

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

December 18, 1987 • Vol. 14 No. 50

\$10.00

The tragic state of U.S.A. counterintelligence
Laser applications will revolutionize industry
The flawed new world vision of George Shultz

**How the INF treaty
will be stopped**



We've ripped the mask off Gorbachov's 'glasnost'

in *EIR's* newest special report

GLOBAL SHOWDOWN ESCALATES

The Zero Option and the Berlin crisis of 1987

- Mikhail Gorbachov in his Nov. 2 speech celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, upheld the Hitler-Stalin Pact and embraced the economic policy of Josef Stalin. That policy—a military mobilization of the economy to take world power in the “final crisis of capitalism”—is the truth behind *glasnost* and *perestroika*.
- The Soviets demand that the United States pull down all nuclear defense of Western Europe and dismantle the SDI. Yet they are not only developing their own “SDI”—they

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SPECIAL

REPORT

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Make checks payable to: **EIR News Service, Inc.**, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

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

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review
Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,
Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic
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In Mexico: EIR, Francisco Díaz Covarrubias 54 A-3
Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

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

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permission strictly prohibited. Second-class postage paid at
Washington D.C., and at an additional mailing offices. 3
months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single
issue—\$10 Academic library rate: \$245 per year

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

EIR

From the Editor

We'd like to get the subject of the Reagan-Gorbachov "summit" out of our craw as quickly as possible. The week in Washington began with curiosity, which turned to boredom, disgust, and finally rage—under the surface of a very thin euphoria. President Reagan, in a dramatic repudiation of his entire political career, embraced the "evil empire" he had so fervently opposed.

As a result of the appeasement in Washington the week of Dec. 7, 1987, the prospects for war, beginning in Europe, are far closer than before. This issue is dedicated to providing the armamentarium to stop the disastrous INF treaty from being ratified, now that it is signed.

This begins with two important articles by Lyndon LaRouche: the evaluation of the summit which begins on page 34, and the *Feature*, addressing the sources of U.S. counterintelligence failure leading to outright treason, on page 26. On pages 38-42 we present documents of the opposition coming from Western Europe, and the voices of those who have known Soviet-style "democracy" and "justice," first-hand, in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and Cuba. On page 62, a battle-plan for the Senate fight coming up.

In the international stories on pages 43-51, we show the growing force of Soviet irregular warfare abroad. Do you think narco-terrorism is a problem only for the "Third World"? Then turn to page 64 for an objective report on Soviet irregular warfare, Chicago style.

Ronald Reagan would never say the idiotic things he has said recently if he had read his copy of *EIR's Special Report* of 1985, "Global Showdown," which proved that imperial Russia is being driven toward fulfillment of the cult prophecy of the "Third Rome" and world domination. We now have at the printer's the 550-page sequel to that report, presenting irrefutable proof that the *perestroika* and *glasnost*, which Gorbachov artfully peddled to the morally insane Yuppies of Washington, are the watchwords for preparing imperial Russia for war against the West. With the assistance of our readers' contributions, we aim to deliver this into the hands of every senator, as a crucial weapon in the battle to stop the INF.

Our next issue will be dated Jan. 1, 1988, and will review the past year's developments.

Nora Hamerman

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Republicans gamble on 'suckers' rally' of Wall Street

by David Goldman

Republican strategists are gambling their last nickel of political capital on what some frankly call a "suckers' rally" on Wall Street starting after the New Year, lasting long enough to postpone the big economic reckoning until late in 1988. They hope that sufficient use of the Federal Reserve printing presses, with domestic money-supply growth rates reaching 15-25% by spring, and sufficient intervention in support of the dollar by overseas monetary authorities, will give a Republican presidential candidate time to get elected before the full effects of economic depression become obvious.

The \$17.63 billion October trade deficit, reflecting higher imports in all categories, and the accompanying collapse of the dollar and stock prices on Dec. 10, should have dispelled the illusion of the coming "suckers' rally." The see-saw of the Dow Jones average, accompanied by a general decline of equity values in general, since the Oct. 19 "Black Monday" crash, reflects a massive change in ownership of U.S. stocks, to the detriment of the near-future solvency of major American financial institutions. It is a virtual repeat of late 1929 and early 1930.

American commercial bank trust departments and pension funds, in consultation with the White House, rally the market at every opportunity, while overseas investors, who have lost an additional 10% of their stake through the dollar's fall since Oct. 19, sell into the rally. Bleeding and in some cases broken, Wall Street brokerage firms are betting the last of their capital, as in 1929, in an effort to prop up the market for a few more months, imitating precisely the blunders of their grandfathers of 1930.

The problem lies in the rate at which reality intervenes into these wishful games. As the Federal Reserve prints money to maintain the apparent rate of consumer sales, imports continue to rise—since there is little domestic production capacity to provide these sales—and are paid with cheaper dollars. Thus the \$212 billion annual trade deficit clocked during October, an all-time record, is no surprise, but the inevitable result of the Federal Reserve's deliberate policy. And these shocks of reality spur America's overseas creditors to take their losses early, while there is still something left to recover.

The Reagan administration's economic team is operating on the intellectual and moral plane of a 16-year-old high school football team captain, whose coach has successfully taught him how to cheat. A combination of falling oil prices and European-Japanese reflation will postpone the "second wave" crash after Black Monday long enough for the "Republican team" to win the game. The strategy is not merely venal, but stupid. The first week of December exhausted the credibility of the European "reflation" ploy, at the same time that the supposed center-stage effort to restore credibility—the congressional budget-deficit negotiations—fell apart.

The falling dollar

The apparent motive for the temporary runup of stock prices between Dec. 7 and Dec. 9—the summit euphoria in Washington—argues, on the contrary, for a general withdrawal of overseas support for the dollar and U.S. financial markets. Since the United States closed the gold window in

1971, the Europeans have paid indirectly, but massively, for America's strategic protection, by accepting low-grade IOUs from the United States in virtually unlimited amounts, i.e., dollars unbacked by gold. Now that the administration has withdrawn the nuclear umbrella, a growing minority of European financial interests argues for circling the wagons around the European Monetary System, and letting the dollar find its own floor.

