy**, for permission to remove the coma patient's feeding line, his only form of sustenance, after New England Sinai Hospital, in a unanimous decision, refused to kill their patient. In his testimony, Brophy's physician recalled the Nazi concentration camps, calls starvation of coma patients a "barbaric and savage way to induce death."

July 25—Atlanta Centers for Disease Control, alarmed by a rash of hospital cluster deaths, issues guidelines for hospitals to investigate and stem suspicious increases in patient deaths due to "mercy murders" or lunacy.

Aug. 1—Minneapolis television reports on the death of an 89-year-old woman, hospitalized only for a fractured hip. Her daughter had requested a NPO order ("nothing given by mouth"). The woman, **Ella Bathurst**, died in six days—her calls for water never answered.

September—Ohio Court of Appeals reverses conviction of assault against doctors who kept a patient alive against her wishes.

Oct. 8—New Jersey Superior Court Judge Harry Margolis appoints lawyer for elderly nursing home patient **Hilda Peter**, who went into a coma after a heart attack in October 1984. Peter's companion, Eberhard Johannig, seeks to be appointed her guardian, and requests court permission to have physicians at the Cedar Grove Nursing home remove her feeding tube. This will be the first right-to-die test case under the recently passed Conroy guidelines.

October—Husband requests New Jersey court's permission to remove his wife's feeding tube. John Jobes, with attorney Paul Armstrong who argued the famous Karen Ann Quinlan case, petitioned Judge Arnold Stein of the Chancery Division of the Morris County Superior Court for the right to end the life of **Nancy Ellen Jobes**, his 30-year-old highly disabled wife, after physicians at the Lincoln Park Nursing Home refused his request. Mrs. Jobes was disabled as the result of an anesthesia mishap during an operation in May 1980. She is not in pain, is not brain dead, nor is she terminally ill.

Oct. 10—A hospital that deliberately let handicapped babies die is sued by four medical rights groups. In a 1977-

82 experiment, doctors at Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital used a "quality of life" index based on socioeconomic factors, to select which children born with spina bifida would receive aggressive treatment and live, and which would be denied treatment and die. Parents were not informed of the experiment. Of 69 children, 24 died after they were deprived of treatment.

Oct. 22—Massachusetts Probate Judge David H. Koppelman denies the right to starve coma patient **Paul Brophy**. The judge rules that the state is "morally obligated to sustain the life of an ill human being, even one in a persistent vegetative state." He says, "The proper focus must be on the quality of treatment furnished Mr. Brophy, and not the quality of his life, otherwise, the court is pronouncing judgment that Brophy's life is not worthy to be lived."

Nov. 4—New Jersey State Superior Court Judge Margolis holds hearing on the request to remove a feeding tube from **Hilda Peter**, a nursing home patient who is diagnosed comatose. State Ombudsman for the Institutionalized Elderly Jack R. D'Ambrosio, Jr. charged by the state to oversee the killing of elderly patients under the Conroy guidelines, reported to Margolis that Peter met every criterion of the Conroy guidelines but one: She was not terminally ill and could live for many years in her present condition, supported only with a feeding tube.

Nov. 13—New Jersey Superior Court Judge Harry Margolis appoints companion as legal guardian for **Hilda Peter**. It is expected that the guardian will petition the State Ombudsman for the right to remove the patient's feeding tube.

During 1985, living will laws were passed in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Utah.

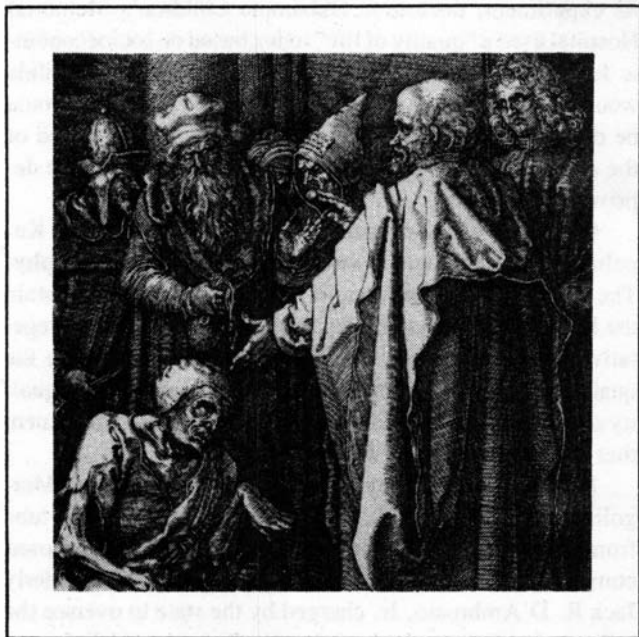
1986

Jan. 15—U.S. Supreme Court is petitioned to hear Health and Human Services "Baby Doe" arguments, in which HHS seeks to assure lifesaving medical care and protection to handicapped newborns under Sec. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Feb. 12—Thomas Corbett, with legal help and money from the Society for the Right to Die, appeals to the Florida high court a ruling preventing him from pulling his wife's feeding tube, even though **Mrs. Corbett** had died after the lower court issued that ruling.

Feb. 13—California Supreme Court hears \$10 million suit against Los Angeles County-run High Desert Hospital, for force-feeding **Elizabeth Bouvia**, a patient with cerebral palsy and a history of court battles, in cooperation with the Hemlock Society, to force hospitals to accept patient starvation.

Feb. 27—Judge Arnold Stein denies a "life-advocate" for brain-damaged New Jersey woman. Doctors and nurses for the Lincoln Park Nursing Home wanted an advocate who would fight to save their patient **Nancy Ellen Jobes**, whose



"St. Peter and St. John Healing the Cripple," by Albrecht Durer, 1513. Today, the Right to Die lobby's solution: euthanasia.

parents, husband, and court-appointed guardian all agree she should starve to death.

March 6—N.J. Ombudsman for the Institutionalized Elderly Jack D'Ambrosio, Jr. releases statement that the Supreme Court Guidelines on Conroy prevented him from consenting to the removal of the naso-gastric tube of **Hilda Peter**, as her legal guardian requested. The guardian appeals that decision to the Appellate Division.

March 24—Judge Arnold Stein of the Chancery Division of N.J. Superior Court hears testimony in the case of **Nancy Ellen Jobs**. Physicians and nurses at the Lincoln Park Nursing Home testify that she responds to sound, light, pain, and touch. She smiles, moves her limbs on command, and recognizes left from right.

April 16—The Court of Appeals for the Second District in Los Angeles rules that cerebral palsy patient **Elizabeth Bouvia** has a right to suicide. Justice Lynn Compton says the "right to die" should include "the ability to enlist assistance from others, in making death as painless and quick as possible."

April 18—In a precedent-setting decision, the Florida Court of Appeals overturns a lower court decision, that upheld the state's newly enacted living will law, which protects patients from being starved to death. This is the **Cobbett** case.

April 23—New Jersey Morris County Judge Arnold Stein gives family right to starve **Nancy Ellen Jobs**. Stein accepts as *proof* that Nancy Ellen would want to die, the hearsay testimony of her school friends from 15 years before! Jobs was just 15 years old when she supposedly stated that she

would not want to live like the unconscious Karen Ann Quinlan.

Stein discounted the testimony of noted neurologists and physicians, as well as Jobs's own nurses and doctors, that the patient was not "vegetative." They had a pro-life bias, Stein said, which "caused them to see signs of intelligence where no such intelligence exists." Lawyers for the nursing home appeal the decision.

April 24—California Superior Court gives doctors medical orders on keeping up pain relief medication for morphine-addicted **Elizabeth Bouvia**, while she considers starving again.

May 7—The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts hears **Mrs. Brophy's** appeal of a lower court decision that she could not starve her healthy, comatose husband. The Court, at its own initiative, transferred Brophy's case from the Appeals Court.

The *amicus curiae* brief filed by the Society for the Right to Die (RTD) seeks to: "provide a national perspective on the fundamental right to refuse, specifically the withholding or withdrawal of artificial sustenance and the treatment of people who will not return to cognitive life." The RTD claimed the lower court erred in giving "unprecedented and totally unjustified weight to the State's interest in preserving life," because Brophy is not likely to return to a cognitive state.

May 9—"Euthanasia is not a defense for first-degree murder in Florida," the Florida Appeals Court rules, as it rejects the plea of **Roswell Gilbert** that he killed wife Emily out of "mercy." The Court confirms his 25-year-prison term with no chance of parole. Emily, who had osteoporosis and Alzheimer's disease, was not under regular medical care or medication—contrary to Gilbert's claims.

May 13—N.J. judge refuses Lincoln Nursing Home attorneys' request for a new trial in his pro-starvation decision for **Nancy Ellen Jobs**. The office of N.J. Public Advocate Alfred Slocum announces it would appeal the decision to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, because there was not conclusive proof that Mrs. Jobs would want to starve to death. Justice Stein granted a stay on his order to remove the naso-gastric tube, which was requested by the Advocate's office and the nursing home, which joined the appeal.

June 5—California Supreme Court refuses to consider an appeal of a lower court decision giving **Elizabeth Bouvia** the right to starve to death.

June 9—U.S. Supreme Court condemns handicapped newborns to slaughter, striking down the "Baby Doe" precedents formulated to prevent the killing of handicapped infants. The decision denies babies the right to lifesaving medical treatment, protected by the federal government in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Sec. 504. In the opinion of the four judges, an infant born with a handicap cannot be considered a "qualified" handicapped individual who has a right to lifesaving medical treatment, if his parents refuse to consent to medical treatment.

June—Alaska's Governor Sheffield signs into law a living will statute which is the only one so far which asks signers if they wish to be fed by tube if and when they can no longer take food or water by mouth.

June 23—The husband of a 37-year-old woman paralyzed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS, or Lou Gehrig's disease) asks a N.J. court to let her die. Francis Farrell asked that his conscious wife, who refused the insertions of a feeding tube, be allowed to remove her respirator. **Kathleen Farrell**, his wife, told the court she did not want to be a burden to her family.

June 25—Superior Court Judge Henry H. Wiley rules that husband and doctors could remove a life-sustaining respirator from **Kathleen Farrell**. Wiley states that the state does have an interest to preserve life, but the quality of Mrs. Farrell's life was "so poor, so minimal, and wracked with pain," that it would be "unfair and unjust" to force her to go on living.

The court appoints lawyers to protect Farrell's two teenage children. While the sons agree with Wiley's decision, their lawyers are appealing it to the state Supreme Court, because it goes beyond established N.J. law. Wiley stays his decision to allow the appeal.

June 29—**Kathleen Farrell** dies while still connected to her respirator at home.

July 11—N.J. Supreme Court decides to review the case of **Kathleen Farrell**, despite the petition of 13 New Jersey legislators not to, since the patient had died. The court schedules oral arguments for the fall.

Sept. 11—Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, in a 4-3 decision, condemns **Paul Brophy** to death. The decision, which overrules a lower court decision to protect patients against starvation, is the broadest euthanasia ruling yet. It endangers any unconscious patients suffering "an 'affliction' . . . which makes him incapable of swallowing." Dissenting Justice Nolan condemns the court for equating food and water with medical treatment, and endorsing "euthanasia and suicide . . . [which] is direct self-destruction and is intrinsically evil. No set of circumstances can make it moral."

Sept. 24—Supreme Court Judge Reginald Stanton orders St. Clair's Hospital, a Catholic hospital in New Jersey, to starve 55-year-old **Beverly Requena**, who has ALS and has several years to live. Requena, despite opposition from hospital personnel and other patients, demanded the right to starve. The court said that removing her to a different facility which would fulfill her death wish, would be a hardship for the patient.

Oct. 6—Three judges of the N.J. Superior Court, Appellate Division, endorse lower court order forcing St. Clair's Hospital to starve and dehydrate patient **Requena**.

Oct. 8—Former Hemlock Society lawyer amends a \$10 million suit against a Lancaster, California hospital and its ethics committee, which approved forced feeding of his client, the 29-year-old quadriplegic, **Elizabeth Bouvia**, in 1985.

Now, although the court has established her constitutional right to commit suicide by starvation, Bouvia is suing for damages. California Superior Court Judge Jerry Fields rules that Bouvia should at least be allowed to file a lawsuit for malpractice. Meanwhile, Bouvia has been transferred to County-University of Southern California Medical Center, where she eats voluntarily, and her morphine dose increases with her addiction to the pain reliever for her arthritis.

Oct. 10-11—Supreme Court Circuit Justice Brennan denies request by court-appointed attorney Peter Gubellini to order a stay on the starvation extermination of **Paul Brophy**. U.S. Supreme Court Justices Byron White and Chief Justice William Rehnquist also spurn the appeals—effectively sanctioning the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court decision allowing families and courts around the country to kill unconscious patients with hearsay evidence of the patient's presumed wishes.

Oct. 17—The comatose but otherwise healthy patient **Paul Brophy** is removed from the protective custody of physicians at New England Sinai Hospital and transferred to Emerson Memorial Hospital in Concord, Massachusetts, where doctors begin the final solution—a "treatment" which will kill the patient in less than a week.

Nov. 5—The N.J. Supreme Court hears arguments for three cases which will expand its euthanasia policy. The cases include **Nancy Ellen Jobes** and **Hilda Peter**, both nursing home patients, whose guardian and family sought, unsuccessfully, to starve them under the Conroy guidelines; and the **Kathleen Farrell** case, which was pursued, even though she had died after refusing a feeding tube and while still attached to her ventilator.

Nov. 12—Family says ALS patient **Beverly Requena** died a "beautiful" death—concentration camp style—by starvation, in a N.J. Catholic hospital.

November—Washington's Supreme Court orders the termination of life support, including a feeding tube, from a 22-year-old patient suffering from Batten's Disease, a genetic disease causing seizures and loss of bodily function and mobility. The parents of **Barbara Grant** petitioned the court to remove all life support—although she was not technically in a vegetative state, and could swallow fluids—presenting as evidence, statements of her wish not to be maintained artificially. But Grant had not spoken in five years, since she was about 15 years old! The lower court refused the hearsay evidence, but this was overruled later by the state Supreme Court.

During 1986, living will statutes were passed in Alaska, Idaho, Hawaii, and South Carolina. There are now 38 states and the District of Columbia which have laws allowing citizens to sign their lives away.

1987

Jan. 22—A handicapped Colorado patient takes Bouvia's example, and demands the right to starve to death in a

hospital. **Hector Rodas**, a 34-year-old quadriplegic, paralyzed from drug abuse and depressed over divorce, demands and gets from District Court Judge Charles Buss the right to starve to death in a Mesa County, Colorado hospital. Colorado's Living Will law expressly forbids starving patients, but, Buss says, the "act must not be interpreted to be a restriction of the decision-making authority of an adult such as Mr. Rodas. It should be interpreted instead, as an act that provides a means of limiting liability of doctors and hospitals who follow the living wills of individuals."

Jan. 29—N.J. Appellate Judges Pressler and Gaulkin of Camden County reverse 15-year prison term and demand release of **Gary Weidner**, who killed his handicapped friend by slashing her wrist and jugular vein. He was convicted and sentenced in May 1986, but released six months later after judges stated that his "continued imprisonment would constitute a serious injustice which overrides the need to deter such conduct by others."

Jan. 30—The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) petitions the Mesa County, Colorado District Court, asking that since obliging patient **Hector Rodas** with his requested starvation suicide "would result in a prolonged and painful death . . . [that] Mr. Rodas be confirmed as having the constitutional and privacy right to receive medication and medicinal agents, from a consenting health care professional or institution, which will result in a comfortable and dignified demise."

After the patient said he did not want a lethal injection, the ACLU recinded its petition, saying it hoped "to get a declaration that it would not be a criminal act to perform euthanasia."

While Rodas was dying, the ACLU filed suit against the Hilltop Rehabilitation Hospital for violating his rights by feeding him from June 1986 to Jan. 22, 1987. That case is still pending. Rodas died in the hospital on Feb. 6.

Feb. 10—Hawaii introduces the "Hemlock Solution"—physician-assisted suicide—as an amendment to its 1986 Living Will law. H.B. No. 807 is sponsored by 12 representatives and would allow "that any medical procedure that will terminate the life of the qualified patient swiftly, painlessly, and humanely" could be administered to someone who had signed a living will and had a terminal condition. "Terminal" is broadly defined as "any incurable or irreversible disease, illness, injury or condition which, without the administration of life-sustaining procedures, will . . . result in death in a relatively short time."

June 15—The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals orders U.S. hospitals to make "Do Not Resuscitate" standard policy for "irreversibly ill" patients, or lose Medicare funding and accreditation. To get patients to agree to DNR policies, hospitals champion their right to a "dignified death."

June 24—N.J. Supreme Court hands down three genocide rulings for its handicapped, comatose, and "brain dead"

citizens. The decisions form the broadest euthanasia rulings yet in the United States: They concern the cases of **Nancy Ellen Jobs**, **Hilda Peter**, and **Kathleen Farrell**.

The court rules: "All patients, with some limited cognitive ability or in a persistent vegetative state, terminally ill or not terminally ill, are entitled to choose whether or not they want life-sustaining treatment." To "protect" the rights of incompetent patients to die, a family, friend, or guardian can decide whether the incompetent patient should live, die, starve, or choke to death.

In his dissent, Justice O'Hern evokes the Nazis, and warns about society deciding what lives are "not worth living," and withholding food and water from them.

June—The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court grants a wife the right to starve her brain-damaged husband. The judge overturns an earlier state Supreme Court decision and rules that the patient "has a common law right to refuse treatment in the form of nutrition and hydration by artificial means." The Westchester County Medical Center transfers the 34-year-old patient, **Daniel De-lio**, to Manhattan's Beth Israel Hospital Hospice, where he dies two weeks later.

June 17—N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice Edward Conway rules that an alert, mentally competent 84-year-old nursing home patient, **Theresa Laguerrier**, has a right to die, even though she has no life-threatening illness. He bars the Good Samaritan Nursing Home in Dalmar, N.Y. from force-feeding her.

June 4—The Arizona Supreme Court rules that a state-appointed guardian, the Public Fiduciary of Puma County, can eliminate lifesaving care, make decisions for non-treatment, like "Do Not Hospitalize" or "Do Not Resuscitate," for an incompetent nursing home patient, **Mildred Rasmussen**, 70. The patient never asked to be killed; yet the decision is hailed as an important step in broadening "patients' rights." It gives the state "guardians" the ability to trim the budget whenever an unconscious indigent patient winds up in a state-funded facility. The decision gives these patients' "rights" constitutional protection, which "means they cannot be altered by legislation."

July 8—New York State passes "Do Not Resuscitate" (DNR) legislation.

July 9—First New Jersey man is killed using N.J. Supreme Court decisions of Jobs, Farrell, and Peter. Superior Court Judge Harry Margolis allows wife's "loving gesture" of removing her husband's feeding tube. **Murray Putzer**, a conscious but paralyzed stroke victim, dies at home six days later.

July 17—The full N.J. Supreme Court refuses request to reconsider starvation decision on **Jobs**.

July 18—N.J. Supreme Court Justice Robert Lifford temporarily bars removal of **Jobs**'s feeding tube until nursing home can appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. He also rules for Jobs to be moved to a hospital which will comply

with the starvation order.

July 20—U.S. Supreme Court Justice Byron White refuses to stay starvation ruling.

July 21—Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia refers emergency request for a stay to full court, which then rejects it without comment or recorded dissent.

July 23—Federal District Court judges refuses to intervene in **Jobes** case.

July 24—Three-judge panel of U.S. 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously refuses to stay **Jobes**'s starvation.

July 27—N.Y. State Superior Court Justice J.A. Sandifer orders medical treatment for an incompetent patient with AIDS, who signed a living will to stop treatment to save his live once he became incompetent. Justice Sandifer points out that the secondary brain infection **Tom Wirth** suffered from was curable, while the AIDS virus was not, so treatment was in order.

Aug. 8—**Nancy Ellen Jobes** dies of starvation and dehydration.

Aug. 11—New York Gov. Mario Cuomo signs into law the nation's first "Do Not Resuscitate" law. The law is a partial living will, since patients, convinced by hospital social workers and physicians that they would not want to be resuscitated, sign a statement to that effect. The law allows hospitals and physicians to ignore patients suffering respiratory or cardiac arrest, with no risk of criminal liability. Physicians can authorize DNR orders without the patient's permission, if they think the patient would suffer severe injury from just discussing it! If a patient is too sick or may actually die from the shock of the physician's request to let him die, then a relative or friend can, acting in the patient's "best interest," sign the order.

Aug. 14—Maine district attorney fights first starvation decision there. Androscoggin County Superior Court Judge Thomas E. Delahanty II rules that **Joseph Gardner**, a 25-year-old semi-conscious brain-damaged accident victim, has the "right" to be starved to death as his mother wishes. But Auburn D.A. Janet T. Mills, who will appeal the starvation decision to the state's Supreme Court, calls it murder. Maine law forbids the removal of food or water from patients, even with living wills.

Sept. 3—Pennsylvania establishes precedent, following New Jersey, in murder of ALS patient. Common Pleas Court Judge Samuel M. Leher allows removal of life-support and feeding tubes from a conscious but paralyzed patient with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. The woman, known as "Jane Doe," petitioned the court on July 20 for removal of life-support systems, and died in a south Philadelphia hospital shortly after the order was handed down. The State Attorney General's Office called the decision "unprecedented" for Pennsylvania, which does not have a living will law.

Arkansas passed a living will law in 1987, bringing to 39 the number of states with such laws, plus the District of Columbia.

AIDS, euthanasia, and the World Council of Churches

by an EIR Investigative Team

From Oct. 22-23, the National Council of Churches of Canada, the National Council of Churches of the U.S.A., and the World Council of Churches will be co-sponsoring a conference in Toronto, Canada, on the theme, "The Theological and Ethical Dimensions of AIDS." According to a source at the WCC's "Church and Society" division in Geneva, Switzerland, which oversees all WCC work on AIDS, one prominent theme of the event will be new approaches to the practice of euthanasia for AIDS victims.

This is to be the first in a series of such events during the coming weeks and months, building up to an "international consultation on AIDS" in June 1988, to be sponsored by the World Council of Churches, on the same "theological/ethical" theme.

"Church and Society" AIDS task force director Dr. David Gosling, a member of the Church of England who is closely linked to a gnostic faction within that Church's hierarchy, is a strong supporter of the hospice/"die-with-dignity" approach to AIDS. According to one report, one motivation for Dr. Gosling's ghoulish attitude is that several people are dying or have already died of AIDS at WCC headquarters in Geneva.

Gosling's unit, together with the WCC's Christian Medical Commission and its Education Division, had been requested by the World Health Organization, in 1985, to carry out a project on religious organizations' attitudes and approaches toward AIDS. The WCC established a close collaborative relationship with the Russian Orthodox Church on AIDS work, particularly focused on Zaire. Gosling believes that, as the AIDS epidemic goes out of control through Africa, only certain church institutions and organizations will have effective networks on the continent, to be able to deal with the problem. The churches will take over from the governments.

Gosling's support for the euthanasia approach to AIDS, is consistent with his enthusiasm for leading figures in the malthusian/population-control lobby. Privately, Gosling had circulated a proposal earlier this year for Thai "condom king" Mechai Viravaidya, who carries out mass vasectomies on Thai men and who has invented children's games with condoms as toys, to make condoms more popular as a "preven-

tive” measure against the AIDS virus. The same Mechai has been praised by Britain’s malthusian Prince Philip, president of the World Wildlife Fund International, for having devised innovative “colored” condoms for Third World populations, which can be an incentive to reducing birth rates in India, Pakistan, and other nations with non-white populations.

From the inception of the WCC AIDS task force, Gosling says he has oriented its work to stopping “a repeat of what these LaRouche people have been doing on AIDS in California,” a reference to the November 1986 Proposition 64 initiative, which would have mandated public health measures to slow the spread of the epidemic.

‘Give them morphine’

The Dutch Council of Churches is playing a central behind-the-scenes role in building a lobby for euthanasia within Holland’s church structures. One important figure in this, is Dutch Council of Churches Central Committee member Marja Wanderveen-Schenkfeld. She asserts that the most important trend in Holland, is that the legal battle for or against euthanasia, has reached the point that euthanasia is becoming a “habit,” or “established fact,” in the Netherlands. The more doctors do it, and get away with it, she asserts, the more euthanasia becomes accepted, whether or not the Parliament or government officially approves.

“The opinion nowadays,” she said in a recent discussion, “is that the Parliament may say nothing, but as long as doctors and judges go on as they are doing, a habit is developing. Euthanasia, in that sense, is becoming an established fact. . . . When a doctor has a conviction that his patient is really willing to die, and is at the end of illness, and when he has consulted another doctor, he will not be judged for committing euthanasia. . . . Nobody wants anymore the lengthening of suffering. We are much more free than other countries in giving them morphine.”

As to the “habit,” she pointed out: “There have been two or three judgments of judges, who have made the rules of euthanasia less strict. . . . Officially, euthanasia is to be punished, but now if the doctor meets the three conditions—that the doctor is convinced the patient *wants* to die, that he is acting to end suffering, and that he has consulted another doctor—he will not be prosecuted.”

She added that the “cost-benefit” argument to defend euthanasia, i.e., that euthanasia saves money otherwise spent on patient/hospital care, “is not being used publicly, but it may be in the background.”

One Dutch Protestant Church working with the WCC, the Reformed Church in the Netherlands, the second-largest Calvinist church in the Netherlands, with 800,000 members, has been preparing a report favorable to euthanasia. A top official of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands asserts, “We are taking a positive stand, although not in all respects. We must look at all cases differently.”

While Mrs. Wanderveen-Schenkfeld looks beyond par-

liamentary battles, the parliamentary battles are significant. The key parliamentarian fighting for legalized euthanasia is one Jakob Kohnstamm, of the liberal-gnostic Dems-66 political party. He is an individual from a noteworthy family: His father, Max Kohnstamm, was the first president of the European branch of David Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission (1973-75).

Origins of the WCC approach

It is by no means surprising, that the WCC would be taking a leading role in organizing churches and religious groupings in favor of euthanasia. Since its founding in the late 1930s, the WCC has been a key instrument for destroying the values of Western civilization.

Its founder, the Dutch theologian W.A. Visser’t Hooft, was a proponent of the religious-philosophical writings of Fyodor Dostoevsky, who claimed that Dostoevskian orthodoxy is more “spiritual” than Western Christianity. Visser’t Hooft confessed, in a 1960s speech, that the key inspirational theologian-philosopher, in motivating the WCC, was Nikolai Berdyaev. Berdyaev’s writings pushed the idea of the sanctity of “Russian blood and soil,” and of Russia becoming the site of the “third and final Roman empire.”

The respective American and British influentials involved in the WCC’s founding, John Foster Dulles and Lord Lothian, were central figures in the East-West “Trust” of the post-Bolshevik Revolution period. Similarly, the German Protestant (Evangelical Church) figures who contributed to the creation of the WCC, Martin Niemoller and Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, were among those who manufactured the myth of “German collective guilt.” This myth has caused the spreading of gnosticism and cultural pessimism in the post-war Federal Republic of Germany. Von Weizsäcker’s father, Ernst von Weizsäcker, was state-secretary under Adolf Hitler’s foreign minister.

One of the notable individuals in the first days of the WCC, especially in the “foreign ministry” of the WCC, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, was Arnold Toynbee, an enthusiastic promoter of euthanasia. In 1976, Toynbee, in a debate with Japanese Buddhist philosopher Ikeda, said: “My Hellenistic education has prevailed over my Christian education. Consequently, I feel that suicide and euthanasia are fundamental and indispensable human rights. I feel that a human being’s human dignity is violated by other people when he is kept alive by them against his will. In accordance with principles in which these other people believe but in which the person primarily concerned perhaps does not believe. I also hold that a human being is violating his own dignity if he fails to commit suicide in certain circumstances.”

With characteristic sophistry, Toynbee defended euthanasia from a “pre-Christian” Greco-Roman standpoint, favorably citing examples of some of his own friends who had committed suicide.

Euthanasia on the Dutch model

by Jutta Dinkermann

On Aug. 31 of this year, the Christian-Liberal government of the Netherlands proposed, after a two-year debate, draft legislation on the "euthanasia question," which would permit euthanasia of "incurable" patients. Doctors are to be conceded the right to rely simply on "reasons of conscience" in their actions.

In fact, Dutch doctors have been allowed to perform euthanasia "under certain conditions" since 1973. Then, as now, there were qualifications, to the effect that "the patient has the last word" or "in contested cases, the decision should still be made before a judge," but these were and are a farce. No charges are brought by the state prosecutors, and the justification each time is the same: It is not in the "public interest." Yet even the minimal risk of being taken to court can be avoided by doctors now by a simple ruse: The death certificate will read, simply, "natural causes, heart failure," or some other lying diagnosis.

With an average death rate in the Netherlands of 120,000 per year, approximately 12,000 human beings are subjected to euthanasia, and a large number of those against their will. The Dutch newspaper *NCR Handelsblad*, which gave these figures on Sept. 22, reports, in addition, that only 15% of these cases were ever brought before a court.

The euthanasia activists

The euthanasia lobby in Holland is large, and one of the most active in Europe. The executive board of the Royal Holland Society for the Promotion of Medicine is a zealous advocate of euthanasia, and is supported by approximately 60% of Dutch doctors. One of the most zealous fighters for euthanasia is Baroness von Till d'Aulnis de Bourneuil, a descendant of an old French family. She leads the Dutch Society for Voluntary Euthanasia and works closely with "Dr. Death," Pieter Admiraal. A 1986 survey showed that 76% of Holland's citizens approve of euthanasia under "certain circumstances."

It is no coincidence that the Dutch today frequently speak of the "plague of old people," and sharp cuts in care for the sick and the aged have produced a correspondingly bad level of care in the Netherlands. More and more of the elderly are—understandably!—refusing to go to a rest home or to a

hospital, out of fear that they will be killed.

A Dutch specialist in internal medicine described an effective practice by means of which he could force his more reluctant patients to request euthanasia: "The only thing I have to do, in order to get a request for active euthanasia, is to shoot them up with a cytostatic agent, ignore their pain, and, above all, devote little time to them."

Yet it is far more often the family, rather than the patient himself, who express the wish that the patient should die. Professor Muntendam, who was chairman of the Dutch Euthanasia Society in 1976-77, wrote in 1977 that in cases where the desire for euthanasia is lacking, an important role must be conferred on the family! But not in the converse case: If seriously ill children, under 18 years of age, express the wish to die, parents, in the view of the Dutch health law, do not have the right to intervene and save their children.

Meanwhile, the director of the Amsterdam Academic Hospital, Dr. Jan ten Brink, in whose clinic euthanasia is practiced daily, deliberates quite openly on how he can eliminate, in the most elegant manner, retarded newborn children—who, of course, cannot state whether they would like to live or die. In an interview with the West German magazine *Stern*, Ten Brink stated: "I believe there is one way. In constant conversations with the parents of such a child and the doctors involved, an independent team must determine from a check list whether the conditions are met in order to prolong or end such a life. Agreement must have been reached about the points in such a list." The State Commission for Euthanasia also does not insist on the "necessity" that a human being express the wish to be killed. It proposes—should it come to the filing of charges—that the maximum punishment in such a case be reduced by one-third if the victim is not able himself to express such a wish.

The following are a few of the recent cases that have received publicity:

- At the beginning of 1985, it was admitted that a resident physician in a home for the elderly had killed at least three elderly patients, against their will. The doctor was not convicted.

- Last year, a health care worker killed a physically and mentally retarded youth in a psychiatric clinic. A psychologist defended the murder as follows, in a newspaper article: "Precisely because those severely retarded mentally cannot express their will, they are not moral beings, and we therefore need not apply the moral standard we use for human beings to them."

Cases this year have also been admitted in which health care workers have killed comatose patients, and in which those ill with AIDS are subjected to "mercy killing." A Dutch doctor has written recently that he knows of cases, from his own experience, in which human beings were killed against their wills and without knowing they were being killed. The doctor's justification in each case was: This life is no longer worth living.

The beginning of the end for the Khomeiniacs?

by Criton Zoakos

In the aftermath of the disastrous, Munich-like capitulation of the Reagan administration to Moscow at the Sept. 17 Shultz-Shevardnadze "agreement-in-principle" on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), relations between the United States and the Soviet Union appear to be hitting a "snag," to Moscow's great discomfiture. The "snag" is Caspar Weinberger's Gulf policy which, as of Sept. 24, has the full, official, and explicit backing of President Reagan. As is well known, the American Secretary of Defense has parked some 46 American warships in and around the Gulf, with over 20,000 combat troops and all sorts of yet-to-be-revealed war-making capabilities.

According to a letter that the White House sent to the congressional leadership on Sept. 24, following the successful American attack against the Iranian Navy minelaying ship *Iran Ajr*, President Reagan defined quite clearly what United States policy in the Gulf is. His little-noticed statement is remarkable for its uncharacteristic clarity and directness—also, for the fact that no "Establishment" newspaper published it. In it, Reagan stressed:

"We must continue steadily to pursue our established, three-part policy in the Gulf:

"1) Bringing ever-increasing international pressure to bear for a negotiated end to the war and to stop its spillover.

"2) Steadfastly continuing to help our friends, the non-belligerent nations of the Gulf, to defend themselves against Iranian threats; and

"3) Prudently pursuing cooperative efforts with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states and other friends to protect U.S.-flag ships and to prevent Iran from seriously jeopardizing freedom of non-belligerent navigation. . . .

"The success of our policy will depend to a great extent on the consistency and care with which we carry it out. Our resolve to date has begun to pay off—through increased

European naval contributions to protect freedom of navigation in the Gulf, through quiet but essential and effective GCC support for our naval efforts and those of other nations, through diplomatic progress in the U.N. Security Council, and through deterrence of even more reckless Iranian actions. We must continue to do our best to protect our interests and to reassure our friends—as well as our adversaries—of the continued resolve and leadership of the United States as we move ahead."

Weinberger's policy

It can fairly be said that this has been the months-long policy of Defense Secretary Weinberger, which, finally, received the public imprimatur of the President. The fact that President Reagan did, officially and formally, in a statement to Congress, articulate it, on Sept. 24, seven days after the INF "agreement in principle," is very remarkable. Some say that it is as remarkable as the fact that Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov has not been seen in public since Aug. 7—remarkable in the following way: There is something fundamentally incompatible in President Reagan's agreeing on Sept. 17 to remove U.S. intermediate nuclear weapons from Europe, and, seven days later, presenting the contents of a "tough-as-nails" policy which lies behind the greatest concentration, since World War II, of naval war-making power in the Gulf.

The New Yalta scheme

These developments are evaluated from the standpoint of whether or not they are compatible with a "New Yalta" agreement between the two superpowers. The standard reference, the "roadmap" of sorts for this New Yalta, is an interview that the late Yuri Andropov gave to *Der Spiegel* magazine in April 1983. In it, Gorbachov's predecessor suggested to

President Reagan that a new division of the world should be based on Moscow acquiring the entire "Eurasian landmass" as its "sphere of influence," whereas the U.S.A. would be recognized as a "maritime power," in possession of a "sphere of influence" in the Western hemisphere.

Therefore, whereas the INF agreement in principle, as worked out by Shultz, would be consistent with Andropov's suggested New Yalta scheme, the U.S. and allied military deployment in the Gulf, as executed by Weinberger, is most emphatically against the New Yalta scheme. Weinberger's Gulf deployment, in the last two months, together with U.S.-French cooperation in Chad, has been causing massive losses to Moscow's strategic deployments.

Its most immediate effect has been the rallying of all the so-called "moderate Arab" nations, behind the lead of the United States, as exemplified by the close military cooperation among the U.S.A., the Gulf Cooperation Council, and Egypt. Though most of the information in this area is still politically very sensitive, in its broad outline, the form of this cooperation is as follows:

Numerous members of the Gulf Cooperation Council are providing military, naval and air facilities for U.S., French, and British combat forces, with provisions rapidly progressing toward a major permanent U.S. military presence there. When Secretary Weinberger arrived in the Gulf on Sept. 25, the defense ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council took the unprecedented step of asking Egypt, not a member of the GCC, but the greatest and most populous Arab military power, to draft a Joint Gulf Defense War Plan.

With French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Cap Weinberger converging for consultations in Cairo at the same time, the broad outline of Weinberger's Gulf policy emerges: a defense system of the Arab world based on U.S., French, British naval power, military technologies purchased by oil-producers' wealth, and military manpower from Egypt. Ostensibly a defense system to defend moderate Arabs from the Khomeinians in Iran, it has all the characteristics of a Western, U.S.-dominated Defense Pact, a de facto "Treaty Organization."

At least, this is the way these developments in the Gulf are read on any military map which is read by the Soviet Armed Forces' General Staff. The military "bottom line" shows that, despite Soviet diplomatic and political propaganda triumphs in the arms-control arena, there is a massive net growth of Western military assets in the Gulf; in Europe, the Soviet military maps show that there is 1) an increase of the number of nuclear weapons produced by France and Great Britain; 2) an increased military coordination between France and Great Britain; 3) a dramatic increase in military cooperation between France and the Federal Republic of Germany; 4) an increase in the number of sea-launched and air-launched cruise missiles to compensate for the possible future removal of land-based INF systems; and 5) an announcement by the NATO command in Brussels, that, despite the INF "agree-

ment in principle," the deployment of American ground-launched cruise missiles will continue until such time as the full-fledged INF treaty is signed and sealed.

In short, even if an INF treaty were to be signed by the end of this year, as far as Soviet military map-readers are concerned, primarily because of the U.S.-French-British cooperation around the Gulf deployment, between now and then, there will continue to be a net increase of Western strategic and theater-tactical military assets.

Does this have anything to do with the fact that Mikhail Gorbachov has not been seen in public since Aug. 7 of this year?

A highly speculative question, which, however, merely by being asked, raises another question: Why have the Soviets not opposed in any militarily significant way, the Western military buildup in the Gulf? Why did the Soviets not come to the defense of Iran when the United States attacked the *Iran Ajr*? Why are the Soviets not doing anything to reverse the growing American influence among the Arabs, and the growing U.S.-Arab military cooperation?

Soviet policy options

During the spring and summer months of 1987, at the height of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, Moscow became involved in an elaborate game of displaying sweet reasonableness and mature responsibility in international affairs, as part of its overbearing courtship to persuade the West to accept an INF deal by means of which the U.S. nuclear umbrella over Europe would be removed. The Gulf War was the stage on which this "sweet reasonableness" was to be displayed. Moscow, hoping to encourage the New Yalta, sellout tendencies in the State Department, agreed to a Gulf War ceasefire resolution. Soviet commitment to that resolution prevented Moscow from pursuing a more vigorous opposition to Weinberger's Gulf deployments. During August, Moscow was signaling that it would be willing to suffer a major military setback in the Gulf in order to secure an American withdrawal from Europe. Gorbachov, at least, appeared to be willing to pay such a price.

Will the Soviet military command be amenable to paying this price? It is not so certain. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov is not getting the results he wants in Europe as fast as he wants them, but, in the Gulf, he is getting what he does not want, much faster than he would like.

This does not, by any means, suggest that Moscow is running out of options. Quite the contrary, it means that Moscow now is preparing to employ new flanks. Moscow and her factional friends among Swiss, German, and British banking interests, are in a position to trigger a financial collapse of U.S. banking of such proportions that, given the ongoing confrontation between White House and Congress over the defense budget and over application of the War Powers Resolution in the Gulf, might very well succeed in rolling back the entire Weinberger deployment.

Pope tells U.S. to 'choose truth' and fulfill its national mission

by Vivian Freyre Zoakos

"There is much breakdown and pain in your society," Pope John Paul II told the American people during his recent visit to the United States, "because fundamental values . . . are being emptied of their real content. America: you cannot insist on the right to choose, without also insisting on the duty to choose well, the duty to choose the truth."

These words of Pope John Paul II, repeated often in the course of his 10-day visit to the United States which ended Sept. 19, capture the essence of his message to the American population. John Paul made particular use of the fact that his visit coincided with the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States, pointing out that Americans have strayed seriously from the values of their Founding Fathers—values which he emphasized also make up some of the fundamentals of Catholic teaching.

More narrowly, the Pope's intervention into the hierarchy and laity of the Catholic Church followed very much the same theme. After all, the infamous "dissidents disease" which has been infesting the American Catholic Church for some time, is nothing but a reflection within Catholicism of the same degenerate anarchism which dominates American society.

This is a situation which John Paul described with accurate eloquence in the course of a New Orleans address. "Too often, today, the individual's vision of reality is fragmented. At times experience is mediated by forces over which people have no control: Sometimes there is not even an awareness of these forces. The temptation grows to relativize moral principles and to privilege process over truth."

Bringing to bear all the solemnity of his office, and his considerable intellectual powers, the Pope dedicated his visit to reminding the American people that they have a duty to choose truth, to choose a return to their original moral and cultural values. The duty stems from what John Paul correctly identified as the peculiar national mission of the United States, which the crisis-ridden world demands be fulfilled. That mission is to complete the American Revolution, by bringing to the rest of the world the values of freedom and liberty enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, as well as

the economic "gifts" which have flowed from that philosophy of social organization.

As he commented himself upon his return to Rome, John Paul appears to feel confident that the problem of the largely dissident Catholic hierarchy in the United States has been, effectively, solved.

That is not to say that there has been a sudden change in thinking on the part of those prelates who, like Joseph Cardinal Bernardin of Chicago, are spokesmen for American Catholic dissent. But a process has been set into motion inside the laity, and no doubt also parts of the hierarchy, which will carry, over the efforts of the dissidents.

What the Pope addressed in the Catholic laity—and indeed within the American population as a whole—is what he characterized as a deep yearning for truth, for an end to the amoral anarchy that has increasingly dominated American culture. It was because he was so effective in responding to that "yearning" that John Paul's visit set into motion such a strong shock wave, whose effects will continue into the future.

The Pope treated the spokesmen for American Catholic dissent kindly but very firmly, above all making it very clear that there is no validity in assenting to the values of a corrupt society. Truth is not decided by the vote of the majority. "The Church faces a particularly difficult task," he said, "in her efforts to preach the word of God in all cultures in which the faithful are constantly challenged by consumerism and a pleasure-seeking mentality; where utility, productivity and hedonism are exalted while God and his law are forgotten. In these situations, where ideas and behavior directly contradict the truth about God and about humanity itself, the Church's witness must be unpopular. She must take a clear stand on the Word of God and proclaim the whole Gospel message with great confidence."

At another point, responding to an address delivered by Archbishop John Quinn on the issue of moral theology, in which Quinn argued on behalf of a relativistic approach to the subject, the Pope responded in even stronger terms. "It is

sometimes reported," he said, "that a large number of Catholics today do not adhere to the teaching of the Church on a number of questions, notably sexual and conjugal morality, divorce and remarriage. Some are reported as not accepting the Church's clear position on abortion. It has also been noted that there is a tendency on the part of some Catholics to be selective in their adherence to the Church's moral teachings.

"It is sometimes claimed that dissent from the Magisterium [the teaching power of the Church] is totally compatible with being a 'good Catholic.' . . .

"This is a grave error."

The Pope also launched an initiative which is bound to have profound, and much-needed, repercussions for the Catholic Church and American society at large. In one of his addresses to bishops, he pointed out that, since "the way to the heart very often passes through the mind," the Church must engage in a new educational effort "directed to the mind." To this end, "future priests should acquire a high level of intellectual preparation and competence." In order to achieve this, the Vatican is planning a reorganization of the entire Catholic university system in the United States.

The purpose of the reorganization plan, whose details have not yet been made available, is to cut out dissent at the root, in the seminaries and universities, and create a new generation of Catholic laity and hierarchy once again educated in the classical moral values. This initiative is the highest possible level of warfare against the dominant American counterculture, and outflanks entirely the so-called dissenters who currently dominate American Catholicism.

The Pope expressed the full scope of his vision, in initiating this reform, in a New Orleans speech Sept. 12. "Here in the Catholic University centers of this nation," he said, "must be drawn up the blueprints for the reform of attitudes and structures that will influence the whole dynamic of peace and justice in the world."

Relations with Judaism

John Paul's trip to the United States also scored a notable success in Judeo-Catholic relations. Even before arriving, relations between the Vatican and the Jewish community had already undergone a transformation at a meeting in Rome last month between the Pope and international Jewish leaders. That meeting successfully squashed a Soviet-led operation to paint the Pope with the brush of "Nazi sympathizer" and "anti-Semite." The principal Soviet instrument in that nasty business was whiskey king and notorious Soviet puppet Edgar Bronfman and his World Jewish Congress.