It appears quite possible that the Saudis, under strong American pressure, may refuse to make the concessions required to avert another free-fall of oil prices, on the scale of the summer of 1986. However, whatever "psychological" value that may have for the markets, will be overridden by the mayhem it will cause in the crippled financial sector of the southwestern United States, not to mention Third World oil producers.

The 72-point fall in the Dow Jones average Dec. 4 is a case in point. It occurred when several large professional portfolio managers gave the "sell" order for huge blocks of stocks, the moment that European interest rate cuts were announced. "They took the first good news as signal to dump remaining stocks," said one source. "It is a sign of the real underlying mood. It's incredibly bearish. The market insiders are trying the tactic of 'rally, sell . . . rally again, sell,' in order to cut their losses."

European governments' too-little, too-late response to American pressure for looser money policies prompted European portfolio managers to take the opportunity to sell off. Banking authorities in London warn that the "endgame" of the European reflation gambit has arrived; most believe that by March at the latest, the Fed will have to sharply raise interest rates, or face a drastic collapse of the dollar. Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan's "only option at present is to devalue the dollar abroad and to depreciate the internal debt by printing liquidity like mad, to keep the credit system from breaking down given his interest in avoiding recession until 1989," one banker warned. "This is one reason Reagan so desperately wants to play the arms game with the Russians, though he can't admit it is to open the way to huge budget cuts in defense."

Oil prices to collapse?

Leading Rotterdam oil sources give the Vienna OPEC talks which began Dec. 10 "only slightly better than a 50% chance to hold the line on prices." If no accord to cut the present excess output above the 16.6 million barrel/day quota results, "within a week, the world oil price could collapse again as it did in 1986, with no bottom in sight."

To eliminate the 2 million barrel/day overhang on the world market, Saudi Arabia would have to accept a much greater subsidy for Iraq's position in the Gulf War; the excess derives in large part from forced Iraqi sales above its quota, due to the war's financing requirements. Mixed reports from the Dec. 10 meeting led to a sharp rise in oil prices on the

New York Mercantile Exchange, in contrast to a sharp fall on the European spot market, where the key OPEC crude fell to \$16.15 a barrel.

"It is a difficult situation, especially if some members insist on irrational behavior," said a senior Arab official who asked not to be identified. Kuwait's oil minister, Sheik Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, warned in a recent published interview that he does not exclude the possibility of a collapse similar to the one that saw prices fall to \$7 a barrel last year.

Analysts will no doubt revive the old nonsense about the benefits of cheaper oil. Lower oil prices will benefit nothing but battered consumer spending, lower now than it was at the same time in 1986, even before taking inflation into account. But any further decline in oil prices would smash the props which have prevented a wholesale breakdown of Texas and Louisiana banking.

The next victim, bank analysts predict, will be the First Republic Bank of Dallas, whose fourth-quarter losses are estimated at \$325-350 million, with total 1987 losses at \$659 million. It will join the other six major Texas bank holding companies in suspending dividend payments. About 12.4% of its assets, around \$3.13 billion, are non-performing. About 40% of its loan portfolio is in Texas real estate.

The carnage continues among smaller banks. On Dec. 4, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp set a new one-day record in bank closures, by closing nine banks and bailing out a tenth. This brings the total of banks closed so far this year to 173. Four of the banks were in Nebraska, two in Louisiana, one in Oklahoma, one in Texas, one in Kentucky, and one in Iowa.

The banking system as a whole, including the savings and loans, appears to have tipped into overall negative net profitability, despite the postponement of \$25 billion of Brazilian loan-loss writedowns, among other bad paper left on bankers' books. Overall numbers suggest that the snowball has just begun to roll. During the third quarter, savings and loans lost \$1.6 billion. About 39 failing S&Ls in Texas accounted for \$1.3 billion of the loss. The S&L industry's loss exceeds \$3 billion for the first nine months of the year; depending on fourth-quarter results, the industry's yearly loss could rival the record \$4.6 billion loss of 1981.

Meanwhile, the commercial banks' \$5.8 billion third-quarter profit looked pale against the second quarter's \$10 billion loss. Federal regulators are frightened. "Clearly the economy in the Southwest is not improving," Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation chairman L. William Seidman said recently. "Right now we do not see any recovery in the figures."

The massive third-quarter write-offs for Third World debt problems do not reflect Southwestern loan losses, which will hit fourth-quarter bank earnings; Seidman estimates that the nation's federally insured banks will earn \$4 billion in 1987 on assets of \$3 trillion, a return on assets of 0.02%. That would be the industry's lowest return on assets since 1934.

Including the savings and loan numbers, the overall return on combined banking operations will actually be negative.

Much worse results—chain-reaction runs against weaker institutions, were averted by the sharp reduction in interest rates of the past several months. As noted, the leeway for such a reduction, financed by the corresponding declines in European interest rates and the devaluation of the dollar, reached the zero-point on Dec. 4. The best guess is that chain-reaction runs will start in earnest during 1988's second quarter.

The Wall Street minority which wants the Federal Reserve to tighten money now, and take the losses up front, made itself ridiculous the week of Dec. 7, when the *Wall Street Journal* proclaimed in a front-page article that the Federal Reserve had decided to tighten credit to support the dollar. By Dec. 9, the Federal Reserve had erased the small increase in interest rates which derived from such speculation. In fact, the Greenspan Fed has no choice in the matter. It must let the dollar fall, leaving it to European monetary authorities to buy as many unwanted dollars as they might, or trigger massive problems in the domestic financial system.

What happened to the budget summit?

Newspaper editorialists around the world argued that the market's attention after Oct. 19 would center on efforts to cut the U.S. budget deficit. Contrary to the then-universal acceptance of such nonsense, the budgetary issue has disappeared from public view after weeks of boring and useless negotiations between the administration and Congress, and the market chose to ignore the issue entirely. Cooler heads began warning in mid-November that drastic deflationary measures in the United States would not merely guarantee a new world depression, but would be taken at the immediate expense of such budget items as the U.S. troop presence in Western Europe.