The Sept. 10 meeting, between the Pope and the mainstream American Jewish leadership in Miami, took the bridge-building process begun in Rome one step further. The Rabbis present at the meeting not only emerged with unanimous praise for the proceedings, but also commented that the meeting appeared to be the beginning of an entirely new level of Judeo-Catholic relations.

Quite apart from the specific accomplishments of the papal visit, what was most important about the trip was the simple fact that so many millions were reminded of America's historic national mission. This is something which the American people have not heard discussed in a long time, apart from speeches by Lyndon LaRouche.

The Pope addressed himself to what he said was a "great stirring" in the United States today, underneath the surface amorality and anarchy; "an awareness of the urgent need to recapture the ultimate meaning of life and its fundamental values." It was on that part of the American psyche that John Paul focused his efforts.

To do this, he made effective use of the U.S. Constitution, using it as the reference point most accessible to the American mind for the system of moral, civil, and political values which the Pope strove to revive. He addressed this matter in the economic sphere, speaking of the need to "forgive the debts" of the Third World as part of a needed reorganization of the international economic order. He addressed it when reminding the United States that its proper task, laid out by its Founding Fathers, is to take freedom and economic development to the rest of the world.

Most of all, he reminded his audience that freedom means the freedom to choose truth. "Any distortion of truth or dissemination of non-truth is an offense against freedom," he said. Referring to the bicentennial of the Constitution, John Paul spoke of this being "a time to recognize the meaning of that document. . . . It is a time to recall the original American political faith, with its appeal to the sovereignty of God."

The Pope's words

On the duty of America and Americans

From Pope John Paul's brief address at Miami airport, immediately upon landing in the United States Sept. 10:

. . . To everyone I repeat on this occasion what I said on that memorable day in 1979 when I arrived in Boston: "On my part I come to you—America—with sentiments of friendship, reverence and esteem. I come as one who already knows you and loves you, as one who wishes you to fulfill completely your noble destiny of service to the world." . . .

I come to join you as you celebrate the Bicentennial of that great document, the Constitution of the United States of America. I willingly join you in your prayer of thanksgiving to God for the providential way in which the Constitution has served the people of this nation for two centuries. . . . I join you also in asking God to inspire you—as Americans who have received so much in freedom and prosperity and human

enrichment—to continue to share all this with so many brothers and sisters throughout the other countries of the world. . . .

Speech at the University of South Carolina meeting with the U.S. ecumenical leadership, Sept. 11:

. . . It would be a great tragedy for the entire human family if the United States, which prides itself on its consecration to freedom, were to lose sight of the true meaning of that noble word. America: you cannot insist on the right to choose, without also insisting on the duty to choose well, the duty to choose the truth. Already there is much breakdown and pain in your own society because fundamental values, essential to the well-being of individuals, families, and the entire nation, are being emptied of their real content.

And yet, at the same time, throughout this land there is a great stirring, an awareness of the urgent need to recapture the ultimate meaning of life and its fundamental values. . . .

Surely by now we must be convinced that only by recognizing the primacy of moral values can we use the immense possibilities offered by science and material progress to bring about the true advancement of the human person in truth, freedom and dignity.

Speech opening the meeting with Jewish dignitaries in Miami, Sept. 10: . . . The same basic religious principles of freedom and justice, of equality and moral solidarity, affirmed in the Torah as well as in the Gospel, were in fact reflected in the high human ideals and in the protection of universal rights found in the United States. These in turn exercised a strong positive influence on the history of Europe and other parts of the world. . . .

Speech to young people, New Orleans, Sept. 12: Dear young people, I too want to speak about your mission, the reason for your life on earth, the truth of your lives. It is extremely vital for you to have a clear idea of your mission, to avoid being confused or deceived. . . .

You young people are proud to live in a free country and you should be grateful to God for your freedom. But even though you can come and go as you like, and do what you want, you are not really free if you are living under the power of error or falsehood. . . .

Right away we can see that as persons we have responsibilities and that these responsibilities are part of our freedom. . . . There is no room in the Church for selfishness. There is no room in the world for selfishness. It destroys the meaning of life; it destroys the meaning of love; it reduces the human person to a subhuman level. . . .

Your mission as young people today is to the whole world. . . .

Speech on social justice, Detroit, Sept. 19: . . . Dear Friends: America is a very powerful country. The amount and quality of your achievements are staggering. By virtue of your unique position . . . you are placed before a choice and you must choose. You may choose to close in on yourselves . . . to try to forget about the rest of the world. Or, as you become more and more aware of your gifts and your capacity to serve, you may choose to live up to the responsi-

bilities that your own history and accomplishments place on your shoulders. . . . This, dear friends, is truly a human vocation, a Christian vocation, and for you, as Americans, it is a worthy national vocation.

Advice to the American Church

Speech to leaders of Catholic higher education, New Orleans, Sept. 12: . . . Religious faith itself calls for intellectual inquiry; and the confidence that there can be no contradiction between faith and reason is a distinctive feature of the Catholic humanistic tradition. . . .

The Catholic university is dedicated to the service of the truth. . . . Too often, today, the individual's vision of reality is fragmented. At times experience is mediated by forces over which people have no control: Sometimes there is not even an awareness of these forces. The temptation grows to relativize moral principles and to privilege process over truth. This has grave consequences for the moral life, as well as for the intellectual life of individuals and of society. . . .

Modern culture is marked by a pluralism of attitudes, points of view and insights. . . . Pluralism does not exist for its own sake; it is directed to the fullness of truth. In the academic context, the respect for persons which pluralism rightly envisions does not justify the view that ultimate questions about human life and destiny have no final answers, or that all beliefs are of equal value. . . .

Today there exists an increasingly evident need for philosophical reflection concerning the truth about the human person. A metaphysical approach is needed as an antidote to intellectual and moral relativism. . . .

Here in the Catholic university centers of this nation . . . must be drawn up the blueprints for the reform of attitudes and structures that will influence the whole dynamic of peace and justice in the world, as it affects East and West, North and South. . . .

Address to Catholic Bishops, Los Angeles, Sept. 16: (During this speech, the Pope responded to speeches by various U.S. archbishops, who had delivered addresses to the Pope arguing on behalf of various dissident American views, including the need for greater plurality in the Church, a more lax moral theology, and so forth.)

Response to Archbishop John Quinn on moral theology: . . . It is sometimes reported that a large number of Catholics today do not adhere to the teaching of the Church on a number of questions, notably sexual and conjugal morality, divorce and remarriage. Some are reported as not accepting the Church's clear position on abortion. It has also been noted that there is a tendency on the part of some Catholics to be selective in their adherence to the Church's moral teachings. It is sometimes claimed that dissent from the Magisterium [the teaching power of the Church hierarchy historically] is totally compatible with being a "good Catholic" and poses no obstacle to the reception of the sacraments.

This is a grave error that challenges the teaching office of the bishops of the United States and elsewhere. . . .

A number of general points may be made. First, the Church is a community of faith. To accept faith is to give assent to the word of God as transmitted by the Church's authentic Magisterium. Such assent constitutes the basic attitude of the believer, and is an act of the will as well as of the mind. It would be altogether out of place to try to model this act of religion on attitudes drawn from secular culture.

Within the ecclesial community, theological discussion takes place within the framework of faith. Dissent from Church doctrine remains what it is, dissent; as such it may not be proposed or received on an equal footing with the Church's authentic teaching. . . .

Response to Archbishop Rembert Weakland on the role of the laity: It has been stated [by Weakland] that "the Church in the United States of America can boast of having the largest number of educated faithful in the world." This is a statement that has many implications. . . .

Primarily through her laity, the Church is in a position to exercise great influence upon American culture. . . .

But how is the American culture evolving today? Is this evolution being influenced by the Gospel? Does it clearly reflect Christian inspiration? Your music, your poetry and art, your drama, your painting and sculpture, the literature that you are producing, are all those things which reflect the soul of a nation being influenced by the spirit of Christ for the perfection of humanity? . . .

I realize these are difficult questions to answer. . . . But they are relevant to any consideration of the role of the Catholic laity. . . .

Homily at Eucharist in Dodger Stadium, Los Angeles, Sept. 16: . . . The Church faces a particularly difficult task in her efforts to preach the word of God in all cultures . . . where utility, productivity, and hedonism are exalted, while God and His law are forgotten. In these situations, where ideas and behavior directly contradict the truth about God and about humanity itself, the Church's witness must be unpopular. She must take a clear stand on the word of God and proclaim the whole Gospel message with great confidence in the Holy Spirit. . . .

It is [the Church's] serious responsibility to be an instrument for guarding and restoring unity in the human family. She does this by being faithful to the truth and by directly opposing the Devil, who is "the father of lies." . . .

On debt and other economic issues

Homily at New Orleans Eucharist, Sept. 12: . . . The words which Jesus commands us to use when we pray to our heavenly father: "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Merciful love is . . . the basis of the Lord's answer to Peter's question: "When my brother wrongs me, how often must I forgive him? Seven times?" "No," Jesus replied, "not seven times; I say, seventy times seven times." In the symbolic language of the Bible, this means that we must be able to forgive everyone every time. . . . This also applies in the wider context of social, political, cultural, and economic life

within and among nations and peoples. . . . A case with special urgency today is the international debt question. As you know, many developing countries are heavily in debt to industrialized nations, and for a variety of reasons are finding it harder and harder to repay their loans. "Blind" justice alone cannot solve this problem in an ethical way that promotes the human good of all parties. Merciful love calls for mutual understanding and a recognition of human priorities and needs, above and beyond the "blind" justice of financial mechanisms. We must arrive at solutions that truly reflect both complete justice and mercy.

Address to the people of Arizona, from St. Mary's Basilica, Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 14: . . . Dear friends: I have spoken with you today about development because I am convinced, as was Pope Paul VI, that in our highly technological age, "the new name for peace is development" (cf. *Populorum Progressio*, 57). If we wish then to promote the tranquillity of order in our world, we must be deeply committed to that authentic development which contributes to the good of every person everywhere. . . . For this reason my appeal to America is for human solidarity throughout this land and far beyond its borders. This is the culmination of true progress; this is the measure of true greatness; this is the condition of true and lasting peace for America and for the world!

On the media

Speech to communications specialists, Los Angeles, Sept. 15: . . . You represent one of the most important American influences on the world today . . . and contribute . . . to the development of a mass popular culture. Humanity is profoundly influenced by what you do. . . . It is a fact that your smallest decisions can have global impact. . . . The proper exercise of the right to information demands that the content of what is communicated be true and—within the limits set by justice and charity—complete. Your very profession invites you to reflect on this obligation to truth and its completeness. Included here is the obligation to avoid any manipulation of truth for any reason. . . . At the basis of all human rights is the dignity of the human person created in the image and likeness of God (Gen. 1:27). A recognition of this human dignity is also a part of your civil tradition in the United States, and is expressed in the declaration of your nation's independence: All people are created equal in their human dignity and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. . . . Certainly your profession subjects you to a great measure of accountability—accountability to God, to the community, and before the witness of history. And yet at times it seems that everything is left in your hands. Precisely because your responsibility is so great and your accountability to the community is not easily rendered juridically, society relies so much on your good will. In a sense the world is at your mercy. Errors in judgment . . . can encroach on sacred fundamental rights.

Moscow's New Times is stung by EIR's exposé of the Trust

by Rachel Douglas

Lev Bezymensky is the editor at Moscow's *New Times* magazine, who compiled the September 1986 feature against *EIR*'s founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and others, for which the weekly is on trial for libel in a Paris court. The *New Times* editorial board attends closely enough, we suppose, to what *EIR* has to say about the U.S.S.R.; in a just-concluded four-part series, Bezymensky revealed how the Soviets are already smarting, from the light *EIR* has begun to shine on the usually hidden web of relations between the Bolsheviks and their sponsors in the West.

Bezymensky and two co-authors refer without criticism to the purged Bolshevik leaders Nikolai Bukharin and Leon Trotsky—one instance of a campaign for their rehabilitation that made headlines around the world as a symptom of Soviet "openness." But the *New Times* series is a very poor advertisement for the good faith of Soviet *glasnost*! The authors have fabricated cover stories for certain individuals, who are almost never mentioned in Soviet histories, but who figure prominently in the dossier *EIR* started to release several months ago, on the true history of the Bolshevik Revolution and the spy organization called the Trust.

The Lockhart Plot, revisited

Usually, the Soviet press sets its articles on historical events according to a precise calendar. This summer, *Pravda* and *Izvestia* celebrated the lead-up to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with articles keyed to the week in which a given event happened 70 years ago: articles on the July Days appeared in July, the Kornilov plot was chronicled on its exact 70th anniversary, and so forth. Not *New Times*. In the midst of all this commemoration of the summer of 1917, *New Times* launched Bezymensky's series, "The Assassination Attempt," under the rubric, "Pages from the History of the October Revolution"—only, it dealt with the Left Socialist-Revolutionary (S-R) uprising and attempt to murder Lenin in the summer of 1918.

What caught our eye was the third and fourth installments, appearing in *New Times* for Sept. 14 and 21. They covered "another conspiracy which subsequently came to be known (inaccurately) as the three ambassadors conspiracy," a scheme to capture the entire Bolshevik leadership at a meeting in late August 1918. *EIR* readers know, that this was

the famous Lockhart Plot.

Allen Douglas and Scott Thompson reported in the Jun 5, 1987 issue of *EIR*, that British author Robin Bruce Lockhart (son of the Bolshevik-era British intelligence officer Robert Bruce Lockhart) had recently acknowledged for all the world, that famous British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) agent Sidney Reilly survived his capture inside the Soviet Union in 1925 and went on to work for Soviet intelligence. What Lockhart, Jr. kept under wraps, and *EIR* exposed, is that Reilly was already collaborating with the Bolsheviks back in the summer of 1918. He was part of an international faction, that wilfully abetted the Bolshevik takeover in Russia, in the interest of smashing the old order of nation states and ushering in a "New Age." The activity of Reilly and his boys during the Lockhart Plot illustrates the interaction of the Bolsheviks with the Western networks, which helped to bring them to power.

The Lockhart Plot unfolded as the SIS men (Reilly, Lockhart, and Capt. George Hill) attempted to tip the balance inside the Bolshevik leadership, in favor of the "holy war" faction, led by Cheka (secret police) chief Feliks Dzerzhinsky and the soon-to-be commander of the Red Army, Leon Trotsky. They wanted to prolong the war against Germany. We told how Reilly, while allegedly plotting to overthrow the Bolsheviks, obtained a job with Dzerzhinsky's Cheka and a Cheka pass to facilitate his activities. The assassin of German Ambassador Count Mirbach, Cheka officer and Left S-R Yakov Blyumkin, resided, during the summer of 1918, in a hotel room right next to Lockhart's.

When the smoke cleared after the failure of the S-R uprising and the "unmasking" of the Lockhart Plot, we reported, the Bolsheviks, especially Trotsky and Dzerzhinsky, were much stronger than before—though Lenin lay in critical condition from the bullets fired by S-R assassin Fanny Kaplan, from a gun provided by British SIS asset, S-R terrorist leader Boris Savinkov.

The last two installments of "The Assassination Attempt" present an apparently frantic—because so transparently incompetent—attempt to rewrite the history of the Lockhart Plot, in the most ignoble tradition of Soviet publicism. A few examples readily show, how Bezymensky falsifies history.

1) **The Peters cover-up.** *New Times* presents a "hitherto

unpublished report” on the Lockhart Plot, by Yakov Peters, “a faithful comrade-in-arms of Felix Dzerzhinsky.” It gives the standard Soviet cover story, about how the Lockhart Plot was “blown” by Eduard Berzin, commander of the First Latvian Heavy Artillery Battery, whom Lockhart tried to recruit to the conspiracy. *New Times* depicts a clever Cheka counter-operation, using Berzin as a double-agent to ensnare and expose both Lockhart and Reilly. This narrative is embellished with extensive quotations from Sidney Reilly’s “confession” in 1925, about how when “the so-called Lockhart conspiracy had been uncovered, I was in a terrible position.” Noting that Reilly “escaped” from Soviet Russia via Estonia, *New Times* observes that “an American named Xenophont [sic] Kalamatiano was less fortunate,” and cites Peters’s account of the arrest of Kalamatiano.

What *New Times* does not say: Without Peters, the Lockhart Plot and the attempted assassination of Lenin on Aug. 30 could hardly have happened as they did. After the abortive S-R uprising July 6, timed with Blyumkin’s assassination of Mirbach, Peters was the Cheka case officer who delivered a verdict that there had been “no foreign involvement”—despite the fact, that ringleader Boris Savinkov was receiving funds from Reilly and Lockhart. This allowed the British apparatus to remain in place for August, and the S-Rs to escape a more severe crackdown.

Why would the bold Cheka officer protect the British operatives and lessen the crimes for which the S-Rs were held accountable? Because he was working with them. Capt. George Hill of British Intelligence recalled how, when he arrived in Moscow in 1918, he “found it necessary to make the acquaintance of the famous Jacob Peters who was [deputy] head of the Cheka.” Soon, they were close enough that Hill would carry mail from Peters to his wife and child, who were still in England—the home of Peters for a decade before the revolution.

2) **The case of Kalamatiano.** The Soviet raconteurs are less than forthright about the reasons for their glee about the capture of American Secret Service agent Xenophon Kalamatiano. Along with U.S. Consul General DeWitt C. Poole, Kalamatiano had concluded during these events, that Sidney Reilly was working for the Bolsheviks. There are strong indications, which *EIR* will report in due course, that Reilly & Co. framed Kalamatiano. Robert Bruce Lockhart recorded in his diary for Sept. 30, how “Peters told me the other day that the Americans were the worst compromised in this business and that what they [the Bolsheviks] had against me was nothing.”

3) **Who was George Hill?** Bezymensky asks this question in a subhead, then scrambles together a false answer. He quotes this British secret service agent’s memoir, *Go Spy the Land*: “I was seeing Reilly daily, and he kept me informed . . . so that if anything happened to Reilly it would be possible for me to carry on the work.”

EIR readers may recall the quotation; it was in our June 5

article. So was an immediately following sentence, which Bezymensky most assuredly does not include: “Reilly had no difficulty in traveling between Moscow and Petrograd, as he had obtained a position with the Cheka and had a Cheka pass.” We doubt that Bezymensky will shower his readers with any more excerpts from the ubiquitous Captain Hill, who helped Trotsky organize Soviet military intelligence and set up “a Bolshevik counterespionage section” to spy on the Germans (the unit from which Cheka agent and S-R assassin Blyumkin was deployed!) The Cheka counterintelligence unit that grew out of this Hill-assisted beginning, the KRO, was to run the infamous Trust penetration of Western intelligence.

Bezymensky huffs about what “cynicism” and “hypocrisy” it took, for Britain to dispatch George Hill to Russia once again, as official intelligence representative during World War II. He should talk! Robin Bruce Lockhart documents in *Reilly: The First Man*, that it was Foreign Minister Molotov who communicated to the British ambassador the Soviet preference for Hill, over any other officer, to be the liaison.

‘The great Feliks’

A Sept. 9 article in the Russian daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya* betrayed even more nervousness, about the relationship between Western and Soviet intelligence services coming to light. A letter to the editor asked about “a somewhat different interpretation of . . . [the Left S-R rebellion], including the role played by Cheka Chairman F.E. Dzerzhinsky,” to which *Sovetskaya Rossiya* had one Prof. A.S. Velidov reply.

Velidov attacked a Russian emigré newspaper, which had “tried to prove that ‘for all intents and purposes, there was no’ Left S-R rebellion and it all effectively boiled down to the arrest of the Cheka chairman.” (Dzerzhinsky had provided Blyumkin with papers to enter the German Embassy, when he went there to shoot Ambassador Mirbach on July 6; during the Left S-R uprising that ensued, Dzerzhinsky was detained by S-R rebels occupying a public building. Sidney Reilly saw to it, that Dzerzhinsky was not summarily shot, telling his S-R confederates that the Cheka chief would be needed as a hostage!)

Yes, admits Velidov, the Left S-Rs remained as a force inside the Cheka Military Department, even though their party as a whole had quit the government in March 1918, in protest of the Brest-Litovsk peace with Germany. And yes, he writes, Dzerzhinsky did agree with them, that conclusion of that peace was a mistake. But other Bolsheviks trusted the S-Rs, too, Velidov argues in his defense. And the emigré author would be wrong, to call the assassination of Mirbach “a provocation planned by none other than Dzerzhinsky.”

We anticipate the greater discomfiture of Professor Velidov and the editors of *New Times*, for there is much more to be told about the old Okhrana agents amongst the Left S-Rs, and Sidney Reilly, the great Feliks, and Capt. George Hill.

Thai security bares Soviet spy network

by Sophie Tanapura

On Aug. 20 and 25, Thai security officials arrested first Geoffrey Higginson, a British national, then Tomas Benes, a naturalized West German of Czech origin, for spying on the Russians. In addition, immigration officials have refused to renew the work permits of two Soviet "businessmen," the managers of Aeroflot airlines, and Thaisos Shipping Co., Ltd., a Soviet-Thai-Singaporean joint venture, on charges of suspected espionage.

According to his own testimony, the 33-year-old Higginson began his career working for the Russians two years ago when he was picked up by Andrei Korontin, a Soviet embassy third secretary. Numerous rendezvous occurred; then Higginson was sent to Moscow for a five-day espionage training program. The Russians ordered him to either enter the British army to spy on military installations in NATO, or try to land a job at a British embassy in Bangkok or Hong Kong. Though Higginson did not succeed in either of those efforts, the Soviets had him collect information on Chinese and U.S. military installations in the region.

"The Soviets want to know where the site of the Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile will be," said one analyst, "and whether it will hold missiles that could destroy the Soviet naval base at Cam Ranh Bay" in Vietnam. Thai officials are especially concerned about Soviet intelligence passed to the Vietnamese about Thai military installations on the border with Kampuchea. Thai officials, who said Higginson worked primarily for money, found a letter on him when arrested addressed to a "Mr. Yuri," asking whether he wanted additional documents. The decision to arrest him apparently occurred when Higginson tried to recruit Thai nationals into his spy network.

Benes, now 37, had earlier been expelled from Thailand as *persona non grata* for shipping Thai prostitutes to West Germany under the guise of a tourism company. He illegally re-entered Thailand recently. According to intelligence sources, Benes has been working for the KGB since 1970. Within two weeks of their arrests, both Higginson and Benes were expelled from Thailand.

Neither of these agents was particularly well placed or important. What is significant is that they were exposed at all. The government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond has been working to improve relations with Moscow. In October, Army Commander-in-Chief Chaovalit Yongchaiyudh will be the first Thai army chief to visit Russia. Prime

Minister Prem has said he will make the same trip some time next year. Foreign Minister Siddhi Savestila has already led a Thai business delegation to Russia this past April, and the meeting was soon after reciprocated by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's mission to Thailand in June.

Soon after the initial leaks on the spy cases to the press, a clampdown was placed on all news about the affair, especially in the Thai-language press. Prem has since reaffirmed both his and General Chaovalit's intention to visit Moscow. In defense of the Soviets, Prem noted that espionage is nothing unusual in international relations, since every country tries to gather intelligence in one way or another. Reports are circulating that Prem believes he can use the affair to improve his bargaining position when he goes to Moscow.

The U.N. connection

One week after Higginson was expelled, the English-language Thai daily *The Nation* ran a full-page exposé of Soviet intelligence operations, based on interviews with anonymous Thai security officials.

They estimate that, of 87 Soviet officials based in Thailand, about half are agents of either the KGB or the military GRU. Thai officials have known for years that the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) serves as a training ground for newly recruited KGB and GRU agents. Moscow has been pressuring U.N. officials to increase the number of its delegates, and Russia has even offered to pay the extra expenses of an increase, according to Thai experts.

The Nation reported, "These Soviet intelligence officials also hardly carry out the jobs related to their official positions at ESCAP but instead spend much time outdoors on their covert missions, security officials say. Soviet intelligence officials are also fond of spotting and recruiting senior U.N. diplomats serving their terms at ESCAP because these foreign diplomats could be transferred to more important posts with access to classified documents afterwards." *The Nation* continued, "After having spotted potentially useful personalities, Soviet intelligence officials continue in keeping contact with them in what is called the stage of cultivation. In this stage, the Soviet agents stress personal friendship and seek to convince their prospective tools of policy advocated or favorable to Moscow."

The day Higginson was expelled, Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Valentin Kasatkin happened to be giving a press conference to announce his transfer to another capital. In response to the charges of espionage, he declared: "It's kind of a fairy tale or fairy tales which do not deserve comment, because they're completely groundless and baseless. . . . The Soviet Union does not have any ill intention either toward Thailand or the Thai people." He also reported that "high-ranking Soviet experts" would come to Bangkok very soon to "try to outline the fields and spheres of possible economic and trade cooperation between our two countries."

Aquino rearranges the deck chairs

by Linda de Hoyos

In the aftermath of the attempted Aug. 29 military coup in the Philippines, President Corazon Aquino is frantically searching for some means to give her government an aura of stability, as she faces dissolution of her political bases of support.

The paralysis of the Aquino government is now apparent to the world, even to the U.S. press, which has portrayed Aquino as the heroine who rescued the Philippines. In the face of the national crisis, Aquino has canceled trips to ASEAN and the Vatican scheduled for October. In addition, the other ASEAN nations, looking askance at the escalating internal strife in the Philippines, are threatening to cancel the December ASEAN heads of state summit sited in Manila.

In an attempt to make a clean slate of it all, Mrs. Aquino on Sept. 9 accepted the resignations of her entire cabinet. The idea for the mass resignation reportedly originated with Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, in a likely bid to force out his chief opponent, presidential executive secretary Joker Arroyo. It took a full two weeks for the dust to settle, before Mrs. Aquino announced the changes that had been made:

- Salvador "Doy" Laurel resigned as foreign minister and refused re-appointment, although he remains vice president. The move highlights the increasing disaffection between Aquino and Laurel, whose uneasy alliance in 1986 was a precondition for the downfall of Ferdinand Marcos. Laurel, with presidential aspirations of his own, has signaled that he no longer wants to be hitched to Aquino's wagon. His replacement as foreign minister is General (ret.) Yan, who moved up from his post as deputy foreign minister.

- Finance Minister Ongpin was replaced by Vicente Jayme, a technocrat in the finance ministry who is not expected to buck Ongpin's policies of obeisance to the International Monetary Fund. Thanks to Ongpin's negotiating skills, the Philippines is set this year to pay \$3.7 billion in debt service, as against \$5.3 billion maximum in export earnings. Although Aquino was reportedly looking for a replacement for Ongpin's sidekick, Central Bank chief Jobo Fernandez, so far she has found none.

- Defense Minister Rafael Iletto has been retained. However, informed sources from Manila report that without informing Iletto, Aquino offered Jose Laurel III, of the Laurel

family, the post of both defense and foreign minister. The offer was turned down.

- Joker Arroyo has been removed from his post as presidential secretary. Arroyo's ouster was a concession to the military, which hates Arroyo for his record of defending terrorists as a "human rights" attorney. However, his influence is expected to remain; his replacement is Catalino Maccaraig, Arroyo's deputy, whom he appointed seven months ago.

In short, although the shifts are designed to give a more "right-leaning" appearance to the Aquino government, the cabinet reshuffle resembles so much shuffling of the deck chairs on the Titanic. The military continues to be bitterly opposed to Aquino, based on the perception that Aquino continues to play an even-handed policy between the military and the New People's Army insurgency, which will lead to an inevitable victory for the NPA.

At the same time, Aquino's popularity is fast eroding, as the attempted coup functioned to tear up the Cory myth. In Manila, citizens are sporting tee-shirts that say "Cory—Sorry." Disaffection with the government was heightened when Leandro Alejandro, the young secretary general of the Bayan Labor Federation, was gunned down on Sept. 19. Only a week before the coup, Manila's labor unions had been out in the streets protesting a government-set hike in the price of gasoline. After the Alejandro murder, a Bayan spokesman declared that the Bayan "holds the Aquino regime responsible for this heinous crime." Speaking at a rally of 10,000 protesting the murder, Alejandro's wife proclaimed that the assassination shows "that the government of Cory is like Marcos; it uses fascism." Although her husband had worked with the Aquino government, the young widow stated that she now intended to "go to the hills" to join the NPA.

Government in the wings?

Meanwhile, the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), the coalition of nationalists which challenged Aquino in the congressional elections May 11, declared that it has formed a "shadow government." GAD spokesman Blas Ople, a former labor minister under Marcos, reported that the group's decision came in reaction to the "ongoing and irreversible government breakdown." Ople stated emphatically that the GAD did not support the Aug. 28 coup attempt, but would "propose a political formula" if the nation is faced with a dilemma of a military dictatorship or an NPA victory.

The GAD program centers on three points:

- a program of national economic recovery, including the rejection of the Ongpin pact with the banks, and a pegging of debt service to 10% of export earnings;

- decisive action against the NPA and a modernization program for the armed forces;

- a "federalist" solution to the demands for autonomy from the armed Muslim groups of the linchpin southern island of Mindanao.

Quiet strides in U.S.-Vietnam relations

by Linda de Hoyos

After more than 12 years since the end of the Vietnam War, the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are finally moving cautiously but steadily toward ending their total estrangement.

The breakthrough in the long-stalemated relations came with the visit in early August of Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr. (ret.) to Hanoi as a special envoy of President Reagan. The agenda of the meetings between Vessey and Vietnamese officials, prominently Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, centered on the possibility of U.S. humanitarian aid to Vietnam. The other official topic of discussion was greater cooperation from Hanoi in resolving the question of the 2,400 remaining American servicemen still Missing in Action (MIA).

Surprisingly, despite the State Department's rush to accommodate the Soviet Union on all other fronts, Secretary of State George Shultz tried to throw cold water on the Vessey mission. Shultz warned before the trip that although "Vietnam is raising the concept of humanitarian cooperation as a 'two-way street,' including economic assistance . . . humanitarian reciprocity is one thing, but any attempt to trade information on our missing men for economic aid is another." This was an apparent response to an earlier interview from Thach stating that if the United States wanted to solve the MIA problem, "then the Americans can help us on our wounds." Shultz's answer was a clear, "We are not interested." At the summit of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Shultz reiterated the "hard line" that has made opening relations between Hanoi and Washington impossible: "It is imperative to keep pressure on the Vietnamese to end their occupation [of Cambodia]. Essential in this effort . . . is the continued isolation of Vietnam."

Nevertheless, General Vessey's trip resulted in a series of actions and agreements that represent a stride forward in U.S.-Vietnam relations:

- The United States has agreed to aid Vietnam in aiding the war wounded. According to an administration official cited by the *New York Times*, the area of artificial limbs was chosen as a "particularly suitable first step. . . . It's also especially appropriate after a war characterized by landmines and grenades in which many people were disfigured." In the first week of September, two doctors specializing in artificial limbs visited Vietnam as part of an official U.S. delegation.

- The United States has agreed to lift trade restrictions

imposed upon Vietnam for the purpose of sending humanitarian aid to Vietnam, and will encourage charitable organizations to send relief to the country.

- The United States and Vietnam reached an agreement in principle to resume the resettlement of Vietnamese children of American fathers, the State Department reported Sept. 10.

- Vietnam announced that it has ordered the release of 6,000 Vietnamese prisoners who have been held in captivity since the end of the war. Most prisoners were associated with the former South Vietnamese government.

- A U.S. delegation visited Vietnam Aug. 25-28 to discuss 70 "discrepancy cases," those MIA cases deemed most urgent from the U.S. side.

As one administration official indicated on the U.S. agreement to humanitarian aid, "When the United States government gives its blessing to this, we're saying that they're [Vietnam] no longer a pariah. . . . This means we cross a line we never crossed before."

Broader implications

Although the public reports of the Vessey-Thach meetings are limited to agreements on aid and the MIA issue, the meetings could have far-reaching consequences. According to reliable sources in Bangkok, Vessey and Thach met for 20 hours over the span of three days, plenty of time to discuss a broad array of issues, that could have included the opening of diplomatic relations and trade and the resolution of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

The Vietnamese economy appears to also have been under discussion. Agence France Presse reported Aug. 4 that, according to informed sources in Hanoi, Vietnam raised the question of its \$90 million debt to the International Monetary Fund, and of possible unofficial U.S. intervention to allow Hanoi to obtain fresh loans. Vietnam recently proposed to the IMF to repay \$30 million of its debt, if commercial banks agree to lend the remaining \$60 million. Under conditions of extreme drought and pestilence, the Vietnamese economy in the last year has staggered to a halt, and Vietnam is desperate for input from the Western nations.

For Vietnam, reconciliation with the United States has been a longstanding desire; the Vietnamese keenly desire to maintain U.S. presence in the region as a counter to pressures from China and the Soviet Union. This interest Vietnam shares with its non-communist neighbors in Southeast Asia, who have uttered no official protests over the Vessey visit or its results, with the exception of Singapore. Singapore is, however, Vietnam's number-two trading partner. From the U.S. side, particularly from those military circles who opposed the State Department policy of "constructive disengagement" from the region, setting up channels to Hanoi might eventually lead to giving Vietnam some leverage in its uneasy alliance with the Soviet Union, which retains major military bases at the U.S.-built port of Cam Ranh Bay.

The 'monstrous' drive to overthrow Panama's leadership

by Mario Parnther

The following testimony was presented by Mario Parnther, member of the national directorate of Panama's ruling PRD party on Sept. 10, 1987, before the hearings of the Fact-Finding Committee of the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations in the United States, in Arlington, Virginia. The committee heard witnesses from four continents on Sept. 9-11, on the political persecution of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. (See EIR, Vol. 14, Nos. 37 and 38.) Mr. Parnther's speech has been translated from Spanish, and subheads have been added.

First of all, I would like to express, in the name of the Panamanian people, our admiration for the history and culture of the American people, and our certainty that both our peoples are in mutual solidarity when dealing with the national interests of our respective nations.

The American nation was forged in the heat of the pioneer spirit, and shaped through a battle for national liberation to overcome its colonial status. Through that battle, it became a free nation, beautifully expressed by the Declaration of Independence, while perfecting the rights of its citizens with the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

The people of the world owe a vast debt to statesmen like Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, among others, who knew how to lead their own people along the true paths of freedom, independence, and democracy.

And yet today, it would appear that some Americans within the Reagan government would like to ignore and betray their own glorious historic past.

And they deny that past when a secret or parallel government, outside the democratic institutions of the United States, conducts the fascist persecution of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, merely because he seeks an understanding of the best interests of the Latin American people, consonant with the era in which we live.

The actions against Lyndon LaRouche, we feel, correspond to the fact that his activities represent the best of the humanist spirit and political philosophy of the founders of that great nation which is the United States, who never thought to keep other nations from the opportunity of living freely.

The campaign against Panama

We wish to testify here, that Project Democracy, courageously denounced by presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, has unleashed against my country a monstrous campaign to destabilize and overthrow the government and leadership of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

What are the reasons for this decision?

Some astounding accusations have been made against Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega—from drug trafficking (despite public acknowledgement by the DEA for the brilliant "Operation Pisces"), through arms trafficking, to being a double agent for the United States and Cuba, to responsibility for the assassination of an ex-guerrilla linked to the drug trade, Hugo Spadafora. A powerful propaganda machine has been put into place to make these slanders believable around the world.

However, so far there has not been a shred of evidence to sustain these barbarous accusations.

The real reasons have to do with the absolute refusal that Commander Noriega gave Admiral Poindexter, Elliott Abrams, and Oliver North, when they demanded that he cease his efforts in favor of the peace sought by the Contadora Group.

There is also another reason. Commander Noriega upholds the historic commitment that the Defense Forces guarantee the surrender of the Canal in the year 2000, as stipulated by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, which today men like Jesse Helms—another sinister figure of Project Democracy who conspires against Panama—seek to disavow.

Project Democracy will never forgive Commander Noriega for his efforts in favor of the Contadora Group, nor his identification with [Peruvian] President Alan García, nor his refusal to favor the Contras.

They will also never forgive him for upholding dignity and national sovereignty, nor for identifying with the right to self-determination of peoples, and for relations among nations within the framework of mutual respect.

This Project Democracy decreed a campaign to overthrow the government and command of the Panamanian Defense Forces, creating a Civilian Crusade and a Modelo

[local democratic movement] group, led by wealthy oligarchs and by opposition parties such as the Christian Democratic Party, which have publicly admitted that they are sowing chaos, anarchy, and economic destabilization to achieve their sinister purposes.

Crimes in the name of 'democracy'

We wish to testify here that in the name of democracy, they seek a coup d'état; that in the name of democracy, they violate the law and create violence; that in the name of democracy they have appealed to the U.S. Senate to sponsor economic sanctions that affect the development of my country and condemn my people to hunger; that in the name of democracy, documents of the banking commission are falsified to cause a run on savings and investments in the financial center; that in the name of democracy, a powerful network of newspapers and magazines that have never before dealt with political matters, published disinformation; that in the name of democracy, bad Panamanians are prepared to keep Panama from receiving the Canal; that in the name of democracy, they seek to betray the social conquests of my people, that were bequeathed by Gen. Omar Torrijos when he made it possible for the Armed Forces to join the people's cause, to understand that meeting the vital needs of the people is essential for the nation to live in peace.

In the name of this misunderstood democracy, they want the Defense Forces to betray the people, so that it will again defend the interests of those who work for the secret government sponsored and led by Project Democracy.

It is therefore clear that the campaign is against more than Noriega or the Defense Forces, or the government of President Delvalle; it is against the decision of the Panamanian people to be free of all colonial or neo-colonial tutelage, free to exercise its rights as a friend of the United States, with free will, independence, dignity, and national sovereignty.

It would appear that the dark forces behind Project Democracy have adopted the belief that "common sense is the least common of the senses"; they have ordered the destabilization of a stable government; they have ordered the sabotage of democracy in my country; they have done everything possible to prevent peace in Central America and to encourage war; and they have violated the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, which were approved by Panama and the United States to eliminate a situation of such sensitivity and conflict in Latin America.

What would be the fate of the continent if such designs are successful?

The U.S. secret government

These horsemen of the apocalypse run a secret government in the United States called Project Democracy, and have shown their colors in the Irangate scandal, which demonstrated how, while slandering democratic and progressive governments, they are in fact the ones who traffic in drugs,

weapons, and human lives, behind the backs of the Senate and the Congress, outside the democratic institutions of the United States.

What right do those who make up the secret government have to destroy my country?

What right do they have to destroy the admiration with which the people of the continent regard the United States?

What right do they have to distance their nation from other nations of the continent?

Last July 1, the OAS overwhelmingly supported a resolution in favor of Panama, and against the interference of the Senate in its internal affairs. Seventeen votes against the sole negative vote of the United States, which has never been seen so isolated in the continent-wide organization.

LaRouche restores American image

In view of these serious errors that demonstrate a dangerous ignorance of the reality of our countries, it is fortunate that a man like Lyndon LaRouche has emerged, to denounce such historic errors as Project Democracy and the deformation of the image of the United States achieved by "secret governments" that do not represent the wishes of the U.S. electorate.

Panamanians will never understand or accept that a few U.S. politicians are worried about the fate of newspapers that incite violence and fratricidal warfare, while in the United States they shut down a newspaper, a magazine, directed by Lyndon LaRouche, for the mere fact that they denounce the sinister machinations of Project Democracy against democracy in the United States; we will never understand how they can shut down Lyndon LaRouche's companies as a means of persecuting him, while protecting confessed drug- and arms-traffickers.

We wish to testify that Lyndon LaRouche was perhaps the first to present himself to the Senate to pronounce in favor of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, encouraging a similar inclination within U.S. society. He has also told the truth about the conspiracy against Panama, in proof of which I would like to present the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations in the United States with a Spanish-language reproduction of the study, "Who seeks to destabilize Panama, and why?" which appeared in last Sunday's edition of *La República*; concrete evidence of his absolute commitment to the truth on Panama. The document has been well received in my country.

Gentlemen: We will never understand how, for political reasons, the rights of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche—contained in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments—can be thus violated.

Excuse me if I conclude by using this opportunity to reaffirm my country's determination to reconquer its full independence in faithfulness to Torrijos's thought: "On our feet or dead, but never on our knees!"; and of Noriega, his successor: "Not one step backward!"

'The other guerrillas' of Brazil

*A closer look at the Project Democracy networks inside Brazil.
Part one of a three-part series.*

Running guns to Moscow's terrorist mullahs in Iran, and pretending that this activity could aid the "anti-communist" cause in Central America, is not the only example of how the U.S. secret government that Oliver North codenamed Project Democracy, is aiding the West's most bitter enemies.

In Brazil, Project Democracy is patronizing a "new right" which agrees on key policies with the country's pro-Marxist liberation theologians. Not only do "right-wingers" Congressman Afif Domingos and Liberal Party politician Alvaro Vale agree with the insurgent priests Leonardo Boff and Fray Betto on singing hosannas to Moscow's *glasnost* and *perestroika*; the apparent ideological discrepancies between the two camps vanish in their common drive to overthrow the sovereign state, Catholic Church, and armed forces of Brazil.

Domingos and Vale base their program on *The Other Path* (*El otro sendero*), the bible of "new right" movements across the continent. Written by Peru's Hernando de Soto, *The Other Path* argues that the solution to the economic crisis lies in legalizing the "informal economy," a sector which the book admits is usually called the black, or underground, economy.

It is no secret that dope-running is the number-one activity dominating this underground economy. Yet the book has been widely circulated, thanks to a multimillion-dollar campaign financed by David Rockefeller's Council of the Americas, and by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the public front for

North's Project Democracy.

In Brazil, the book will soon be released with the title *The Other Guerrillas*, by *O Globo* publishers.

Hernando de Soto, along with Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa—who wrote the prologue for *The Other Path*—are founders of the Institute for Freedom and Democracy (ILD) in Peru, the key NED/Project Democracy creation in Ibero-America. Aside from receiving big bucks from the NED, the ILD is a kind of "branch office" of the Mont Pelerin Society, which spreads the Milton Friedman brand of pro-drug economics.

The most important link to the ILD in Brazil is the so-called Liberal Institute, headquartered in the Rio de Janeiro offices of the company ECISA. ECISA's owner, Donald Steward, Jr., is a founder and president of the Liberal Institute, and one of the three Brazilian Mont Pelerin Society members. The Liberal Institute was founded in 1983, the same year that the NED was set up in the United States.

The Liberal Institute maintains close relations with the Brazilian Confederation of Trade Associations (CACB), which is linked to the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), the business arm of the NED. The president of the CACB is a member of the Consulting Council of the Liberal Institute, led by economist Og Francisco Leme, who is vice-president of the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association and a collaborator of Peru's ILD. Various Liberal Institute publications are co-sponsored by the CACB.

Both the CACB and the Liberal

Institute have tried to not appear linked to the Liberal Party of Alvaro Vale. But in Peru, ILD directors affirm that their main contact inside Brazil is Vale's Liberal Party, whose posters adorn the ILD's walls in Lima.

Congressman Afif Domingos, although not an official member of the Liberal Institute, has defended all of its ideas, and at least two manifestos of his 1986 electoral campaign were drafted at the Liberal Institute. "We have nothing to do with the Liberal Party, but we recognize that Alvaro Vale and Afif Domingos have defended various of our theses," affirmed Donald Steward, Jr. in statements to the July 28, 1987 edition of *Jornal do Brasil*.

The secret of the ILD and its Brazilian cohorts, however, is proclaimed in De Soto's dedication of *The Other Path* "to my leftist friends, whose ideals I share." ILD leaders explain, this refers to De Soto's close friend and his children's godfather, Ibero-America's chief liberation theologian, Gustavo Gutiérrez. Gutiérrez is an intimate of Leonardo Boff and Friar Betto; all three are close friends of Fidel Castro.

Project Democracy's coordination with the liberationists goes back several years, as U.S. Project Democracy apologist Michael Novak explained in his 1986 book, *Will It Liberate?* Any differences in economic strategy between the followers of Adam Smith, and liberation theology "should not blind the unwary to a powerful unity of aim"; both agree on the 'option for the poor,' " Novak wrote.

Could there exist, then, a secret accord between Afif Domingos and Alvaro Vale, and Leonardo Boff, an agreement mediated perhaps by the Benedictine Order—Vale's spiritual guides, and the sponsors of the recent visit to Brazil of Nicaraguan liberationist Ernesto Cardenal?