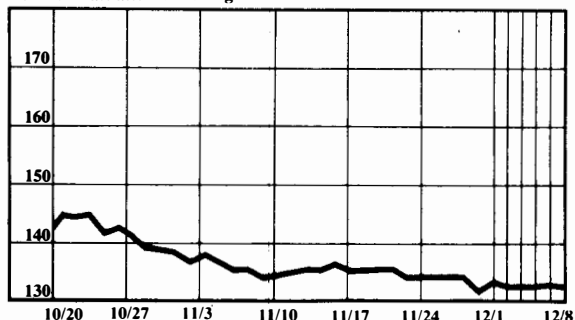
That has left the post-Black Monday financial system with no policy perspective whatever for a remedy of the factors which produced the world's worst stock-market crash. All that remains is what Prof. Robert Mundell of Columbia University likes to call the suicide argument: As in the case of suicide, there is always a good reason for postponing a financial crash.

The private portfolio managers of Western Europe have no reason to continue to hold American corporate or government paper, except to sell off their holdings in an orderly fashion. To some extent, their own central banks are, in effect, buying this paper from them, by purchasing dollars no one else wants on the markets, and reinvesting them in U.S. Treasury securities. They will not oppose the efforts of the U.S. administration to float the market for a few more months; on the contrary, it is in their interest to sell at the maximum price. Neither will they forget Nathan Rothschild's legendary advice: "I became rich because I always sold too soon."

Currency Rates

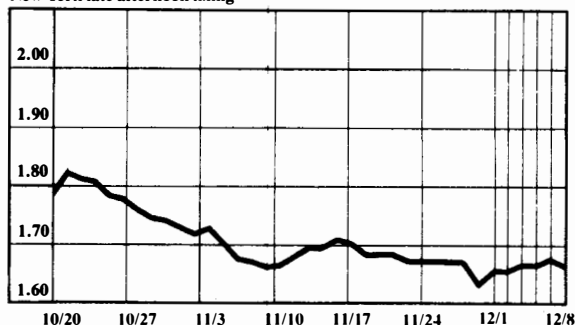
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New York late afternoon fixing



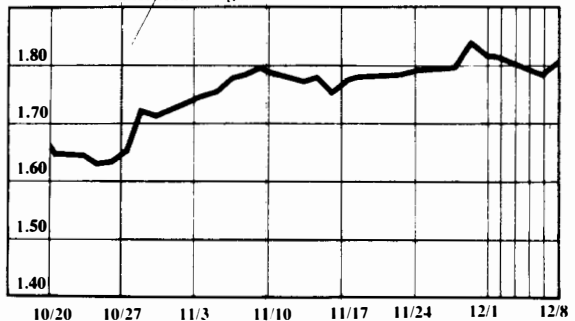
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



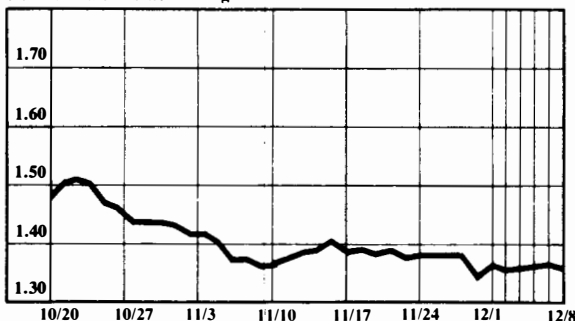
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Western Europe's economy being wrecked by the dollar's fall

by William Engdahl

A group of West German bankers gathered in Frankfurt in early December to hear Washington economist C. Fred Bergsten outline a series of proposals for stabilizing the current world financial markets.

Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics and policy spokesman for the Trilateral Commission group, told the audience that the solution was simple. "My proposal is that the U.S. gear its manufactures exports to achieve a net surplus of at least \$200 billion per year for the next several years." How would he do this? "Well, this means that trade surplus countries must reduce their share of the world market. Japan, for example, must cut \$70-80 billion of its exports. South Korea and Taiwan must reduce their trade surpluses, along with West Germany, to zero." The alternative, Bergsten suggested, with a Jimmy Carter grin, was global depression.

The largest economy in Western Europe is hard-hit by the collapse in exports, primarily the result of the Washington policy of "offensive devaluation" of the dollar. Dr. Bergsten, assistant secretary for international monetary affairs under Carter, was delivering what passes for current Washington "consensus" on economic strategy.

Bergsten refused an answer when one skeptical member of the elite Frankfurt audience questioned whether complex economic relations could be exchanged "like so many bricks, the brick of the West German trade surplus being added to the lack of bricks in the U.S. trade balance." That question goes to the heart of Bergsten's economic strategy.

West German locomotive?

West Germany is the world's largest export economy in dollar terms. It presently exceeds the United States and even Japan. Measured in exports per capita, Germany is four times more export-intensive than was the United States in 1986. Most of this export trade, some 67%, is with other members of the 12-nation European Community, particularly France and Great Britain. Some 10% of all German exports in 1986 went to the United States. Since 1947, the structure of Germany's economy has been built around capital goods industrial performance. Its steel, machine tools, chemicals, and transportation vehicles are the world standard, the main argument German industry has used in the last months to main-

tain export markets in the face of the catastrophic dollar fall.

It would be "economic suicide" to impose the Bergsten formula on this fragile export-oriented economy, a spokesman for the Munich IFO economic institute stated. But the effect of the continuing revaluation of the Deutschmark against the dollar since mid-1985 is threatening to force just such economic euthanasia.

Washington is a simple-minded place these days, and Bergsten's associates don't vary from the norm. He reasons that Germany must stop exporting and begin importing U.S. goods. If Bonn won't do it willingly, well, Washington will force it to, by making German exports so expensive they will find no buyers.

It is an extremely dangerous strategy, because some 43% of all German manufacture is tied to the export market. Europe's largest automaker, Germany exports almost 60%. For steel, exports are only slightly lower. Machine tools and precision engineering products are above 50% for export. Put simply, if this export sector is killed, Germany plunges France, Italy, in fact all of Western Europe, into depression.