International Intelligence

Threats against British officials multiply

A bizarre series of security-related incidents has recently targeted British government officials.

- The wife of former Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior was mugged, and her personal diary stolen, which contained secret telephone numbers of many members of the British Cabinet, according to the Sept. 18 *Daily Mail*. Scotland Yard's Special Branch is now investigating the case, including what threat the robbery poses to government officials. Prior himself had been frequently threatened by the Irish Republican Army.

- Earlier in September, the chauffeur of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was slashed in the throat as he waited for the minister outside a restaurant in West London.

- Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King was recently the target of a murder plot uncovered by security forces.

- British sources tell *EIR* that the security threat to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is reaching an unprecedented level, as threats against her life multiply.

Iran seeking arms, Israel obliging

Despite the virtual state of war that now exists between Iran and the Western powers, Israel is continuing to sell arms to Iran, according to the *Turkish Daily News* of Ankara. The newspaper says that most negotiations between Israeli arms merchants and the Iranians have been held through Iran's ambassador to Turkey, Manushehr Mottaki, who has been traveling back and forth to Israel.

In exchange for Israeli arms shipments, Teheran is reported promising to allow up to 30,000 Iranian Jews to leave Iran. A reception center for the promised emigrés has been established in Istanbul by a leading Jewish businessman in Turkey.

The report, if true, places Israel squarely against efforts by Western intelligence services to prevent Iran's resupply. Italy's Borletti and Sweden's Bofors-Nobel scandals, like the U.S. Irangate, were intentionally sprung to prevent Iran from resupplying itself for a major ground offensive in November, according to U.S. intelligence sources. As a result of the scandals, believed to have been triggered by National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci's recent European trip, it is expected that Iranian President Ali Khomeini will use his current U.N. trip to buy time, and to prepare new arms channels for heavy military equipment.

Among the steps afoot, Iran's new ambassador to Switzerland, Hussein Malayek, has created several companies there in the last eight months to buy weapons in Europe, reports the Sept. 14 issue of *al Qabas*. A Teheran-based businessman named Reda Rahimzadeh, director of Tri-C, Ltd. in Iran, has been made the director of two of the new Switzerland-based firms, Three M-D-Export, Ltd. in Zurich, and Maya and Partners Cie. in Lausanne.

On Sept. 2, the *Saudi Gazette* pointed to Malayek as a member of Teheran's International Council of the Islamic Revolution. He was to become ambassador to Britain, but the British government refused to accredit him. One of his assistants in Berne is reportedly Manuchur Manola, a nephew of Iranian Attorney General Mohammed Gilani.

Lord Rothschild pushed back into the news

Somebody in Britain is trying to push the matter of Lord Victor Rothschild's Russian connections back into the news in Britain. The humor magazine *Private Eye*, which, as its name indicates, has more than passing connections to the intelligence community, wryly comments that the British government's attempts to suppress a book by a former intelligence officer contrast unfavorably with the refusal to investigate the suspect aristocrat.

Peter Wright's *Spycatcher* book reveals

things the government doesn't want known. The "major anomaly" in this, says the magazine, is "the curious non-prosecution of Lord Rothschild."

Rothschild had arranged for "revelations" to come out about Soviet agents in British intelligence, precisely to focus attention away from himself. However, the magazine adds, the real question with Rothschild is not whether he was a Russian agent, but that he was an "open champion" of closer British collaboration with Russia, especially in the field of information-sharing, during World War II. After World War II, Rothschild kept up his Russophile attitudes, and worked with key individuals in the pro-Soviet faction of the British Labour Party.

Despite all this, the British authorities don't seem to have "remotely the same outrage against a blue-blooded and beloved Establishment figure" like Rothschild, as they do with former MI-5 officer Wright.

Baltic issue isn't dying down

The issue of the sovereignty of captive Baltic nations and Soviet defense of the Hitler-Stalin Pact which permitted their invasion in 1939, remains a hot issue in Europe.

A resolution introduced in the European Parliament, denouncing the Hitler-Stalin Pact and the Soviet occupation and annexation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, was voted down through the joint efforts of Socialist and Communist deputies in Brussels Sept. 21.

The resolution, which lost by only one vote, 90-89, called on the foreign ministers of the 12 European Community nations to raise the issue of Baltic sovereignty with the Kremlin.

Had the resolution not been defeated, an upcoming visit of an official Soviet delegation to the community's headquarters at Brussels, would no doubt have been canceled by the Russians.

Meanwhile, in Paris, a leaflet signed by the "House of the Baltic Countries and International Resisters" depicts a the Hitler-Stalin Pact by a swastika next to a hammer

and sickle. The text quotes Hitler: "We feel ourselves to be linked to Bolshevism more than separated from it."

U.S. jets turn back Russian fighters

Two U.S. jet fighters Sept. 18 intercepted and turned back a rarely encountered Soviet Ilyushin IL-20 spy plane in the Chukchi Sea 70 miles southwest of Cape Lisburne on Alaska's northwest coast, according to a Sept. 22 UPI wire.

It was the 23rd time this year that Air Force jet fighters have intercepted Soviet aircraft in international air space around the perimeter of Alaska. A total of 42 Soviet planes were involved in the incidents, but this was only the second time this year that an Ilyushin IL-20 had been encountered—and only the fourth time since 1980 that these planes have been caught flying near Alaska.

The Soviet planes have never penetrated U.S. airspace, but have remained in international airspace.

Soviets keep up slanders of LaRouche, despite trial

The Soviet weekly *New Times*, currently facing judgment in France in a libel suit brought by Lyndon LaRouche and the Parti Ouvrier Européen (European Labor Party), has again leveled slanderous charges against LaRouche's European co-thinkers.

New Times, distributed in nine foreign languages including English and French, was taken to court in July for its September 1986 article which defamed LaRouche and the European Labor Party as "Nazis without swastika," and "capable of being used for the assassination of progressive personalities," such as the late Swedish Premier Olof Palme.

In issue No. 37, dated Sept. 21, 1987, the magazine's new Stockholm correspondent, Alexander Polyukhov, links the European Labor Party with the assassination of

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme—a charge that first surfaced through Soviet assets in the West shortly after the Palme murder in February 1986. The allegation was subsequently determined to be strictly Soviet disinformation directed against the Soviet's main opposition in the West, and was discredited by Swedish police.

Nevertheless *New Times*'s Polyukhov now writes: "The nation [of Sweden] learned with a shudder not only of the murder and the inability of the police to find the criminal, but of the previously unknown [sic] extremist groups and organizations revealed during the course of the investigation. Among them were the European Working Party [sic] and the Swedish Party, which take a racist stand and have links with fascist groups abroad. Some police officers and civil servants have also proved to be right-wing extremists."

Rumors of Gorbachov assassination attempt

August 7 was the last time Mikhail Gorbachov was seen in public—the longest period of time the Russian leader has been out of the public eye since he became Communist Party leader in March 1985—fueling speculation on his health, including rumors of a murder attempt.

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, on tour in the Soviet Union, has not seen Gorbachov, being told a meeting could not be arranged—despite the well known Russian practice of treating liberal American presidential prospects like royalty. Gorbachov has also missed several public events that he would normally be expected to attend.

The West German daily *Bildzeitung* reported Sept. 21 an unconfirmed rumor that the Soviet leader fell ill from food poisoning while vacationing in the Crimea and was hospitalized briefly. The paper also said that Russian authorities were investigating whether the food poisoning was an attempted assassination.

Soviet Foreign Ministry press spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said only that Gorbachov was "still on vacation."

Briefly

● **THE TURKISH** Foreign Ministry Sept. 17 protested the firing on and sinking of a small Turkish fishing boat by a Bulgarian coastal patrol boat Sept. 14. Turkey says the incident occurred in Turkish territorial waters, near the Bulgarian border. There were no casualties, but three Turkish fishermen were taken captive. Bulgaria has not responded.

● **THE PANAMANIAN** Foreign Ministry has justified its arrest of U.S. commercial attaché David Miller for trying to incite a riot, saying that it "regrets" the arrest, but was justified under the Vienna Convention governing foreign diplomats' interference in a nation's internal affairs. Miller and two other U.S. embassy officials, John Maisto and Visa Williamson, make up a "triumvirate of destabilizers," added Panama's *Critica* Sept. 18. The three were in the Philippines to unseat Marcos, then went to Haiti to overthrow Jean-Claude Duvalier.

● **DUNHILL** is the latest distinguished British name, "joining Guinness, Channon, Macmillan, Blandford, Tennant, and Parkinson, on the list of top families tarnished by the drug scourge," reports the British *Daily Mail*. The heir to the Dunhill tobacco fortune, Christopher, was sentenced to two years in jail for dealing in cocaine and handling stolen property. Dunhill, 32, had a \$250-a-week cocaine habit.

● **THE SEIZURE** of the Lebanese ship *Boustany*, which was carrying illegal weapons and drugs, at the Italian port of Bari on Sept. 2, was the result of cooperation between French and American intelligence sources, *EIR* has learned. An unnamed diplomatic source told Italy's *La Repubblica* that the cargo was destined for France. As reported in *EIR*'s Sept. 18 issue, page 46, the raid opened up the European side of the "Irangate" scandal.

Khomeiniacs make last stand in U.S. Senate

by Nicholas F. Benton

Ignoring a spate of public opinion polls showing an overwhelming support by the American population for the highly effective operations of the U. S. military in the Arabian Gulf, the Democratic leadership of the Senate, led by Majority Leader Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) and Armed Services Committee chairman Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), and supported by liberal Republicans like Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.), pushed Sept. 25 to pass an amendment to the defense appropriations bill forcing an end to the U.S. effort to protect the freedom of navigation in the Gulf by terminating the re-flagging of Kuwaiti tankers.

It is by no means certain, however, that "Ayatollah" Byrd and his fellow senatorial mullahs have the votes to carry this amendment.

The amendment is a slight modification of the 1973 War Powers Act, a law passed in the Vietnam era over a veto by then-President Nixon. It has been denounced as unconstitutional by every President since, including President Reagan and, most emphatically, his Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Like the War Powers Act, the amendment introduced by Senator Byrd takes military command decision-making out of the hands of the President and puts it into the hands of Congress.

The Byrd amendment was introduced while Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was in the Gulf, meeting with the commanders of the U.S. forces there. It followed by three days the successful U.S. helicopter assault on an Iranian ship "caught red-handed," according to Pentagon officials, laying mines in the Gulf's international sea lanes.

Before leaving, Weinberger remarked on Cable Network News that any action by Congress to "tie the President's hands" in the Gulf is not only unconstitutional, but "I think it would be inconceivable for the Congress to act so strongly against the national interest as to cast uncertainty in the minds of our own people and the minds of Iran and others, and our

allies, who are contributing substantially to this effort, as to whether we were going to continue."

Responding to the Byrd amendment, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater promised reporters that President Reagan would veto the bill if it passed. He added, "Iran must be as overjoyed at the prospect for passage. . . . It could have the ultimate effect of achieving the Ayatollah's purposes of forcing the United States entirely out of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, places our Navy has sailed freely for 40 years."

In lock step with Soviet lead

The timing of efforts to impose congressional restraints on the Weinberger-authored U.S. Persian Gulf policy reveals that it is being done in deference as much to Soviet interests as to those of Khomeini. This is not surprising, since among the primary motivations given by Weinberger this summer for the instigation of the new U.S. "re-flagging" policy in the Gulf was not only to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war, but also to prevent the Gulf from becoming "a Soviet lake."

The first attempt by the Senate to wrest control of the Gulf policy away from the President in order to pull out U.S. forces occurred Sept. 18, when an effort to invoke the War Powers Act initiated by Senator Weicker failed by a 50-41 vote. That happened to be the same day the administration first announced a firm deadline for Iranian compliance with the United Nations ceasefire resolution, meaning that international pressure would soon be on the Soviets to support an arms embargo against Iran.

Then on Sept. 23, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, in New York for the U.N. General Assembly meeting, blamed U.S. military presence in the Gulf for the inability to end the Iran-Iraq war, and made an unserious proposal for the replacement of U.S. forces with a tanker escort provided by the United Nations (one obvious problem with this

being that the U.N. has no navy). On Sept. 25, the day after the Byrd amendment was introduced, Shevardnadze specifically rejected the idea of an arms embargo against Iran in a private meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Thus, in much the same manner that Senator Nunn, in particular, has led the effort in Congress to impose the same restraints on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative that the Soviets want, congressmen seeking to impose the War Powers Act or its variant, the Byrd amendment, to remove U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, are following the Soviet lead in lock step.

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.)—whose wife, Betty, is a leader of the pro-Soviet lobby “Peace Links”—stated, “I’d rather fall on my sword and go down in flames than do nothing,” if that’s what it would take to make the Soviets happy by forcing the U.S. out of the Gulf.

Bumpers’s words may be more prophetic than he thinks. Not only does the Byrd amendment stand no chance of surviving a presidential veto if it is passed, but the wrath of the American population itself will be felt against every politician who tries to weaken the expression of U.S. military strength against such universal butchers as Khomeini and his silent backers, the Soviets. With a presidential election year coming up, that wrath will express itself at the ballot box.

It is clear that Weinberger is confident of strong public support for his Gulf policy, which could escalate into a swift demolition of Iranian forces and a toppling of the wicked Khomeini regime. Currently among presidential candidates, only Democratic contender Lyndon LaRouche has been rallying Americans to support a full-scale U.S. knock-out of Iran at the earliest chance.

Defense chief’s media offensive

Weinberger went on a swift media offensive in support of the Gulf policy, appearing for separate interviews on NBC, ABC, CNN, and PBS on the eve of his departure for the Gulf.

On PBS’s MacNeil-Lehrer Report Sept. 22 he explained his views on the unconstitutionality of the War Powers Act. “The War Powers Act is an unconstitutional invasion of the President’s powers to take the kind of action that you have to take immediately without waiting for committee discussion and without waiting for long debates and things of that kind,” he said. “We have to move, move rapidly in these areas in this kind of world, and the War Powers Act is an attempt by the Congress—we think unconstitutional, as every President, Democrat or Republican, has felt since it was enacted—to interfere with and undermine the powers to conduct foreign affairs and be Commander-and-Chief that the Constitution has given the President ever since the Constitution was written 200 years ago.”

Weinberger noted that he has done “even more than the War Powers Act requires” to keep Congress informed of developments in the Gulf. President Reagan also did this with a letter sent to congressional leaders shortly after the U.S.

helicopter attack on the Iranian mine-laying vessel.

In his letter, Reagan gave a chronological narrative of events after the Iranian Air Force was observed engaging in mine-laying near U.S. forces in international waters, and added, “Limited defensive actions have been taken in accordance with international law and pursuant to my constitutional authority with respect to the conduct of foreign relations and as Commander-in-Chief. While being mindful of the historical differences between the legislative and executive branches of government with respect to the interpretation and constitutionality of certain of the provisions of the War Powers Resolution, I nevertheless am providing this report in a spirit of mutual cooperation toward a common goal.”

“We aren’t trying to keep anything from Congress,” Weinberger said in his PBS interview. “We are trying to give them full information and full consultation, but we cannot abdicate the powers that the President has been given by the Constitution and we cannot delegate to the Congress these powers. . . . You cannot tell the world that the Congress has the authority to pull American forces out on 60 days notice or anything of that kind, because that gives an enormous lever to people like the Iranians. It gives the Iranians something that they want to have that they can’t win. . . . It is the Congress, in effect, telling the Iranians they can have what they want.”

The time to act

When PBS’s Jim Lehrer ignored Weinberger’s remarks and continued to goad him on why the administration had not complied with the War Powers Act, much as the White House press corps had done relentlessly at Fitzwater’s briefings every day for a week, Weinberger underscored his point: “I am telling you, sir, that we are doing more than the War Powers Act in the way of notification and consultation with Congress, but we cannot accede to or grant the constitutionality or the validity of a statute that every President has felt to be unconstitutional . . . and would place a hamper on American ability to act that is not placed there by any other country,” he said. “It’s, in a sense, tying one hand behind your back and saying to the Iranians or anyone else, ‘Come on, and do your worst, because we are telling you right now, nobody can do anything about it until there’s been a debate.’ ”

He added, “Look, for example, how long it has taken for us to decide that we should modernize our strategic triad of defenses. Fifteen years we have been debating whether or not we should put an MX in. The Soviets have put in four systems in that time. These are things that, yes, you should debate . . . but there are other things that require action—quick, immediate—and that is the kind of action we took, and I might say, highly effective action. I think that the Navy is to be, and the Army and helicopters, enormously complimented and credited with very effective, very decisive, really brilliant action in a very difficult situation.”

Additional examination required in the confirmation of Robert Bork

by Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr.

On Sept. 21, presidential candidate LaRouche authored the following testimony for formal submission to the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate, under the title, "Additional Examination Required in the Matter of the Confirmation of the Supreme Court Appointment of Robert H. Bork."

I am Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr., currently a resident of Loudoun County, Virginia, and a qualified, and currently campaigning candidate for the 1988 U.S. presidential nomination of the Democratic Party.

I ask the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the whole body of the Senate to reconsider the lines of questioning of Judge Robert H. Bork so far. Although the hearing has been a protracted and perhaps even a grueling one, I believe we have not yet heard an adequate exposition of the nominee's philosophy of law, nor have we adduced meaningful foresight into the nominee's view on crucial topics likely to be of foremost importance in the Federal Court's business under the next elected President of the United States.

The President of the United States to take office in January 1989 will be faced with the gravest crises in our nation's experience during this century to date. Leading bankers of the world, in increasing numbers, have warned that we are at the verge of the worst international financial crash in history. We do not know the date at which such a crash might erupt, but it is likely this will occur either before or shortly after the January 1989 inauguration. These financial and associated monetary crises will aggravate greatly the problems of foreign policy and strategic policy. In addition, we face the greatest social crisis in our nation's history, the so-called AIDS pandemic.

The next President will be confronted with a challenge more awesome than the monetary, economic, social, and strategic crises facing President Franklin Roosevelt over the ten-year period 1933-43. The next administration will be a watershed in not only the history of our republic, but the history of the world as a whole.

Under our Constitution, and under emergency legislation available, the next President and Congress will have available to them adequate means to overcome these crises, and to accomplish this without upsetting our constitutional system of representative self-government. However, the next President and Congress will be obliged to take many actions which go to the bedrock of our constitutional system. These

actions will be considered highly controversial in some important circles, and, like the actions taken in time of crisis under President Franklin Roosevelt, will undoubtedly become subjects of actions before our federal courts.

I propose that both the Judiciary Committee, and the whole Senate, must examine the implications of Robert H. Bork's nomination in the light of the circumstances under which he would serve if confirmed. We may not be able to foresee the particular actions brought before our Federal Court, but we are able to foresee with reasonable accuracy the principled character and importance of the questions likely to come before that Court.

I propose, therefore, that it is important to query the nominee in these areas, and to adduce the nominee's philosophy of constitutional law in these terms of reference. To that purpose, I summarize some of the most clearly foreseeable issues of statecraft which will be placed before the Court in one or another form.

Article I

The financial crash now looming involves an estimable \$14 trillion of financial paper exposed to international markets, of which about half involves the combined public and private credit of the United States. The President and Congress will face the challenge of ensuring that the most essential institutions of public and private credit are efficiently defended. No private agency, or combination of national and international private or supranational agencies, will be capable of dealing with the implications of a crisis of such a magnitude; only governments can. Without appropriate action by the U.S. government, Western civilization would slide into the deepest and most prolonged economic depression since 14th-century Europe.

The next President and Congress will be obliged to defend several specific institutions of public and private credit:

- 1) Defense of the value of the U.S. dollar;
- 2) Defense of the value of the public debt;
- 3) Defense of the integrity of the private banking system;
- 4) Defense of the principal value of bank deposits at par over the medium-term interval of reorganization of the private banking system.

The government does not have the means to support the nominal values of other private financial assets, and would only bankrupt government itself hopelessly should it attempt

to do so. However, unless the four priorities listed are addressed, it would be impossible to prevent incalculable chaos, and impossible to organize an economic recovery over the medium-term.

The means available to defend these priority values are provided as the constitutional regulatory powers of the federal government, as currently amplified by provisions of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) legislation.

The only means for organizing an economic recovery, under our constitutional law, is emergency action which transforms the Federal Reserve System de facto into a national bank echoing the precedents of the Bank of the United States and the Second Bank of the United States. The power to issue currency must be withdrawn from the Federal Reserve System, and returned to issuance of U.S. Treasury currency-notes as authorized by Act of Congress.

Several trillions of dollars of such currency-notes will be required over the term of the next President. These notes will be issued through the Federal Reserve System, in the form of low-interest loans issued chiefly through participating private banks of the national banking system. These loans will be issued in a manner analogous to war-production loans during World War II. They will be restricted to several classes of applications: job-creating loans for technologically progressive capital-intensive investments in production of physical output, for export loans, for scientific and related research and development, and as capital loans to federal, state, and local capital accounts and capital accounts of utilities and public authorities for rebuilding and improving the nation's basic economic infrastructure.

The general purpose of these loans is threefold:

- 1) Expand the tax-revenue base of federal, state, and local government through economic expansion;
- 2) Increase the level of per capita physical output and productivity;
- 3) Generate a new debits-base in the banking system, to foster successful financial reorganization of that system.

Each of the indicated actions must be taken as emergency actions, and implemented with the speed and effectiveness such an emergency implies. Delays could result in monstrous calamities for the nation and its people.

The President, if he grasps the situation adequately, will be obliged to issue a wide range of legislation to the Congress, asking the Congress for special cooperation in returning enacted legislation in these matters rapidly, and as clean bills. Most of this legislation must be so enacted by the conclusion of the first 60 to 90 days of the next administration.

This legislation will include provisions superseding much outstanding legislation and Federal Court decisions, especially in areas in which such outstanding legislation would impede implementation of the kinds of emergency actions I have indicated.

This indicates broadly the area in which actions are most likely to come before the Federal Court. The philosophy with

which that Court approaches such actions, and the matter of the promptness with which those actions are brought to a conclusion, are of the utmost concern. Obstruction and delays could cause the gravest calamities for the nation.

Philosophy of law

Under Chief Justice John Marshall, there would have been no great difficulty in securing prompt and proper resolution of the kinds of actions such emergency measures might bring before the Federal Court. Unfortunately, the received opinion on constitutional law has been greatly altered during the course of the present century. Lately, practiced opinion has been shifted in the direction of the Romantic philosophy of law famously associated with Karl Marx's Berlin law professor, Karl Friedrich Savigny. The standpoint in natural law, upon which our Declaration of Independence and federal Constitution were premised, has been greatly eroded.

As we have seen afresh in the course of these hearings, both within the hearings and in the public clamor surrounding the proceedings, the authority of natural law, as our Founding Fathers recognized it, has been supplanted by the irrationalism of rather arbitrary ideologies, some of the latter attributed to the "right wing," others attributed to the "left wing." This tendency to substitute the irrational emotionalism of ideology for intelligible principles of natural and constitutional law, appears to have become a kind of reigning political obsession within our nation and its institutions.

I wish to appeal to the deepest part of the consciences of the Senators on this point. Let us put ideologies to one side. Let us reckon that under conditions of grave crisis, the substitution of conflicting ideologies for natural law, by undermining the principle upon which our Declaration of Independence and Constitution were premised, might probably foster a circumstance in which our system of representative self-government itself might crumble, and our government assume novel forms abhorrent to us in their consequences.

Inasmuch as the next appointment to our Supreme Court will have a marked influence on the Court's deliberations during the period of the coming crises, the matter of the confirmation of Robert H. Bork has a momentous importance, an importance perhaps much greater than any recent preceding case.

What is Robert H. Bork's philosophy of statecraft? What do the words "natural law" and "constitutional law" signify for his future practice? How would he view the kinds of emergency actions confronting the next President and the next Congress? What systematic, intelligible principles of natural law would he bring to bear in deliberating such causes of action?

I believe that I fairly represent the viewpoint of such authors of our republic as Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and Alexander Hamilton, in reporting that our founders' notion of natural law was congruent with the influence of such as John Milton, Samuel Puffendorf, Gottfried Leibniz, England's Dean Jonathan Swift, and Harvard Universi-

ty's Cotton Mather. Moreover, the citizens who were persuaded to follow the *Federalist Papers* in adopting our Constitution, were of a quality envied around the world as the American "Latin farmer," sturdy yeomen steeped in study and admiration of the Greek and Latin classics, as well as the beautiful and true language of the King James version of the Bible.

At the time of its appearance, our young republic was justly described as a temple of liberty and beacon of hope for all mankind. Our republic was an enterprise made successful by aid of like-minded friends throughout Europe, friends who were persuaded that the success of our cause was a most invaluable change in the composition of political life upon this planet as a whole. Our young republic, whatever its shortcomings, was produced as a distillation of the new form of Judeo-Christian statecraft introduced to Western Europe through the influence of the writings of St. Augustine, and embodying the lessons of every great struggle for civil and religious liberty since Solon of Athens and Socrates.

St. Augustine's ecumenical significance for the fraternity of Catholic, Protestant, and Jew today, is that he applied the principles of Christianity to establish a new form of state, rejecting the evil that was Roman law, and embodying a new form of society premised upon that notion of the sacredness of the individual personality specific to Christianity, but also

shared by that great friend and collaborator of St. Peter, Philo, called "Judaeus" of Alexandria.

For us, man is placed by the Creator above the nature of the beasts, and distinguished from the beast in practice by that divine spark of potential for reason embedded in each of us at birth. On this account, all men are created equal before the Creator, and equally entitled to the protection of justice ordered by law properly common to all nations. Our nation avowed its independence by explicit appeal to that higher body of natural law, a law higher than all governments, all treaties, and all bodies of popular opinion.

The right of every nation, of each and every person, to the protection of such natural law, is supreme, and must be caused to prevail against any contrary statute, treaty, or body of popular opinion.

We each exist for a purpose, a purpose manifest in the progress of man, through aid of scientific and technological progress, from a grubbing food-gatherer, to a people capable of increasing the abundance and quality of human life. As we each contribute through our labor to the improvement of the abundance and quality of life of present and future generations, we each know that our mortal existence is thus made not only a useful thing, but something in some degree necessary to all mankind.

Yet, we are each fragile existences, and our individual life a very brief one. To fulfill the proper meaning of our individual existence, we depend upon society. We depend upon society to foster the development of our powers to do good, we depend upon society to afford us the opportunity to contribute good, and we depend upon society to adopt the good we contribute and to preserve that good for the advantage of present and future generations. Such is the essence of government under natural law.

Just as the physical laws of the universe are discernible to reason with decreasing imperfection, so, once we grasp the sacredness of the individual personality, and the relationship between the individual and society in this way, we are able to render intelligible the proper cause-effect relationship between the state and the individual. This intelligibility constitutes the natural law, to such effect that if we defy it, we place ourselves, our nation, in defiance of the Creator, and bring upon ourselves those calamities which are inherent in defying the laws which the Creator has built into the composition of our universe.

Do not blame the Creator if the condition of society is not a happy one. It is the Creator who holds each of us responsible, according to our powers and our talents, for what becomes of mankind. This potential culpability lies most heavily upon institutions and officials of government, and most emphatically, under our Constitution, upon the consciences of the justices of our Federal Court.

I have summarized these points to bring our attention to the matter at issue in the nomination of Robert H. Bork.

The issue of our 18th-century break with Britain was essentially the oppressive consequences of the rise of modern

LaROUCHE	
YOU MAY LOVE HIM	
YOU MAY HATE HIM	
BUT	
YOU'D BETTER	
KNOW WHAT	
HE HAS TO SAY	
The Power of Reason: 1988 An Autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.	
Published by Executive Intelligence Review Order from Ben Franklin Booksellers, 27 South King St., Leesburg, VA 22075. \$10 plus shipping (\$1.50 for first copy, .50 for each additional). Bulk rates available.	

British Liberalism beginning, especially, the accession of the monstrously corrupt Walpole as the prime minister of George I. That Liberalism defied the notion of natural law, substituting ideology in the form of what was deemed currently authoritative opinion for principles of natural law. This assault on natural law acquired greater and broader force during and following the 1815 Treaty of Vienna. The roles of two Berlin professors of that period, G.W.F. Hegel, and Karl Savigny, typifies that broader assault in a most influential way. During recent generations, it is the same Romantic dogma of Savigny upon which Karl Marx modeled his dogma of "historical

Do our justices understand and uphold the wisdom of the authors of our Declaration of Independence and Constitution on such accounts, or do they reject that wisdom because of some "right" or "left" version of a Romantic theory of statecraft and law?

materialism," which has most widely corrupted the philosophy of statecraft within our nation.

This is reflected in the tumult around the Bork confirmation, where the supposed conflict between two ideologies, "right" versus "left," has displaced consideration of the true issues to be considered. For those not familiar with the case, I summarize.

Savigny is paradigmatic among those 19th-century innovators in philosophy of law who declared war against the entire tradition of Western Judeo-Christian civilization. Savigny declared natural law nonexistent, and sought to resume the model of Roman law and *Nicomachean Ethics* as the replacement for natural law. He insisted that there was no intelligible principle of law, but rather only a mysterious, irrational sort of shift in prevailing opinion, which latter he ascribed to a "popular spirit," which he termed, in German, the *Volksgeist*. We have seen Savigny's law fully brought to power in one notable recent instance, the code of irrational law of Nazi Germany. Soviet law is also derived, by route of Marx's "historical materialism," from Savigny's irrationalist dogma.

In the popular view of an ideological division between "right" and "left" on principles of law, as we have seen this surrounding the current hearings, we are faced with the opposition between two sets of arbitrarily chosen sets of social values, both equally irrational, each but a different way of expressing the Romantic *Volksgeist* dogma of Savigny.

The substitution of the model of *Nicomachean Ethics* for the principles of natural law, means that cases are no longer tried on the substance of the issues, but tend to be tried merely on account of form of procedures.

In the crises now erupting, the very existence of our republic depends upon a philosophy of law which subordinates procedures to matters of substance. For example:

1) Does every person in our nation have the right, or not, to society's development of their potentials for reason, their potentials to do good, or not? Thus, if we fail to educate our young properly to this purpose, we violate natural law, and any law or related practice which works to contrary effect is a violation of natural law, for which members of government are accountable to society and the Creator.

2) It is the same with the right to employment, or to access to other essential opportunities to live a meaningful individual life of contributing some good.

3) In general, the sacredness of the individual person's life, is a test of the substance of practice of law. Where do our justices stand on the growing spread of the practice of euthanasia, and this in a way no different from the offenses for which Nazi doctors and others were condemned at Nuremberg?

4) The principle of sovereignty and related rights of other nations, is also a matter of substance of the law.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Congress, there is a cruel spread of grave injustice throughout this nation, injustice being spread by aid of recent policies of government. There is monstrous, even mass-murderous injustice in the world at large, cruelties too often fostered by the policies of our own government. Must we not judge our law by the measure of such effects? Shall we continue to behave as the worst sort of bureaucrat, who, after assisting to perpetrate foul cruelties, defends his actions by stating that he has followed the prescribed procedures?

Shall we judge laws and practices subject to law by their moral effect, and shall we compel procedures to bend into compliance with achieving the needed moral effect? Do our justices understand and uphold the wisdom of the authors of our Declaration of Independence and Constitution on such accounts, or do they reject that wisdom because of some "right" or "left" version of a Romantic theory of statecraft and law?

The response of nominee Robert H. Bork on these matters, a response situated with respect to the kinds of measures the crisis will present to the next President and Congress, is the most essential thing to be considered in weighing the merits of his being confirmed. His earlier decisions, his published views, and so on, are of relative unimportance compared with the governing philosophy of statecraft which might be adduced to reside most deeply within his soul. It is that philosophy which every reflective citizen of this nation should wish to know. Let us examine that in light of the kinds of actions which the imminent crisis tends to place before our Federal Court.

CIA figures were central to the conspiracy against LaRouche—Part 2

This installment concludes *EIR*'s publication of a 27-page proffer submitted to the Federal District Court in Boston on Aug. 21, 1987 in compliance with the Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA). The CIPA document provided an outline of material that may emerge during the course of the trial of the *U.S. v. The LaRouche Campaign* case.

On Sept. 14, Federal District Court Judge Robert Keeton unsealed documents in the case, that detail a dozen-year history of involvement by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and a number of his associates in high-level U.S. national security projects. This has given a green light, in effect, for presenting to the jury many previously non-public features of LaRouche's involvement in national security matters.

In the first part, *EIR* published evidence concerning LaRouche's involvement, beginning in 1977, in formulating a U.S. counterterrorism program in response to the pattern of Western European-centered international terrorism.

The numbered paragraphs are from the original document, titled "Proffer pursuant to the Classified Information Procedures Act, Section 5, Title 18, United States Code, Appendix III." *EIR* has added topical subheads.

Shaping the SDI, 1982-83

29. On August 15, 1981, Frankhauser provided an official message from "E" regarding "METAL" project. First, "E" reported personal meeting with President Reagan to pass in LaRouche information on Brezhnev's desire to hold a summit discussion with President Reagan. In the midst of this process, Alexander Haig moved to shut down all "back channels" into Moscow that were not directly run by and controlled by his office. This meant that the official sanctioning of all NCLC-ICLC contacts with the East had been temporarily pulled. As the result, we were told by Frankhauser that all of our international communications links were being heavily monitored by NSA and FBI. These maneuvers by Haig were preparatory to a Haig-Gromyko meeting in Moscow during the first week in November 1981. Frankhauser messages during November reflect the intercepting of cable traffic from Haig in Moscow back to Washington. Overall favorable characterization of Haig's performance with the

Soviets as compared with the earlier Carter administration.

30. November 12, 1981, formal request from "E" via Frankhauser for LaRouche to direct preparation of a detailed intelligence assessment of the Sadat assassination for urgent circulation in CIA. Eleven formal questions are submitted and NCLC intelligence personnel prepare detailed memorandum in response.

31. On November 27, 1981, Frankhauser reports that the Vatican has placed its security on alert status regarding possible assassination attempt against John Paul II, based on intelligence provided by NCLC to CIA, then passed on to the Vatican.

32. In late December 1981, as the result of large-scale defections from NCLC in the Midwest due to an intelligence operation in part run through the office of James Baker III at the White House, Frankhauser makes an official proposal from "E." In return for LaRouche not exposing the domestic CIA operations that contributed to the defection, LaRouche and the NCLC will be given immunity from any federal prosecution for any events occurring prior to January 1982. According to Frankhauser, this immunity status is part of a regular secret procedure carried out personally between the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General. The status is renewed again in January 1983 and in January 1984. When Edwin Meese replaces William French Smith as Attorney General, this status is lifted in December 1984 as a reflection of the overall deterioration of cooperation between CIA and the Attorney General, according to Frankhauser.

33. On January 28, 1982, LaRouche accepts "two-step assignment" proposed by "E" via Frankhauser. This involves "METAL" project and specifically the escalation of efforts to implement the Strategic Defense Initiative and facilitate and define an effective American strategy for a summit between the President and the Soviet premier [sic].

34. August 28, 1982, Frankhauser warns that recent slanders of LaRouche "cult" may be part of effort to have NCLC-ICLC placed on special CIA anti-cult unit target list. Unit was set up in the aftermath of the Jonestown massacre. In the same context, Frankhauser reports that a thorough check of the Secret Service computers shows no flag on Jeff Steinberg.

Therefore, recent incident of Jeffrey Steinberg being prevented access to White House for meeting with Richard Morris of NSC, was an operation run personally by someone on the White House staff. Subsequently, Steinberg learned that Roy Godson was, at that time, coming into the NSC as staff consultant, and running massive libel campaign of "La-Rouche = KGB" all over the NSC.

35. June 11, 1983, LaRouche activates, with INTEL-MEMO to "E" via Frankhauser, a new feature of the "METAL" project that LaRouche code-names "OPERATION HOLY COW." This is part of an evaluation project vis Soviet response to Reagan's March 23, 1983 SDI speech. Essentially, LaRouche proposes serious flaws in U.S. intelligence units assigned to evaluate Soviet intentions based on failure to grasp "Third Rome" mission.

36. On July 3, 1983, the pattern of Soviet response to Reagan's SDI offer prompts LaRouche INTELMEMO on "U.S. Launch on Warning" doctrine to prevent a preemptive Soviet strike.

37. Other areas of activity via the Frankhauser-"E" channel that would reflect in classified files include the following:

a. Philippines situation: on or about Thanksgiving Day of 1985, when Paul Goldstein returned from fact-finding trip to Manila at which point he uncovered U.S. program to overthrow Marcos, Frankhauser set up a personal telephone conversation between Goldstein and director Casey. Phone conversation took place just moments before Casey was to attend a planning session on the Philippines situation at the National Defense University. At a later phase, detailed information was provided regarding Laxalt trip to Manila as personal emissary of President Reagan. This incident provoked severe tensions between NCLC and CIA over NCLC opposition to the overthrow of Marcos. Official investigation was conducted regarding the source of leaks to NCLC damaging to overall anti-Marcos program.

b. Summer 1984 kidnapping of ICLC member Patricia Londono in Bogota, Colombia. Official channels through the U.S. Embassy, DEA, CIA personnel were activated through Frankhauser to provide hour by hour status reports. Through other official channels, a rescue mission was carried out to secure her safe transit to the United States.

c. Frankhauser, immediately following the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, passed official message regarding the role of David Belfield, aka Daoud Sallahudin, in planting the bombs that blew up the compound. Belfield had escaped from the United States after carrying out the July 1980 assassination of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, a leading anti-Khomeini figure in Washington, D.C. area. After spending brief

time in Teheran, he was sent to Bekaa Valley to work under Syrian Military Intelligence supervision. FBI, which was complicit in the Belfield escape from the U.S., had a special team on the ground in Beirut investigating the embassy bombing. Frankhauser reported that the official verification of the Belfield role would be covered up by the FBI.

d. "OPERATION CONCORD," during the Carter period. This was a program to contain the decommissioning of key U.S. military commitments globally and the dismantling of U.S. intelligence. Overall operation involved the surfacing of General John K. Singlaub as the initial spokesman for military networks. Originally as many as 170 other active duty officers were anticipated to join Singlaub in protesting Carter-Mondale policies in grave damage to national security.

e. During autumn 1982, Frankhauser and Fick traveled to Western Europe on behalf of the NCLC. The stated purpose of the trip was to open up certain channels of communication in Western Europe for the ICLC with individuals known by Frankhauser and Fick and through their CIA connections. Frankhauser stated at the outset of the trip that the CIA would be sharing the costs of the tour in return for Frankhauser carrying out certain side operations specified by the CIA. Subsequently, Frankhauser reported that these CIA assignments included a trip to East Germany, during which time he made contact with East German military officials. As the result of this visit, Frankhauser reported on the great interest among DDR military of the reunification of Germany.

A second feature of this European trip was the assistance in establishing adequate physical security for the October 1982 founding conference of the Club of Life in Rome, Italy. Frankhauser reported that he was in direct communication with "Nat," who was in Rome working with the CIA station chief to secure cooperation from Italian government security agencies, and to assess the threat level to LaRouche emanating from Red Brigade terrorists and other potential adversaries.

f. On January 31, 1984, Frankhauser informed NCLC that, in response to a series of INTELMEMO communications from LaRouche, CIA director Casey had established a special CIA unit to evaluate the "Third Rome" profile of the current Soviet leadership. This special unit was to do a reassessment of the history of Russian secret services from the Okhrana through to the current KGB-GRU. In this connection, Frankhauser referenced conversations with BETTY MURPHY, a staff official in the office of DCI Casey, and STANLEY MOSKOWICZ.

LaRouche reveals his CIA, Soviet contacts

At a press conference in Boston on Sept. 22, Lyndon LaRouche gave an opening statement, which we publish here in full. We also excerpt sections of the question and answer period which bear on issues of intelligence warfare—the sections generally blacked out in coverage of the press conference that subsequently appeared.

LaRouche: I will not get into the inside of the court case, as it would be improper for a defendant in a court case to get into those matters. However, the good news is that the Central Intelligence Agency, according to my competent legal sources, has informed the court that I am now at liberty to say a number of things about my own activities, and other activities, in the intelligence community in the past. That doesn't tell the whole story, but, it does relate to things which bear on the case. And so, the good news is I can now talk about things, which under law I was not allowed to talk about before, by the graces of the director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I would say, just as a matter of news, you may be interested in it, that I'm, naturally, quite enthusiastic about what happened yesterday in the Gulf [a U.S. helicopter's strike against an Iranian ship that was laying mines—ed.]; I've been waiting for that. That may be the beginning of the downfall of Khomeini, if this operation continues; and, I think I seem to be in full agreement with the President, and I am certainly in full agreement with Secretary Weinberger on that. I'm happy to announce that, because I'm in complete disagreement with the President's commitment—apparently, I'm not sure how personally committed he is, he seems to be committed—to proceeding with the INF agreement, which I would consider a replay of Neville Chamberlain's giving Czechoslovakia to Hitler back in 1938; and this would, potentially, have the same implications.

I also am very strongly in opposition to the President's statement that developing nations do not have a right to development. This is an issue of the trial, or, the background of the trial, in the sense that the great conflict which I've had with the government, and with sections of the intelligence community over the recent years, has been my commitment to the *right* of developing nations for economic development, and the moral obligation of the United States, not necessarily to fund their development,

but not to place obstacles in the way of their right to economic development. So, I'm in strong disagreement with the President on that matter, as he and I have been in disagreement on that since 1982, on the Mexico debt crisis case, where this difference between us came up.

I can say, and I think it's probably enough for me to say on this area, that from January of 1982 through the middle of April 1983, I was conducting a back-channel discussion with high-level representatives of the Soviet government on the question of the Soviets' willingness to accept a new strategic arrangement with the United States, which included what later became called the Strategic Defense Initiative. I proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the included strategic package to the Reagan administration; forces inside the Reagan administration accepted my proposal at that time, and what the President said in the concluding part of his address on March 23, 1983, was exactly what I had proposed.

There are some people inside the government, who at that time and since, have been very strongly opposed to me on that issue, and other issues; and, when in April and May of 1983, I was approached by the government, and asked, would I support the Contra operation, I said, "By no means." I said, "What are you going to do, declare war on the Jesuit order? This is a crazy, insane operation." At that point, some people who had been not unfriendly to me inside the intelligence community started the process, with the aid of some of my long-standing social-democratic enemies, inside the intelligence community, which led to this trial.

I think that's enough for me to say in this public statement.

Q: The contacts—the back-channel contacts—did you initiate those, were you asked to initiate those?

LaRouche: No, we were approached. Some friends of mine were approached by Soviet representatives, and we reported that to our contacts in the intelligence community, in a routine manner. They proposed that I undertake a back-channel probe of the Soviets, to see what they were up to, and asked for suggestions on the conduct of the probe.

I did two things: I proposed the nature of the probe, and I selected the Soviet contacts, who I thought were the best for me to talk to.

Q: Were the contacts that you suggested KGB contacts?

LaRouche: Every Soviet official is either KGB or GRU, and some of them are both. But this, no, this involved Mr. Arbatov's area; this is the Soviet Academy, the U.S.A.-Canada Institute channel, but also other channels, other Soviet figures I talked to, in that course.

g. As part of the continuing METAL project, Frankhauser informed NCLC on February 5, 1984 that the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C. had shipped several copies of the videotape of LaRouche's recent televised campaign broadcast back to Moscow for review. Frankhauser reported on CIA evaluation of Soviet view of LaRouche in the aftermath of the President's March 23, 1983 Strategic Defense Initiative speech: "LaRouche is Reagan's public conscience to the world."

h. On May 15, 1986, Frankhauser reports that he had a long early-morning meeting with officials of the CIA station in Philadelphia, during which he was asked to communicate a proposal to NCLC. The gist of the proposal was that the NCLC act as a channel of communication to the Mexican government in soliciting the extradition to the United States of 7-8 persons known to have been involved in the kidnapping-assassination of Enrico Camarena, a Mexican national in the employ of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The assassination occurred in February 1985 and in the subsequent fifteen-month period, it was felt by the CIA that the Mexican government had not adequately pursued and prosecuted the authors of the killing, believed to be high-level drug traffickers with corrupt ties to the Mexican government. Frankhauser reported that the list of names had been submitted to the Mexican government by Ambassador John Gavin; however, back channels were felt to be urgently needed to convince the Mexican government to cooperate with the United States.