Dying with a DM 1.20 dollar

Current Washington strategy, underscored by George Bush adviser Martin Feldstein, another Trilateral colleague of Bergsten, is that the dollar must plunge to the level of DM 1.20. Many American citizens are unaware of what this means. In 1985, the German mark on international exchange markets stood at a level of 3.40. Since then, a combination of sharp changes in Federal Reserve monetary policy and Treasury Secretary Baker's "talking the dollar down" has steadily plunged the U.S. currency to its all-time postwar low of DM 1.63—even lower than the lowest point of the Carter years, when Bergsten was in office. That is a 52% plunge, or, viewed from the standpoint of German export competitiveness, a 52% inflation in the price of German goods.

According to a number of German industry spokesmen surveyed by *EIR*, German industry has tried to hold on to market share in exports by sharply cutting export profit margins. "Large German export companies like Mercedes-Benz or Siemens have prediscouted losses on exports under a falling dollar, reasoning that if they hold on to markets, they can recover somewhat when the dollar is revalued in the next

'boom' cycle of world trade," a spokesman for a large Munich bank said. "But DM 1.60 or even 1.70 is well below where they can expect to catch up in the next boom. A DM below 1.60 would mean a crash for our economy." On Dec. 11, the mark hit 1.63.

The collapsing dollar is causing near panic in German industry. A spokesman for the machine tool sector recently emphasized, "For the export trade of German industry, the dollar zone directly affects 16% of our exports. In addition, it affects 10% of our imports, which are priced in dollars, and compete with domestic manufactures."

Since the dollar peak in early 1985, the level of new orders to the German engineering and machinery sector, the heart of the capital goods economy, has plunged 25% in price terms. Export sales led the collapse. According to official calculations by the German machinery association, export sales plunged 7% after inflation from January through October—prior to the latest wave of dollar collapse.

Hardest hit are new orders for machine tools, of which Germany has been the world's largest exporter since the early 1980s, when dollar gyrations and high interest rates destroyed the United States as a factor in advanced machine tools. Thus, a sector of the German economy Bergsten's strategy is destroying is a vital component of Western industry. New orders in this branch have plunged 30% from January through July of this year.

Automobile production is not only Germany's largest consumer of steel, and largest market for sophisticated industrial automation equipment, such as industrial robots. It is also the largest single component of the export economy. Mercedes, BMW, Audi, and Volkswagen are the largest group of car producers in Europe, and export fully 60% of its production. In 1987, the delayed impact of 18 months of dollar gyrations began to hit this sector. Overall, German car exports will decline this year for the first time since the early 1980s' recession, the estimate being 2%, according to industry sources. But the largest and most important export market, the United States, will drop 18%. "Most of this is directly related to the dollar," said a spokesman for VDA, the industry association.

But perhaps the most devastated is steel. Following the catastrophic energy and interest rate shocks of the late 1970s, Europe's largest and most advanced steel industry went into depression. From peak production levels of 53 million tons in 1974, German steel steadily collapsed to a low of 36 million tons in the 1982-83 recession. Following significant investment in advanced production capacities, especially continuous casting technologies, by 1985, production levels again began to rise, with producers in the Ruhr predicting stabilization. Then the dollar collapse hit.

"The dollar has direct effects as well as indirect," a spokesman for the Duesseldorf Iron and Steel Association stressed. "The direct effects have been the limiting of the U.S. market. But indirectly, we have an all-time record high

of 14% steel imports flooding our domestic markets from Taiwan, Brazil, and other countries. We simply cannot compete with the cheap dollar." Production for 1987 will drop an estimated 12% below the 1985 levels to return to the depression levels of 1982.

The return to depression in German steel has produced emergency conditions, but the government in Bonn is refusing to grant aid to preserve jobs and steel companies facing desperate losses. The result, barring last minute action, will be huge layoffs in the industry. Krupp, Thyssen, and Mannesmann, the three giants of European steel, announced plans in early December to lay off 38,500 workers over the next three years. Trade unions have taken to the streets in angry protest. Some of the world's most modern production capacities are threatened with closure. After having decimated its labor force from 232,000 in 1974 down to 143,000 in 1986, the industry now approaches the 100,000 level. Entire regions of the Ruhr as well as Saar Basin are becoming as depressed as Pittsburgh.

The public make-work fraud

Since 1986, Washington has demanded that Germany "reflate" its economy by lowering interest rates to "stimulate" domestic demand rather than exports, as a way of taking the burden off the U.S. economy. Justifiably, the West German government and central bank officials have resisted this demand. "No one seems to be able to explain just what they mean by reflation," a senior German industry representative stated, commenting on Bergsten's recent war cry. Bonn is planning a DM 21 billion "infrastructure" investment stimulus as a response to Washington. "The problem here is that not a cent will go to aid industry or to improve real infrastructure of the economy. It is window-dressing to satisfy Baker. But the funds are earmarked for 'make work' local projects like erecting sound baffles along the autobahn."

If dollar devaluation continues in 1988, the devastation wrought so far will be only the beginning for Europe. "Firms abroad will soon reach the point where investment in West German equipment, no matter how superior the quality, is simply no longer profitable," stated the German industry representative.

Despite what Mr. Baker or Mr. Bergsten may claim, it is impossible to turn the world's largest export economy into a model of the import-dependent U.S. economy without plunging Western Europe and the United States into a depression far worse than the 1930s. The crazy Baker circle sees the option as "depression in Europe and Japan, or in the United States," and George Bush is desperate to ensure that the hit will be taken by Europe, at least until November 1989. That's the real secret behind Fred Bergsten's silly proposals in Frankfurt.

As Bergsten admitted then, he has not even considered the option of re-opening the developing sector to capital-goods exports from the United States, Europe, and Japan.

Hyperinflation looms in Ibero-America

by Peter Rush

Scarcely two weeks after the end of the eight-nation Ibero-American heads of state summit in Acapulco, Mexico, Nov. 29, the "big three" countries, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, face hyperinflationary collapses of their economies, provoked by five years of trying to pay their foreign debts.

Lyndon H. LaRouche warned of exactly this danger, in an article written on Nov. 21, following the devaluation of the Mexican peso, and published in the Dec. 4 issue of *EIR*. With the forced peso devaluation, "Mexico's peso and markets exploded into a Weimar-style hyperinflation," he wrote, and "nearly every nation in South America is but a few steps behind Mexico. . . . Argentina is at the brink of similar developments," as is Brazil.

This reality is now being acknowledged elsewhere. "Latin America will be the next financial 'hot-spot.' The region's countries are rapidly approaching the zone of currency hyperinflation," Scandinavian banking sources told *EIR* Dec. 9. The bankers explained that they had arrived at their evaluation, because these countries "cannot export more, and cannot impose more domestic austerity; they have decided the only way is to depreciate their currencies."

Brazil: the anti-inflationary plan which Finance Minister Luis Bresser Pereira put in place last July has broken down. Inflation in October rose to 9.2% (188% at an annualized rate), and to 12.8% in November (236% annual rate). Many expect the rate to reach 25% by December or January—1,355% on an annual basis. Most analysts believe that hyperinflation is inevitable within the next three to six months. Nationalist economic analysts estimate that Brazil's currency will blow out by June, at the latest.

Government finances are on the brink. According to the Sao Paulo representative of Libra bank, Igor Cornelsen, Brazil not only "has the highest inflation in the world," but its public deficit, "if measured as it is in the U. S.," would be as high as 30% of the Gross National Product. The Brazilian government has introduced a new form of government paper, the Treasury Financial Bond, "to cover budget deficits and extend credit in the form of anticipation of tax revenues to municipalities and states," *O Estado de São Paulo* reported on Nov. 27.

President José Sarney just released the proposed 1988 budget, in which fully 40% of the general operating budget of 4.7 trillion cruzados is allocated for debt—1.88 trillion cruzados.

Argentina: *EIR* correspondents in Buenos Aires report

that hyperinflation is certain by spring. In October, retail prices rose 19.5%, and wholesale prices an astounding 30%, forcing price controls to be imposed in early November. While lowering prices from these levels, the controls have failed to stem inflation, which nonetheless grew at the brisk clip of 12% in November.

The effect of October's inflation was to collapse consumer spending. Sales of household appliances in November fell 40% from October; textile sales were off 30%, cement sales are 30-40% below the beginning of 1987, and shoe sales are close to 40% off January 1987 levels; Gasoline consumption has fallen 20%, car sales are off a like amount, as are auto parts sales. Steel sales are 20% down, the domestic market for chemical industry sales has fallen 20%, and even food products fell 10% last month.

The effects of these declines will show up in figures to be released later in December. Already businesses have responded by laying off workers and shortening hours. Store and factory closings are in the offing. The decline in real incomes has already hit government revenues. For November, tax receipts are down 10%, which in real terms is a fall substantially greater than 20%. The government deficit is 8.5% of the GNP and rising fast. In order to be entitled to receive more money from the International Monetary Fund in early 1988, the Argentine government is committed to reducing that deficit by half, by raising taxes an unimaginable \$4.5 billion—a "recessive shock" opposed by every economic sector.

The collapse of the domestic economy has made a debt crisis inevitable for 1988, a reality which is beginning to sink in with the international bankers and their mouthpieces, President Alfonsín's admirers. "In the past few weeks, Argentina has risen to the top of the list of trouble spots in the debt crisis," the *Washington Post* admitted on Dec. 8. The day before, the *Wall Street Journal* wrote that Argentine creditors and government officials alike assume a debt moratorium is coming sooner, rather than later, in 1988.

Argentina's "liquid reserves are now below \$1 billion—enough to cover only two months of imports—and gold reserves are another \$3 billion. Something must happen soon. They can't continue to service their debt," *EIR*'s European banking sources commented Dec. 9.

The final document from the Acapulco summit, calling for lowering of interest rates and other measures to permit the debtor nations to overcome their economic problems, has been sent to every government and major bank in the world. As Peru's President Alan García commented on his return to Lima, the summit's importance lies in setting up a mechanism for the Ibero-American countries to coordinate strategies for their common problems.

Coordination is already increasing. In January, García will meet in a mini-summit with Argentina's Alfonsín and Brazil's Sarney to discuss, among other things, establishing just interest rates for their nations' debt.

Mexico is ruled by rumors

The government has been put on notice by labor with the threat of the first general strike since the 1920s. By Mark Sonnenblick.

Warning that "Mexico is on the verge of hyperinflation," President Miguel de la Madrid decreed a package of measures Dec. 4. He froze wages and prices, sharply reduced import tariffs, and ordered government subsidies for basic foods and medicine. The package was a belated feint to forestall a threatened Dec. 18 general strike. As de la Madrid spoke, the labor movement was notifying 100,000 employers that 10 million workers would strike for 46% pay increases.

If the strike finally takes place, it will be the first general strike since the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) became Mexico's ruling party in the 1920s. The labor movement is the voter mobilization machinery on which the PRI depends to legitimize its continued rule in the June 1988 presidential elections.

PRI labor chieftain Fidel Velázquez admitted that the new package could ameliorate the most recent bout with inflation somewhat, but insisted Dec. 6 that wage demands must be met, because they were to compensate for real wage declines since January. Therefore the strike is still on, he stated.

Real wages have been cut in half since de la Madrid and his central bank president Miguel Mancera took office Dec. 1, 1982. Coming on top of this decline, sharp price increases of between 30 and 50% on some items which hit after the Nov. 18 collapse in the value of the peso was the last straw for Velázquez, who knows that he must bring home a large wage increase now or see control over the labor movement fall into the hands of communist-run or -influenced forces.

Stock market shock

Mexico is already being ravaged by hyperinflation, rapidly nearing that of Weimar Germany in the years preceding Hitler's takeover. From January to September, inflation was running at an annual rate of about 130% by official account. The official wage-setting board reported Dec. 9 that the buying power of the average salary had fallen 45.6% during that period.

Compared to what has happened since October, those were "the good old days." The stock market bubble burst

Oct. 5 and, since then, the market value of shares has gone down 75%. While the stock market crumbled, Mancera facilitated capital flight by selling an estimated \$2 billion of Mexico's painfully accumulated foreign exchange to speculators jumping out of the peso. On Nov. 18, Mancera suddenly stopped selling dollars. peso fell from 1,700 to 2,700 to the dollar.