Upgrading CIA connection

38. Beginning in July 1982, in response to repeated requests, verbal and written, for upgrading of the Reading station, Frankhauser introduced Paul Goldstein and later Jeffrey Steinberg to a senior CIA official named "NAT" (later identified as "Nat Regnew," now known to be MONROE N. WENGER). Initial meeting occurred in a motel in Reading, Pa. in July 1982 with Goldstein and Frankhauser. Subsequent meetings involved Frankhauser, Wenger, Steinberg in Baltimore, New York City and other locations. At an ICLC conference in Riverdale, New York in late 1982, Wenger was briefly personally introduced to LaRouche. Wenger was involved in the CIA domestic division's handling of the MOVE incident in Philadelphia, and was later involved in the mining of Managua harbor that led to the passage of the Boland amendment. Many months prior to the Managua mining, Wenger had informed LaRouche that this effort was in the offing. Wenger was described by Frankhauser as a high-ranking CIA covert operations specialist, holding equivalent of GS-15 or GS-16 rank.

One later (approximately March 1984) feature of the

Wenger-directed "upgrading" was that F. Lee Fick, who had been earlier brought in as a full-time assistant to Frankhauser, was to assist in the reviewing of written material that was to now be regularly provided to the Reading team through Wenger and other CIA channels. This material was to be summarized and submitted to NCLC as background intelligence on a regular basis in the form of COMSTA-C.

Wenger was also involved in the CIA's ongoing program to penetrate agents into Libya for the purpose of gathering on-the-ground intelligence on Qaddafi. On February 14, 1984, Lee Fick informed Steinberg that "Nat" was preparing him to spend three months inside Libya as part of a CIA covert operations program. Fick stated that "Nat" was grooming him to be brought into the CIA as a full-time employee of the covert operations section and that he had been cultivating Libyan contacts for a long time in anticipation of this opportunity. Fick began providing Steinberg with handwritten reports on various aspects of the Libyan situation. These reports appeared to be drawn from documents provided by the Libyan government. Fick intimated on several occasions that he had developed contacts into the Libyan Peoples Bureau in London. This contact may have been established in autumn of 1982 when Fick and Frankhauser spent several months traveling in Western and Eastern Europe. Fick's anticipated summer 1984 Libya operation was, according to Fick, short-circuited when he developed a serious back problem that restricted his physical movements for weeks at a time.

During approximately summer 1984, Fick informed NCLC that "Dragonfire" newsletter was a CIA operation that he was publishing and distributing under the immediate supervision of "Nat." This newsletter circulated internationally.

39. Other CIA and/or national security classified operations involving LaRouche and NCLC-ICLC, did not necessarily directly involve Frankhauser and "E" channel directly. WILLIAM CASEY maintained other direct channels to LaRouche-NCLC which involved other specific national security projects. Among these that may be raised during the course of Boston litigation are:

a. Security screen against possible Jewish Defense League assassination attempt against LaRouche during December 1981 ICLC year-end conference at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City. Extensive physical security screen was in place throughout this event and intersected cooperation from New York Police Department Intelligence Division with known ties to CIA.

b. GUATUSA I, a joint U.S.-Guatemalan anti-narcoterrorist pilot program conducted during October 1985. Jeffrey Steinberg active participant in this effort, which was officially debriefed by CIA, Department of Defense, Department of State, Drug Enforcement Administration, Joint Special Operations Command,

Fort Bragg, N.C. and an official of the Vice President's National Narcotics Border Interdiction Service (NNBIS) who introduced himself as "WALTER SORENSEN."

c. Unnamed project to facilitate Algerian cooperation for U.S.-French joint effort against Qaddafi and Libya. Paul Goldstein played a direct role in facilitating this channel, which may have been under the personal supervision of William Casey. This channel involved travels in Western Europe (Brussels, Paris) and Algiers during 1985.

d. In 1981, NCLC established contact with COL. FRANK SALCEDO, a high ranking official of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), who was in charge of FEMA's counter-terrorism program. A series of meetings occurred, including a day-long intelligence briefing in approximately autumn 1981 at the New York City offices of *Executive Intelligence Review*. As well, Salcedo received from NCLC a series of proposals for the establishment, under FEMA, of a special governmental intelligence organization at the direct service of the President to cross check information and evaluations coming into the White House from the State Department, CIA, FBI and other channels.

e. Between 1981-1984, LaRouche-NCLC maintained a number of regular channels of policy and information input into the National Security Council. This information concerned, among other issues, the emerging Ibero-American debt crisis and a LaRouche proposal, "Operation Juarez," for solving that crisis without jeopardizing the American banking system; the Strategic Defense Initiative; ongoing U.S.-Soviet summit negotiations on a wide range of strategic issues; overall U.S. science and technology policy; and international terrorism. Among the NSC personnel who maintained these channels of contact were: RICHARD MORRIS, NORMAN BAILEY, RAYMOND POLLACK, MICHAEL DANIELS. At various points during 1982-1983, NSC director of security Richard Morris received written material from LaRouche and NCLC as part of the METAL project referenced above. Written reports and paraphrase transcripts of meetings with Soviet officials were provided to Morris as well as Frankhauser as per guidelines transmitted through Frankhauser from "E."

40. In late August 1986, DOMINICO LOMBINO, an Italian attorney residing in Brooklyn, New York, contacted Jeffrey Steinberg requesting the assistance of the Schiller Institute in securing the release of three of the American hostages in Beirut: Anderson, Jacobson and Sutherland. Lombino stated that through contacts in Switzerland, he had

been approached by a representative of the Iranian government and representatives of the Hezbollah, offering the release of the three Americans in return for non-lethal assistance in the form of food shipments to Lebanon and assistance getting the son of the Iranian official into the United States to attend a university. Lombino's source informed him that one motive for the approach was the fact that one of the hostages, Terry Anderson, was seriously ill and the Hezbollah did not wish to have him die while in their hands. Independent sources familiar with the hostage situation not only confirmed Anderson's illness, but emphasized strongly that only a very limited number of people were aware of that fact.

In the interest of pursuing this humanitarian initiative, Frankhauser was contacted and requested to pursue the opening through his CIA channels. According to subsequent reports, Frankhauser contacted a CIA official named ROGER WICK, who informed him that the entire hostage matter was being handled at the National Security Council. Frankhauser, using either his real name or the name "BILL CLAY," and Mark Bablin, using either his real name or the name "CHRIS WINTERS," initially contacted FAWN HALL, who referred them to COL. ROBERT EARLE, an active duty U.S. Army officer on loan to the NSC staff under LT. COL. OLIVER NORTH. In some capacity, a State Department official named CASEY was also brought into the inquiry. Through the NSC channel, Lombino's contact in Switzerland was interviewed in either France or Belgium by a Regional Security Officer from the U.S. Embassy in Paris. According to Lombino, his contact was treated rather harshly by the RSO and effectively told to get out of these negotiations because the hostage matter was being handled "through other channels." These remarks were made in the first week of September, more than two months before the Iran-Contra scandal broke publicly.

41. Upon information and belief of the defendants, the U.S. Attorney's office in Boston possesses, or has reviewed approximately 30 editions of COMSTA-C reports (averaging 20 pages each), authored by Frankhauser and F. Lee Fick. Several sentence-long excerpts from COMSTA-C reports of the December 1984 period have been introduced by the U.S. Attorney. Upon information and belief of defendants, the other sections and editions of COMSTA-C contain some classified information, and will be used by defendants in their defense.

Appendix to Proffer pursuant to the Classified Information Procedures Act, Section 5, Title 18, United States Code, Appendix III

Defendants have reason to believe that the individual whom Roy Frankhauser, Monroe N. Wenger and F. Lee Fick referred to as "THE SOURCE" and "E," is in fact E. HENRY KOCHE, the former Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Dietz network and would-be assassins

by Ira Liebowitz

Ongoing investigations of the spate of “blind terror” incidents targeting President Reagan, Pope John Paul II, the U.S. presidential candidates, and other public figures since August, have drawn attention to a network in the forensic psychiatric profession headed by Dr. Park Elliott Dietz of the University of Virginia’s Institute on Terrorism and the Law, and the American Academy of Forensic Medicine.

Since the case of assassin John Hinckley, in which Dietz was involved, concern has grown that law enforcement agencies charged with protecting public officials might be contaminated, and suspicion has fallen on the sociologists, psychiatrists, and other “ologists” who function in “behavior sciences” adjuncts to the agencies.

Dietz is in such an FBI Behavioral Sciences task force for “threat evaluation” at Quantico, Va. He appears to be an “intake officer” for a network of state forensic psychiatric specialists on “threats to public officials” in cases like that of Ohio mental patient Dwain Wallace, who was shot trying to run Pentagon security Aug. 5. Experts believe that incident targeted Defense Secretary Weinberger. Other incidents (detailed in previous *EIR* issues) have involved individuals under psychiatric or related “counseling.”

Dietz was the prosecution’s chief psychiatric witness in the trial of “Manchurian candidate” Hinckley, and is believed to bear great responsibility for the cover-up ruling that he was a “lone assassin” suffering from naturally occurring insanity. This took Hinckley’s psychiatrists, John Hopper and Edmund Casper, off the hook. Off the hook as well was Dr. John M. MacDonald, Colorado’s top forensic specialist on “evaluating threats to public figures,” who was in a position to possibly have selected Hinckley as a candidate for conditioning. MacDonald is linked to a spin-off network of the London Tavistock psychiatric institute, the A.K. Rice Institute, with which Dr. Morris Parloff of the National Institute of Mental Health is associated.

It is reported that Dietz produced a 700-page unpublished manuscript on Hinckley—as part of the suspected damage-control effort—that is the textbook for handling such cases to this day. Dietz associates Phillip J. Resnick and Howard Sokolov in Ohio, Ames Robey of New Hampshire and Maine, Henry Weinberg and Richard Rosner of New York, and others hold posts equivalent to MacDonald’s.

Following the national spectacle of the Hinckley trial where wildly contradictory (and sometimes double talking) paid-for psychiatric testimony was delivered, opinion polls found that 40% of the public has no confidence, and 20% only slight confidence in psychiatrists’ testimony. A Canadian survey found psychiatrists are rated by the public to be high in honesty and ethical standards only 28% of the time.

Law enforcement agencies that would like to protect intended victims from “new Hinckleys” are still bitter at their inability to penetrate the screen of “doctor-patient confidentiality” that keeps psychiatric records inaccessible. Dietz’s network is the broker.

A precedent-setting lawsuit in Colorado federal court in 1982 by the Secret Service and police officers shot by Hinckley, failed to gain access to psychiatric records. And since 1981, Dietz’s colleague Dr. Irwin Perr of New Jersey, and others have succeeded in opposing federal legislation to open the records to law enforcement.

Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has called for the immediate suspension of psychiatric and medical licenses, pending full investigation, of any professionals who fail to report to law enforcement agencies threats to public officials by their patients, or whose patients threaten or commit violence against public officials or others.

Fair-haired boy

Although widely published, the 40-year-old Dietz has almost no clinical experience, odd for one so powerful in his profession. He graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1975, completed psychiatric residency under Dr. Robert Sadoff of the University of Pennsylvania in 1977, and served as chief forensic psychiatrist at Massachusetts MacLean Hospital for chronic alcoholism from 1978 to 1980. At that time, MacLean ran staffing for Bridgewater Hospital in Belton, the controversial forensic hospital that performs evaluations of most of the area’s criminal suspects. Teaching at Harvard University, he was also on staff at the Harvard Program on Psychiatry and the Law, currently headed by Dr. Thomas Gutheil, prior to the Hinckley case.

Dietz is well connected in the intelligence community as a collaborator of a legal specialist, Dr. John Norton Moore at the University of Virginia. Moore is a top consultant to the Intelligence Oversight Board, established by presidential Executive Orders 12333 and 12334 on domestic intelligence activity, orders which were signed in part in response to the Hinckley shooting.

Moore was named during the recent congressional hearings on “Iran-Contra” operations as having advised Ollie North’s operatives that the Iran-Contra operation was legal. In other words, Moore is smack in the middle of the bitter “neo-conservative” intelligence faction that was cleaned out of the National Security Council as a result of the scandal, and which now faces criminal investigations by Lawrence Walsh’s Irangate office.

Book Review

The undead of music

by David Goldman

Nothing But the Best: The Struggle for Perfection at the Juilliard School

by Judith Kogan

Random House, New York, 1987

239 pages, clothbound, \$18.95.

Amid the existential blur of this incoherent, blathering memoir of the Juilliard School, the reader obtains crucial evidence, showing why great music has ceased to exist. It is worse than if music had died; it is undead, imprisoned in the tortured minds and fingers of the youthful victims of the chief temple of the international music mafia. Nothing in Ms. Kogan's bathetic drivel justifies mention of the book itself in these pages, but its appearance refreshes our outrage at the destruction of our musical heritage.

First, the ultimate horror story: A composition teacher instructed a student to produce an orchestral work. The student "decided to sketch a huge phallus. He sketched it in soft but thick lead. It took up the whole page. . . . [He] filled in notes along the inside, all over the place . . . then he erased the phallus outline. Along the left margin, one per staff, he wrote the name of every instrument he could think of. . . ."

He then "brought the piece to his lesson and placed it on the piano ledge. . . . The teacher scanned it. 'This looks excellent,' he said. 'This is the first time you've brought me a really fine piece of music.' "

Problem was, the teacher kept pressing the student to finish the promising work; the student, of course, ignored the instruction. The "teacher eventually got angry . . . and went to the administration to try to get him thrown out of school."

Everyone acquainted with the horrors that pass for modern composition knows a similar anecdote; a much milder version of the same story, at a much less prestigious institution, persuaded this reviewer to run screaming out of composition studies. This one ranks as the worst in the repertoire, and it occurred at what passes for the world's top-ranked music school.

Author Judith Kogan intended this anecdote as a shocker. But the daily fare of Juilliard students, by Kogan's account, explains much more about the disaster that is contemporary music.

Brainwashing by gramophone

Juilliard students are taught to produce note-perfect imitations of the recordings which the music mafia deems acceptable. Success revolves around performances of solo-instrument concertos with the Juilliard orchestra; soloists are chosen by competition, and winning competitions determines future career prospects. To win a competition, Kogan gossips along, a student first determines what available recording represents acceptable opinion on the subject, from the standpoint of the competition judges. The student, after debating the merits of various recordings in the Juilliard cafeteria, walks across the street to purchase said authoritative recording, and listens to it dozens of times.

Once he or she has been brainwashed sufficiently, the student enters a practice room for roughly six months, working eight hours a day or more, to produce a perfect imitation of the recording. Who does this best, wins, provided that he has the right political support from contending factions of faculty members among the judges.

A Juilliard survivor reports that one leading violin teacher would tell students who had learned a piece, "Now, Sugar, go to the library, and take out the Perlman recording, the Zuckerman recording, and the Stern recording, and measure their tempos. Then find your 'own' tempo somewhere in that range."

No wonder none of these tortured, undead souls can play music! The performer's job, as the great violinist Norbert Brainin emphasizes, consists of confronting the composer's own performance instructions, through the original text of his composition, and learning to translate the composer's indications into a poetic representation of his musical ideas. One of the most frequent complaints European musicians make against their American colleagues, is that they play either with metronomic dullness, or romantic bathos. The

True classical *rubato*, in which the beat shifts imperceptibly to accentuate the phrase, without undermining the underlying tempo, is almost unknown to American musicians; I cannot think of one who has mastered it.

Mere imitation of a recorded performance propitiates the arbitrary opinions of the powers who determine who shall have a career, and who not—in the case of the violinists, the “Kosher Nostra” over which Isaac Stern presides.

Much worse, however, is the mental damage suffered by musicians who learn from recordings. The great guitarist Andres Segovia told a newspaper interviewer not long before his recent death, of his contempt for the present generation of conductors: “Their academy has been the mirror and the gramophone,” Segovia sniffed. That is precisely how Kogan describes the preparation of Juilliard conductors: “Despite the long hours spent standing before the stereo conducting Herbert von Karajan and the Vienna Philharmonic, the conductor is largely helpless without an assembly of live bodies.” That is what produces such trolley-car conductors as James Levine (the Metropolitan Opera), Dennis Russell Davies (the Bonn Tonhalle), or Leonard Slatkin (the St. Louis Symphony).

True musical memory absorbs the underlying geometry of musical ideas, at least at some level of the musician’s consciousness. Phonographic memory merely fixes the surface events of a musical composition. Only a generation ago, a serious student would be expelled without recourse or remorse from any serious institution, were it proven he had listened to a recording of a work he was studying. Young musicians were isolated for summer work in establishments where means of electronic musical reproduction were prohibited, and for good reason: The damage done to a musician in the formative years, through dependence upon recording, is probably irreversible.

The undead of Juilliard do not fight through to the composer’s ideas, by means of the unretouched score. They kiss the foul end of what is politely known as “performance tradition.” Here is how Ms. Kogan reports the Juilliard Orchestra’s preparations to play the Strauss work, “Thus Spake Zarathustra,” under a famous guest conductor:

“In the cafeteria, the players debated the merits of the Ormandy-Philadelphia Orchestra and the von Karajan-Vienna Philharmonic recordings of Zarathustra, wagering guesses as to which would be closer to the Skrowaczewski interpretation. The concert master, with Zarathustra solos that soar up the fingerboard and above the orchestra, put his money on Ormandy-Philadelphia. He listened to the recording enough to learn the piece, but not so much that Ormandy’s ideas would harden in his mind. . . . The trumpeter had been practicing like a madman ever since he found out the part would be his. He bought the score to follow as he listened to his Solti-Chicago Symphony recording, to see how his part fit into the whole. . . . [At the first rehearsal] it was clear that the players had listened to recordings of the piece. Most of them had never played Zarathustra, but they knew of things,

Books Received

The Master Terrorist: The True Story of Abu-Nidal, by Yossi Melman. New York: Avon Publishers, 1986. \$3.95 paperback, 277 pages.

Sarum: The Novel of England, by Edward Rutherford. New York: Crown Publishers, 1987. \$19.95 hardcover, 897 pages.

War Games: The Secret World of Creators, Players and Policy Makers Rehearsing World War III Today, by Thomas B. Allen. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. \$19.95 hardcover.

Fearful Majesty: The Life and Reign of Ivan the Terrible, by Benson Bobrick. New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1987. \$22.95 hardcover, 398 pages.

American Espionage and the Soviet Target, by Jeffrey Richelson. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc. \$18.95 hardcover, 383 pages.

Nuclear Crisis Management: A Dangerous Illusion, by Richard Ned Lebow. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1987. \$24.95 hardcover, 226 pages.

Containing the Soviet Union, edited by Terry L. Deibel and John Lewis Gaddis. Washington, D.C. et al. Pergamon-Brassey’s International Defense Publishers, Inc. (a member of the Pergamon Group), 1987. 251 pages.

Managing Nuclear Operations, edited by Ashton B. Carter, John D. Steinbrunner, and Charles A. Zraket. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1987. \$39.95 hardcover, \$18.95 paperback, 751 pages.

like changes of tempo, not marked in the music.”

Never mind that “Zarathustra” is one of the ugliest works of a Richard Strauss, whose music the great Wilhelm Furtwängler described as “Wagner puffed up with hot air,” or that von Karajan and Ormandy are the two postwar conductors best suited to conduct Sousa marches. The musicians prepared for the work by brainwashing themselves according to accepted “performance tradition,” making no effort to grasp the composer’s intent.

There is reason to suspect that the situation is even worse than Kogan presents it to be. She recounts, for example, one anecdote of an incompetent conductor forced off the podium by a rebellious student orchestra. The student protest, she claims, persuaded the college’s president to promise never to engage the conductor again. In fact, according to a leader of

the rebellion, the conductor returned repeatedly, despite his obvious incompetence.

Can music be saved?

The myth about music schools is that they suffer from too intense competition. The best musicians deride this; Norbert Brainin told an interviewer last year that the biggest problem of present-day conservatories is that standards have fallen. We require a much bigger musical public, accustomed to demanding live music.

Czechoslovakia, with a population of 16 million, employs 24 professional symphony orchestras, 12 professional opera companies, and 30 standing chamber-music groups; by rough calculation, the average Czech attends a classical concert once every 10 days or so! That is the solution to the problem of narrowed career opportunities for musicians.

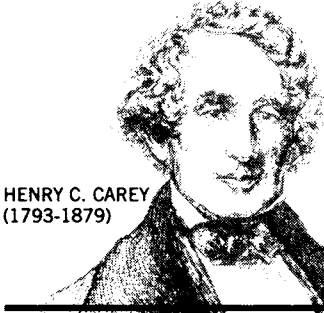
But more fundamentally, the task of music schools should be to teach music, not the slavish imitation of the music mafia's accepted recording stars. There is no better preparation for any field of endeavor, than to come to grips with the mind of a great composer. Without the required technique and musical attention span, that is next to impossible; high standards and "pressure" are indispensable to the training of competent musicians. Juilliard victims are denied this; they emerge from their torture, if successful, into membership in the undead of the recorded media, and if failed, haunted by

the electronic ghosts of their training.

Of course, some excellent musicians continue to work at Juilliard; an example is the new director of the school's accompaniment program, pianist Margo Garrett, whose own education took direction from the late Paul Ulanowsky, one of the finest accompanists of the war years and following. But such musicians survive there by accident, and despite the system.

A circumstance which gives the music mafia such control over young musicians' lives, is the absence of middle-level conservatories, especially in the United States. Apart from the stellar cluster, e.g., Juilliard, Curtis, Eastman, and Bloomington, the music student can only choose second-rate local institutions; indeed, failure to qualify for one of the top-ranked conservatories virtually blackballs a student from the music profession.

The Italian pianist Carlo Levi-Minzi has proposed a simple solution: Introduce the best training in instrumental technique at the elementary and secondary-school level. Musical technique is a science, Levi-Minzi insists, and virtually any student willing to put in a fraction of the time that most teenagers spend watching television, can master an instrument well enough to play the core classical repertoire. Create a nation seeded with such a quality of musical amateurs, he argues, and they will demand not merely external polish, but real thinking, from the professionals on the concert stage.



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Health genocidalist: AIDS 'like smoking'

The World Health Organization's incoming director of communications for its special AIDS program spoke to a luncheon of the Society for International Development Sept. 23 and outlined a monstrous WHO "education" policy that will insure, if implemented, the extermination of the entire population of Africa and very possibly the human race.