The shock devaluation was immediately translated into price increases. Consumers watched with anger while stores marked up the prices of their goods each time a new rumor arrived as to how many pesos it took to buy a dollar at the airport or in El Paso. Many items disappeared as hoarders closeted them in expectation of further increases.

Fidel Velázquez was probably close to the mark in his calculation that in a single week the peso was devalued by 30.5% and prices increased by even more. He went to President de la Madrid Nov. 23 to demand a roll-back of the devaluation and a wage increase or else a strike. De la Madrid gave no response until his Dec. 4 palliative package. His regime says wage increases will be granted only after the annual cost of living review in late January.

The Chamber of Deputies gave its unanimous endorsement to the general strike. The Senate resolved Nov. 23 that the peso devaluation had been caused by the year-long orgy of speculation in the stock and dollar market which the regime had celebrated as "the return of investor confidence." It noted that the speculative blowout had obliterated that confidence in whose name Mexican workers have already sacrificed half their incomes over the past five years.

It concluded by urging an immediate renegotiation of Mexico's \$110 billion foreign debt: "Society makes the generalized demand that the nation's government ask its foreign creditors to urgently renegotiate debt amortization and interest payments in order to substantially reduce the outflow of dollars and bring internal recovery."

Parallel government

The Mancera clique brought Paul Volcker to Mexico to

give him an award for having forced through in the United States at the end of 1982 the policy that Mexico must pay its debts at all costs. That nexus of financial and trade policies is what has bankrupted not only Mexico, but also the United States.

According to insider columnist José Luis Mejías in *Ex-celsior*, Nov. 30, economic policy is not being made by the cabinet, but by Mancera's coterie, which includes several U.S. officials and businessmen. Mancera and company "have turned the economy into a casino" by reversing ex-President López Portillo's 1982 nationalization of the banking system and abandoning exchange controls "with the result that they have begun to loot us again, scandalously . . . with the disastrous results the state is experiencing."

Under the management of Mancera's cronies, the nationalized banks have been asset-stripped and bankrupted. As the stock market crashed and capital flight increased, the banks were devastated by withdrawals. They raised interest rates and even paid up to 300% interest to borrow from the free market usurers which have flourished under Mancera's protection. The run on the banks turned into panic when the bankers pleaded with the public not to withdraw. The panic increased when it became known that Multibanco Mercantil bank had closed seven branches for "bad management."

On Thursday, Nov. 26, the country was shaken by the rumor that the government would close all banks for 48 hours starting Monday, Nov. 30 and forbid withdrawals when they reopened. The government denied it, but Mancera's central bank, the Bank of Mexico, had to loan 200 billion pesos to get banks past the weekend.

Government faces bankruptcy

The bottom line for de la Madrid and his economic team are the finances of the government itself. Since 1982, the government has relied increasingly on short-term treasury bills called CETES, most of them 28-day or 91-day maturation. In the draft budget for 1988, de la Madrid allocated an incredible 54% of all projected revenues for servicing internal and external debt, while 30% of the budget is to be accounted for by net new issues of CETES; in other words, the government is caught in a vicious spiral of interest costs compelling ever more borrowing, leading to yet larger deficits and more interest charges.

The short-term nature of the CETES is a time-bomb. Immediately following the devaluation, the government had to raise the interest rate on the CETES by 8%, to 105%, and within days raised it again to 110-112%. The government must, in fact, raise the rates as high as it needs to attract money both to roll over the existing mass of CETES and to place the new issues needed to cover the widening budget deficits.

However, according to several financial columnists writing on Dec. 10, this process may already be coming unstuck. José Pérez Stuart reports that the government tried to sell 5

trillion pesos of 28-day CETES, but could find buyers for only just over half of it, 2.7 trillion. The Bank of Mexico managed to sell most of its 2.7 trillion peso offering of its own 28-day paper, but only by raising its interest rate to 120.3%. But for 91-day paper, the Bank could only sell 4.6 trillion out of 20 trillion, with a 129.9% interest rate. When these bills stopped being bought, the Bank and the government both go bankrupt in very short order. Their only alternative is to spiral interest rates ever higher—which blows out the government budget at an ever faster rate.

To deal with this, well-known columnist Luis E. Mercado reports that it is widely believed that the government is using its dollar reserves in some form of "swap" whereby internal debt is exchanged for external debt. Mercado also reports that the recent stabilization of the free-floating peso, is believed to be due to secret Central Bank intervention, surreptitiously using its reserves to bolster its value.

The government which, until October, was singled out by Wall Street and Washington for having "the best economic management in Latin America" has destroyed Mexico's own credit—by following Wall Street's advice, and despite allocating 54% of all government expenditures to debt service.

De la Madrid is foundering. His government tries to unload the blame for hyperinflation on "unscrupulous speculators and hoarders." His tearing down tariff walls—believed by Mexican insiders to be part of a deal struck with U.S. special trade representative Clayton Yuetter in October—will flood the country with cheap manufactures from Southeast Asia, and thus hold down consumer prices. But it is more likely to wipe Mexico's domestic industry off the map than to "stimulate it to become more modern and competitive," as de la Madrid said it would, Dec. 4.

There are rumors of more shocks, including an all too appropriately named "Aztec Plan" which would sustain debt service by further blood-letting from workers, industrialists, and farmers.

Mexicans desperate for hopeful signs grabbed onto de la Madrid's statement to labor leaders Dec. 7 that he was engaged in an "exhaustive review" of his whole economic program. He promised rapid restoration for wage erosion and that the "financial" rather than the "operating" side of the budget would be sacrificed in any anti-inflationary austerity program. The daily *Unomásuno* interpreted that as the President's first public challenge to central banker Mancera.

De la Madrid has few options for regaining control over his country from the rumors. He could use his "review" to fool labor into demobilizing its strike only to be hit by an Aztec Plan. Or he could follow the advice of his Senate, stop payment on the foreign debt and focus everything on domestic consumption and production. The first option leads to economic paralysis and social chaos, which could replicate the 1910-1917 Mexican Revolution in which 1 million died. The second leads to a debtors' cartel and confrontation with Washington.

Mexico's 'Milk Valley' being destroyed

The global economic crisis is undercutting Mexican food output potential.

The slaughtering of thousands of prime Mexican milk cows in the last 11 months exemplifies the process of shutdown of food output potential in the nation, to a degree that not only guarantees malnutrition, but will take years to reverse under the best agricultural policies. At the end of 1985, Mexican national milk output was about 12.5 million liters a day, and now production is down to 7.4 million liters a day and falling.

The dairy sector of the Mexican economy has been hit hard by the recent years of harsh terms imposed by the International Monetary Fund: 100-plus percent hikes in prices for electricity, veterinary vaccines, imported breeding stock, forage, and other inputs. Nevertheless, dairy operations in certain regions, like the Lagunera district, boasted fine, high-producing Holstein herds. They are now being destroyed.

The "Milk Valley" is located at the southern tip of the state of Coahuila, and is famous for its advanced, mechanized agricultural methods. But in early December, the daily *El Sol de Mexico* wrote the headline: "The Most Important Milk Valley in the Country Is Being Wiped Out." Just this year, 250,000 milk cows have been sent to slaughter, leaving only 80,000. This dairy center took 38 years to develop, up from the desert.

Even the specially bred imported animals—the high-yielding Holsteins—are being sacrificed for meat, so that the dairymen can raise a little cash to feed their remaining, shrinking milk herds. The capital investment of an estimated 1.44 trillion pesos in the animal inventory is slowly vanish-

ing. Since milk production has accounted for about 30% of the total income of the region, the shutdown is devastating for the regional economy, as well as for the national food supply.

The immediate cause of the herd liquidation is the fact that the costs of production per liter of milk are running at well over 400 pesos, while the price the producer receives is about 300 pesos per liter.

The president of the Regional Cattlemen's Union of Laguna, Tomas López Alonso, says, "It is not serious, it is super-serious." He reports that if the federal government does not do anything to assist the dairymen, there will be nothing for them to do but go bankrupt. He stresses that the government-arranged imports of powdered milk—which he doubts are truly milk—cannot go on for long, because the United States and Europe are liquidating their stocks as well.

López expressed the motivations of his fellow cattlemen in calling for emergency federal intervention. "They need to recognize reality. . . . We are in this activity because we like cows, because they are generous, because we love them, because we want to produce such a basic and indispensable foodstuff such as milk; but it seems that efficiency is being punished, effort is being penalized. The milk producers are not looking for large profits, only what is just and necessary to subsist. We don't speculate with our investments in the countryside; we invest to support the production of food for our people."

All sizes of milk-producing operations have been hard hit, and are shutting down or cutting back drasti-

cally. There are 150 small producers ready to go bankrupt right now. Typical is the case of Rogelio Jara. He has invested 250 million pesos in his dairy barn operation. In a vain attempt to maintain some level of production, he has sent 300 of his 500-animal herd to slaughter, but he still cannot meet expenses.

At the "La Fortuna" ranch, only the name remains. Its owner, J. Guadalupe Hernández González, had to sell his assets in the Laguna cooperative, for lack of money to maintain his 3,000-animal dairy herd. One of his sons, a young engineer named Pedro Hernández, told *El Sol* newspaper: "The situation is very difficult, because every month, if not every week, the price of inputs increases, the fertilizers, electricity rates, fuel and labor, not to mention medicines, hay, and forage."

In milking equipment alone, the senior Hernández, and five of his sons who help in the milk business, have an investment greater than 100 million pesos. Because of the recent months of runaway inflation, and the price of milk below production, the Hernández operation is sinking deep into the red. In early December, according to Pedro Hernández, "We had to send 30 cows to slaughter. We had no money to pay the electricity bill for the well-pumps. . . . We had no other choice. We are being decapitalized. The price of 300 pesos per liter will finish us off. If we simply want to repair the equipment in the barn, it will not be possible. The prices of machinery and equipment are unattainable."

Added to this is the onset of winter, which the marginalized farms cannot weather. Freezing temperatures of 6°F below zero are forecast for the end of December, according to the National Weather Institute of California. This will aggravate the scarcity of forage and hay.

The United Nations malthusians are succeeding in depopulation

by Nancy Spannaus

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

In August of 1984, the United Nations held a conference in Mexico City on the question of "population." As usual, that conference was dominated by malthusian doomsayers, wringing their hands about their assertion that the population of the Third World was just growing too fast to keep up with the needs of "development." With nary a sign of resistance, the representatives of the world's nations fell in line behind their reasoning, voting up resolutions that called for "controlling population growth" in the name of "progress."

The one dissonant voice at that conference came from the international Club of Life, an organization based on the Judeo-Christian commitment of the right to life for all peoples, from individuals to nations. The Club of Life distributed a document to hundreds of representatives at the conference, proclaiming that the real danger facing mankind was not "overpopulation," but "depopulation by the year 2000."

At that time, we had not yet fully realized the threat that the retrovirus AIDS represented to populations in emiserated lands. But an in-depth look at the way in which the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the international bankers were dealing with entire continents of non-white peoples, such as those in Africa, convinced us that there was no danger of overpopulation, despite the high birthrate figures being bandied about. We had identified that already 100 million people had been murdered by the policy of denying technological development to the Third World. Already, with the absolute decline in food production per capita in Africa, and the spread of disease, it was clear that the danger was whether the continent would survive at all.

Today that projection has been most hideously confirmed for anyone with eyes to see beyond the ridiculous statistics being put up by official agencies. Africa is not only being murdered by famine, but by the spread of AIDS to the point that millions are doomed to die. Asia, Ibero-America, and the ghettos of the so-called "advanced sector" are not far behind Africa.

Who has condemned these millions of starving men, women, and children to death? People who knew better. People who had been told by the Club of Life, by its founders

Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and their collaborators for more than a decade, that their denial of technology and economic development to Third World countries would lead to mass death; people who wanted the non-white populations of the Third World to be wiped out!