Dr. Anthony Meyer, who worked at the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) for 10 years, conceded that as much as 30% of the population in some regions of Africa has been infected with the deadly AIDS virus, and that in Uganda, 20% of the pregnant women are infected.

He said that, according to WHO estimates, 5-10 million people, worldwide, are exposed to the AIDS virus. In reality, that is about the number of persons exposed to the virus in the United States alone.

Nonetheless, Meyer noted the staggering economic effect of AIDS. He said that a study of the first 10,000 reported cases of AIDS in three U.S. cities—New York, San Francisco, and Philadelphia—showed this. These cases alone required 1.6 million days in the hospital, \$1.4 billion in health care costs, and \$1.8 billion in lost work.

Yet these figures will be dwarfed by the over 1.2 million cases of full-blown AIDS expected by WHO worldwide by 1991 (again, that will more closely approximate the number for the United States alone, much less

the rest of the world).

Thus, he said, AIDS has "all the economic, social, political, and cultural features of what we can truly call a plague."

Having established these grim parameters, Meyers then said some things that I could hardly believe I was hearing. They were especially ominous because they represented the policy of the WHO, the dominant world health authority to 123 participating nations.

First of all, he said, "We can't stop AIDS, we have to 'transcend' AIDS." He used World War II as an example. Once the war was under way, there was no way to avoid millions of deaths, he reasoned. The only thing you could do was try to ensure that the world eventually would survive the war. How does that translate into an AIDS policy today? Don't fixate on saving those already infected, but work on preventing the spread of the disease.

This policy has two components. The first implies the need to make "tough choices" concerning those already infected, in order to avoid allowing the world's health delivery system to be overtaxed by the disease. The only solution to this is to withhold care; namely, to substitute euthanasia in one form or another.

The second involves preventing the virus's spread. For this, Meyer said, the WHO has an "education" program that ranges from explicit, sexually-suggestive advertisements advocating the use of condoms to other materials aimed at, he said, "altering individual behavior" as the primary mode of stopping transmission.

He said a "good analogy" is the campaign to stop smoking, since the kind of behavior that spreads AIDS, he said, tends to be "habitual" behavior, like smoking. Therefore, he said, it is not behavior that will change overnight. But over time, as with

smoking, there can be demonstrable results.

His analogy to the anti-smoking campaign was a frightening one. Despite progress, the effort against smoking has hardly been a giant success. But there is an even worse assumption in the analogy which is a clue to the genocidal implications of the WHO approach to AIDS. That lies in WHO's insistence that personal behavior modification can prevent the spread of his deadly pandemic.

At the conclusion of the presentation, this reporter asked Meyer what if, in fact, this was not the case. What if environmental factors, like insect transmission, were found to spread the virus, such that no "self-help" approach to altering personal habits could prevent its spread?

Knowing he would parrot the WHO line (against solid scientific evidence to the contrary) that there is "no evidence" of AIDS spread by insect transmission, I asked, "What if the virus mutated into a more virulent form, such that it could be transmitted casually? After all, it is known the virus mutates five times faster than the influenza virus."

I continued, "How does your approach take into account one of the first known cases of an official government quarantine policy on AIDS; namely, that taken by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to prohibit any AIDS victim from inspecting the nation's meat and poultry? The justification was that an AIDS victim, with a nonfunctional immune system, is easy prey to contract any number of deadly, contagious diseases that then can be spread to everyone."

Dr. Meyer's answer was disjointed and incoherent. He and WHO were exposed as deadly frauds peddling a worthless "self-help" ideology to a world facing a crisis threatening its very survival.

The assassination of Paula Cooper: Can this be law?

by Cesare La Farina

Dr. Cesare La Farina, honorary associate chairman of Italy's Corte di Cassazione (Supreme Court), has sent us the communication which we reproduce here, on the ignominious case of the condemnation to death of Paula Cooper in the state of Indiana. We believe it extremely important that there be an international expression of concern regarding certain inhuman manifestations in the U.S. judicial apparatus, actions of a type well known to readers who have followed the political persecution to which Lyndon LaRouche has been subjected. The commentary is similar to an article by the same author already published in Il Giornale d'Italia.

By a group of friends, all men of law, I have been invited to join my modest voice to the chorus which is being raised around the world, so that the death penalty inflicted on Paula Cooper may not be executed; that is, upon that wretched North American black girl, the author, it is true, of an atrocious crime, but still an adolescent, almost a child (15 years of age!) at the time she carried out that misdeed.

And so I am writing, but not without an unpleasant sensation of perplexity and doubt. Men of law are not insensitive to emotional tugs, but, also and above all, for men of law, Spinoza's solemn admonition should hold true, according to which before "*flere, indignari, detestari,*" it would be necessary, first and foremost, to "*intelligere.*" And we are not capable of "*intelligere*" in this case. We would have to have more than an approximate knowledge of United States criminal codes, which has not been supplied to us in the least by the very imprecise reports given by the mass media. What use would that be? Above all to dispel the suspicion, arbitrary though it is, that the legal wickedness of that case might be due to sadism and ill will on the part of the judges or jury. And further—ininitely more important—to ascertain whether there is any substance to certain shadows of profound incivility and juridical inhumanity which came across to us from that case.

To proceed to the denunciation of the most frightening of these shadows, it appears that the Indiana state penal code provides for the death penalty for adolescents and even children. To introduce a personal recollection, I shall say that when, scarcely out of my boyhood, I entered the magistracy, I perhaps was not fully aware of the fact that I was engaged in serving a code which, among its penal sanctions, provided at that time for the death penalty (it was abolished in 1944).

My moral discomfort was considerable when, as Assistant King's Prosecutor and Prosecuting Attorney, it fell upon me to prosecute very serious cases, in which the prospective outcome was the death penalty. I deem it good fortune, even my personal fortune, that none of the cases I tried had that macabre outcome.

However, I would have refused to serve under a code that provided for condemnation to death of an adolescent or even a child. But such a possibility was excluded *a priori, per tabulas*, it was out of the question. And whoever, out of factious ignorance, might be convinced of the contrary, is invited to read Articles 97, 98, and 65. n.I of the Rocco Code, in the original text.

To resume the thread of our discussion, while not being so naive as to postulate that all the penal codes of all the States in the world should be substantially identical, we are perhaps naive enough to suppose that no country in the civilized world would base its own ordinances on principles of incivility and inhumanity. So then, we would have to *check*. Leaving aside the quips about men of law and especially Italian judges knowing the laws in force in every State on earth, we would have wanted to have before our own eyes those penal laws of the state of Indiana, in an official text, or at least a reliable one, or in a trustworthy translation.

We won't dwell on the pitiful outcome of our grotesque and perhaps clumsy attempts at documentation. And therefore, we remain in the anguish of presuming correct, the report that in those variegated, and diverse legislations of those states (with a small "s"), one acquires the capability of distinguishing right and wrong, and therefore, also the capacity to be tried in a criminal court, *including the capacity to undergo the death penalty*, at an incredibly early age (in Indiana at 10 years!); let us recall that, for us, a minor under 14 years is, by definition, incapable of distinguishing right and wrong (see Art. 97 already cited). We also cannot grasp why, in those regions, the law does not provide for an intermediate span of age (which in our country is between 14 and 18 years; see the cited Art. 98), in which the capacity to be a subject of penal law is subordinated to the determination, on a case-by-case basis, of "the age of understanding," (the splendid, pregnant expression of the Zanardelli Code). All the less, do I find it logical that, even when the age of understanding has been ascertained, the fact of being a minor in the intermediate age group cannot, or rather, *must* not lead

to inflicting less serious sanctions (see Art. 98), especially when the general provision for that category of crime is the "trifle" which is the death penalty.

We hope, moreover, that we misunderstood the report according to which, in that region, there exists the incredible law that the minor is, indeed, to be condemned to death, but the penalty will be carried out only after he has reached majority; this would be, together with the fact that the sentence is not yet beyond appeal, one of the reasons why Cooper has not yet been executed. This is the expression of "exquisite juridical sensitivity," by which the adolescent, is in the meantime, raised, instructed, and educated in the state prisons, for the upcoming inexorable death which he, however, would not yet be capable of undergoing, we would say, of *savoring* fully his error in all of its totality. We remember vaguely the existence of such a law in some country on Earth; but perhaps we erred in believing that such a measure, which seems written in blood by Moloch's priests, could have been invented only by some isolated developing-sector State, or rather, to be blunter about it, by a collection of savages, who in their persistent tribal mentality, have poorly assimilated the ordering of civilized States.

We must again humbly state that we don't understand—whatever may be its constitutional basis—the alien logic of a great State (of federal but not unitary structure) in which the absolutely primary function of penal legislation, (at least to our mind, even more primary than external defense), especially in certain of its fundamental postulates (establishing the age for being tried under penal law, and, above all, the provision or non-provision of the death penalty, for the same crime), is, but for exceptional cases, decentralized and left up to the single federal states. Thus, there would be no Cooper case, if that wretched girl, while still an American citizen, had committed her misdeed in a nearby state, perhaps just a few kilometers away, in which there is no death penalty. Amazement, also, that the exclusive power of pardon devolves upon the governors of the single states, even though it is a manifestation of supreme sovereignty, the last residue of justice, which is "reserved" and properly belonging to the Supreme Heads of a nation.

Finally, we cite, textually, from the mass media, the following news item: "The state legislature of Indiana has just passed a law which raises the age limit for application of capital punishment from 10 to 16 years." Now, if the news is true, i.e., that there is already enacted in Indiana a law by which a defendant who was under 16 years old at the time of committing the crime could not be *sentenced* to the death penalty, then in our view, the Cooper case should be or could be understood as already closed and filed way. In fact, it is the legacy of a thousand-year-old juridical civilization, in the case of penal laws that succeed one another in time, that if the later law is more favorable to the criminal than the law of the time in which the crime was committed (Art. 2.3 of the Penal Code), then one applies the version whose measures are more favorable to the criminal (except where an irrevoc-

able sentence had been pronounced; and, to be sure, we don't know if the Cooper sentence would be described that way).

In any case, the new legislative situation would solicit, as clear as day, the ethical necessity for an act of clemency. But do these principles—which are so obvious to us—have legal currency in that New World?

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National News

Conservatives want to drop ABM Treaty

Senate conservatives are planning to submit legislation calling on President Reagan to withdraw from the 1972 ABM Treaty if he finds the pact has jeopardized national security, the *Washington Times* reported Sept. 22.

The conservative senators thus intend to supersede the Nunn-Levin amendment to the defense authorization bill for FY88, which would force the administration to abide by the so-called "narrow" interpretation of the treaty.

A draft of the conservatives' amendment states, "It is the sense of the Senate that the Soviet strategic and defensive build-ups have placed the supreme interests of the United States in jeopardy. And the Senate requests that the President report to the Senate on an urgent basis whether the United States should withdraw."

Couples to be tested for AIDS in Illinois

Illinois Gov. James Thompson signed legislation Sept. 21 mandating AIDS testing for couples seeking marriage licenses, court-ordered quarantine of AIDS victims who are deemed to pose a risk to society, and voluntary tracing of an AIDS victim's sexual partners.

The legislation also provides for mandatory testing of people convicted of sex or drug crimes and strict confidentiality of AIDS test results in most circumstances.

Thompson vetoed a bill that would have required AIDS-infected health care workers to notify employers they carry the disease, saying: "It seems to me if we start down that road, next year it will be all food-care workers, and then it would be all office workers that handle papers that somebody else handles." He also vetoed bills requiring mandatory contact tracing and testing of inmates in state prisons.

State Rep. Penny Pullen (a member of President Reagan's AIDS task force), said she would fight for mandatory testing of prison inmates and would attempt to strengthen the other measures. A liberal state senator predicted that Pullen's "extreme" measures would not find much support.

In March 1986, two "LaRouche Democrats" won victories in statewide-office primaries, in part on the basis of a high-profile campaign for public health measures against AIDS, stressing the "economic co-factors" that contribute to the disease's spread.

New revelations in 'Irangate' coming

A new round of stories on Irangate will hit several press outlets by early October, a press source has told *EIR*. The release soon of a new book on the Iran-Contra affair by Watergate journalist Bob Woodward will be followed by the new press revelations, the source stated.

The source also pointed to the beginning of the trial of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates in Boston, in which the defense will be raising basically the same issue: illegal domestic and foreign operations by government agencies.

One such revelation, first appearing in *EIR*, on the fraudulent use of "national security investigations" to harass opponents of the Contra policy, has already made it into the press. The case of Jack Terrell was the subject of a *Washington Post* article Sept. 22.

Terrell, a former Contra mercenary turned anti-Contra activist, was subjected to an FBI-NSC investigation which claimed he had threatened the life of the President. Justifying the action, an FBI official told the *Post* that the operation was necessary because of a "very real, legitimate threat," and had "absolutely nothing to do" with Terrell's opposition to the Contras.

The investigation was triggered by FBI Deputy Director Oliver "Buck" Revell, who induced Oliver North to draft a memo establishing the investigation-harassment of Terrell.

Responding to the FBI claims against him, Terrell reported, "What leaps out from the memo . . . is that you've got Project Democracy functioning as a domestic surveillance operation." Project Democracy is the covert arm of the National Endowment for Democracy, created and funded by Congress and the State Department in 1982, ostensibly to promote democracy abroad.

Hakim loses appeal to Swiss authorities

The investigation of the Iran-Contra affair by Independent Counsel Lawrence Walsh received another boost with the report that key Irangate figure Albert Hakim, one of the financial bagmen in Lt. Col. Oliver North's operations, has now lost his appeal to prevent the Swiss government from handing over crucial Iran-Contra documents to Walsh's office.

A source in Berne reports that, as a result of the Swiss authorities' rejection of Hakim's appeal, 8,000 pages of documents will be flown over to the United States, to be pored over by Walsh's investigative team.

In mid-September, Walsh's office had received a shipment of about 3,000 pages of documents from Swiss financial institutions used by Hakim for Iran-Contra funds diversion, but Hakim's appeal had blocked further Swiss cooperation until now.

First Lady reacts to charges of 'meddling'

Nancy Reagan has reacted strongly to charges that she is meddling in presidential affairs and unduly influencing her husband, President Reagan, on such vital strategic matters as arms control.

Both domestic and foreign press hostile to the recent INF "agreement in principle" between the White House and the Kremlin, placed part of the blame for it on Nancy Reagan's influence. Media have charged that

she is "whispering in his ear" about his "place in history," to get the President to make large concessions to the Russians in return for a summit.

In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report*, Nancy has now explained her meddling in presidential affairs by asking, "That's what a wife is for, isn't it?"

She also acknowledged having a large say in staffing decisions, who has access to the President, which advisers he listens to, and so forth.

"I have not been pushing for arms control or a summit or whatever," Mrs. Reagan added. "I have never, ever used—nor has the President—the expression that I'm concerned about his place in history."

Mondale's KGB controller to speak at Harvard

The man who led a Russian delegation to Minneapolis for a May 1983 conference that created Walter Mondale's 1984 campaign platform will be at Harvard in mid-October for a series of meetings with what the Russians call détente-minded "useful fools."

The KGB's Fyodor Burlatskii, a close associate of the late KGB chief and party secretary Yuri Andropov, will head a Russian delegation that is to include Sergei Mikoyan, the head of Moscow's Latin America Institute. Burlatskii is a writer for the KGB's unofficial journal, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

Burlatskii, Mikoyan, and others will be at Harvard Oct. 11-13, for both private and public meetings. The event is a commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, sponsored by the Harvard Center for Science and International Affairs.

The Russians' American interlocutors will be a cross-section of U.S. security officials serving at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis—the advisers who caused President Kennedy to "blink" in the face of the Russian provocation. Among these will be McGeorge Bundy, the head of the National Security Council under Kennedy, and his Defense Secretary, Robert McNamara.

In May 1983, Burlatskii, joined by Soviet military intelligence (GRU) Gen. Mikhail Milshtein and others, attended a Minneapolis "peace conference" co-sponsored by Soviet agencies and the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies. Virtually every important figure in the "Mondale machine" was present, to hear Russians and Americans rail against the Strategic Defense Initiative, setting the tone for Mondale's presidential campaign.

Pols fear N.H. victory for LaRouche

New Hampshire's Democratic Party machine politicians and others of their ilk are terrified that the state's presidential primary on Feb. 16, 1988 will result in victory for Lyndon LaRouche, according to New Hampshire newspapers. Some are even saying that, should this happen, the election would have to be invalidated!

The *Manchester Union Leader* on Sept. 22 ran an editorial by Jim Finnegan, with a headline in red letters: "Victory for LaRouche?" It reports the fear of "local election officials," and Secretary of State William Gardner, that supporters of LaRouche may win many local election posts.

"Top election official Gardner shares the concern expressed recently by election officials of Nashua, Manchester and Keene," Finnegan writes, "that the LaRouchite strategy could vitiate the election results."

Foster's Daily Democrat of Rochester on Sept. 23 quoted city clerk Gail Varney, concerning the rush of last-minute filing by candidates for local election posts in that city. "I've been here since 1980 and I have never seen anything like this," she said. The article also quoted one of the candidates, who said she filed because "I want to see Lyndon LaRouche President. . . . This stuff in the media with everybody so afraid that LaRouche is trying to take over is ridiculous. I would not do anything to affect the city adversely. The fear is ridiculous. . . . The LaRouche idea is to get people involved in local government, that's all."

Briefly

● **ADM. WILLIAM CROWE** was reappointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by President Reagan Sept. 18. The Senate is expected to confirm the two-year term.

● **SEN. BILL BRADLEY** experienced a moment of revelation while standing on the bank of Siberia's Lake Baikal next to one of the greatest devotees of the blood and soil of Mother Russia, according to Moscow's *Pravda*. In a Sept. 4 account of the Soviet-American people-to-people meeting in Chautauqua, New York, V. Sukhoi reported that Bradley "talked about his trip to Baikal, how he stood at the lake with Soviet writer Valentin Rasputin and listened to 'the heartbeat of our time.'"

● **'GEORGE BUSH** could be the Ed Muskie of 1988," stated a demoralized insider of the Bush campaign in New Hampshire. The campaign is in total disarray there. The Vice President is running third in secret polls in Iowa, behind both Robert Dole and Pat Robertson. Disgruntled campaign strategists are pointing the finger at libertarian Lee Atwater, Bush's national campaign director.

● **CLAIBORNE PELL**, Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, has asked the White House to produce the full negotiating record for 20 pending treaties, ranging from arms control to maritime issues. But his target, he said, is "to make clear the consequence of the administration's unilateral effort to reinterpret the ABM Treaty." Pell opposes the Strategic Defense Initiative.

● **BALTIMORE** city hospitals are now delivering more than 100 AIDS-infected babies a year, according to a specialist in the disease, Dr. John Johnston. He has treated 25 of the estimated 35-40 children in the city with full-blown AIDS. He called on the city to gear up its health care system to treat pediatric AIDS patients and identify mothers who carry the virus.

Where is Gorbachov?

Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov has not been seen in public since Aug. 7, 1987, fifty days as of this writing. The Soviet foreign ministry obligingly informed us that a) he is on his usual vacation in the Crimea—presumably somewhere near Yalta?—which “for Politburo members is 30 days,” and b) he suffered a minor cold.

Even though the record-holder of the lengthiest “minor cold” is not Gorbachov, but the late lamented Yuri Andropov, still, eyebrows are raised when a senior Soviet diplomat, such as Pyadyshev, fails to see the difference between 30 days and 50 days (after all, we are not counting disputed ICBMs; we are counting the number of days a vacationing Politburo member needs to nurse a “minor cold.” Is it too early to begin speculating about what may have happened to Mikhail Gorbachov?

No, not really. After all, President Reagan committed himself to holding a summit with this man, sometime this November. Now, this is very important. You see, President Reagan, many years ago, had committed himself to holding a summit with the late lamented Leonid Brezhnev. But Brezhnev suffered a “minor cold” and cheated President Reagan of the much desired summit. Then came Yuri Andropov, with whom President Reagan might have wished to hold a summit, but Andropov suffered an unfortunate “minor cold,” to which he eventually succumbed, thus depriving President Reagan of the pleasure of having a summit; subsequently, a new big boss of the Kremlin came along, Konstantin Chernenko, with whom President Reagan desired to have a summit. But, the late, lamented Konstantin Chernenko, contracted a “minor cold,” nursed it for awhile, became both late and lamented, and, thus, also deprived President Reagan of the great pleasure of having a summit with him.

Now, dear reader, you will recall that what transpired last year, Oct. 12, 1986, at Reykjavik, Iceland, the meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachov, was not a summit. It was officially called first a “pre-summit,” and later, a “non-summit summit.”

There are certain medical authorities who insist that the only reason that Mikhail Gorbachov did not contract a “minor cold” during 1986, was that President Reagan did not experience the great desire to hold an actual summit with him. The President had only desired a “pre-summit,” or, at best, a “non-summit summit.” Had the President desired a full-scale summit during 1986, it would have been more than statistically likely, according to these medical authorities, who wish to remain anonymous, that Gorbachov would have contracted a “minor cold” last year.

Of course, we shall never know for sure, especially since medical education has so drastically deteriorated in our days. However, one is inclined to suspect that these anonymous medical authorities know something that laymen like you and I do not know. After all, it is an indisputable fact that, during 1987, President Reagan, beyond any reasonable doubt, became possessed by the desire to have an actual, honest-to-goodness summit with Mikhail Gorbachov. Not a “pre-summit” or a “non-summit summit” as in Reykjavik, but a real summit, like the ones he would have had with Leonid Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov, and Konstantin Chernenko, had not these gentlemen contracted a “minor cold,” and had they not gone on some Politburo-approved vacation to nurse it.

And just as President Reagan was seized by this desire for a summit, there came the Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, Mr. Pyadyshev, to announce that Mikhail Gorbachov is indeed the victim of a minor cold which he is nursing during his 30-day vacation. Which prompts us to suggest another Radio Armenia joke for President Reagan’s collection, in the form of an imaginary conversation between Gennadi Gerasimov and the Moscow press corps:

The Press: Why has Comrade Gorbachov not been seen in public for 50 days?

Gerasimov: He is on his regular 30-day vacation nursing a minor cold.

The Press: But 30 days is not 50.

Gerasimov: Not to worry. It is not a minor cold either.

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