Among those people are not a few United Nations bureaucrats, who joined with the bankers and official financial institutions in insisting that the problem was not lack of credit for large infrastructural development and industrialization, but "overpopulation." They not only should have known, but we can also testify that they *actually knew* what the result of their policies would be. We had told them so.

Genocide worse than Hitler

Already, in August of 1984, a conservative estimate put together by the Club of Life demonstrated that the policies of the IMF and World Bank, along with the international depopulation lobby, had been responsible for killing in the decade since 1974 *ten times* the number of people murdered by Adolf Hitler, and that the body count was fast approaching the 600 million mark. The figure was composed of three different approximations: first, the largely underreported deaths from major famines, such as that of 1972-73; second, the higher death rate of Third World countries due to the lower standard of living; and third, the deliberate denial of life to millions more through sterilization and abortion.

We quote from the Club of Life's report on one aspect of the estimate: "Let us take a heuristic device from the U.N.'s own statistics to approximate the scale of outright murder that has occurred since 1974. Our starting point is the 'death differential,' the difference between the crude death rate in the 'Third World' nations and that in the industrialized world. If the development policy outlined at various U.N. conferences, including Bucharest, had been implemented, there should be no such differential. Yet the so-called crude death rate in sub-Saharan Africa still stands at 17.7/thousand—compared to a rate of 9.1/thousand in the industrialized world. That is a difference of more than 8 individuals per thousand—totally unnecessary, deliberate deaths.

"If this differential is multiplied by the populations of only the 24 most famine-ravaged nations of Africa, one comes

up with a most conservative figure of 11,790,000 deaths over the decade of 1974-84.

“By extending this rule of thumb to other regions of the world—including accepting some of the most unbelievable figures about crude death rates—the death toll from the combined area of Africa, South Asia, East Asia (not including China), and North Africa and the Middle East, amounts to a death differential of *nearly 72 million people over the decade!*”

In its paper on the threat of depopulation, the Club of Life concentrated on the case of Africa. At that time the major

In August of 1984, a conservative estimate put together by the Club of Life demonstrated that the policies of the IMF and World Bank, along with the international depopulation lobby, had been responsible for killing in the decade since 1974 ten times the number of people murdered by Adolf Hitler, and that the body count was fast approaching the 600 million mark.

threat seemed to be posed by starvation, which was threatening at least 24 nations in Africa. Yet, as we pointed out, 19 of those nations were considered “targets” for reducing population growth!

Mozambique was one of the most flagrant cases. In the summer of 1984, a full 3 million of the 12 million Mozambicans—one quarter of the population—were threatened with famine. Infant mortality was at the rate of 105/1,000—more than 10 times that of the industrialized countries. In addition, disease from diarrheal infections was on the rise, largely due to the cessation of large-scale clean-up programs against mosquitoes and swamps following the banning of DDT.

Since 1984, the official designation of “famine emergency” nations has been removed from many of the African nations, since the drought ended. But, if anything, the human toll has increased. Deliberate sabotage of extermination programs against locust plagues has resulted in the destruction of a great deal of the crops required to feed the population. Increasing debt burdens have prevented countries from importing the foodstuffs which they need to provide bare subsistence. And then there is AIDS.

Official figures on AIDS cases in Africa are wildly un-

derreported, thanks to the attitude of international agencies such as the World Health Organization. In countries like Uganda and Zaire, reports have leaked out indicating that portions of the country have AIDS infection rates as high as 30-50%. In Zaire, where the President’s son died of the disease, there is a more liberal policy on reporting the holocaust, which includes a devastating rate of infection among the country’s intellectual young people.

Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute provided an estimate of the overall AIDS picture on the continent at an October 1987 conference on AIDS in Africa, held in Naples, Italy. “We have to estimate that the number of infected people on that continent is between 5 and 10%,” Montagnier said. “This means there are between 30 and 60 million people infected.”

There is reason to believe that these figures are still conservative. And the truth is, that there is nothing to stop the plague of the 20th century from *depopulating* the continent.

For, just as the Club of Life asserted, the genocidal austerity imposed by the IMF and the international bankers is the primary cause of the disease’s spread. Even the World Health Organization has come around to an approximation of this view. A report recently produced by WHO and the France-Liberty Foundation has asserted that the AIDS virus “establishes itself most easily in a weakened organism—whether weakened by malnutrition or by other diseases. . . .” The report goes on to say that “even the lack of infrastructure becomes a factor in the propagation of AIDS. [In Africa] the lack of ports, or railways, or aerial transport, is compensated for by road transportation. All across Africa, notably in landlocked countries like Uganda or Rwanda, tracks and roads are among the principal vectors of the virus’s penetration.”

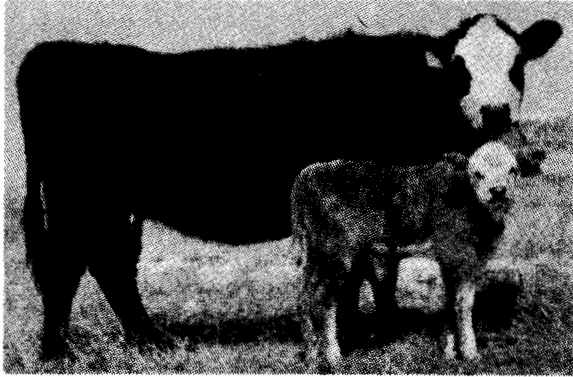
Thus, the devastation caused by the IMF’s denial of credit, and the usurious interest rates, have eliminated all potential barriers to the spread of the disease. Even the conservative French newspaper *Le Figaro*, in reporting on the WHO study, noted that the prospect is “the collapse of all black Africa . . . the collapse of the political and social structure.” And then, it notes, “the collapse of Africa can only precipitate a generalization of the catastrophe to the world.”

Can the horror be stopped?

Processes such as that which is now depopulating Africa are not immediately reversible. The current debacle has been in process for at least 15 years. If even a few leading governments in the world had stepped forward to follow our advice in the early 1980s, there was hope that the debacle could be stopped. Now, tens of millions are already condemned to death, no matter what is done.

Facing that reality, however, is the first step toward fighting to save every human being who can possibly be saved. And if mankind does not find that morality, it is all of humanity that will pay the price.

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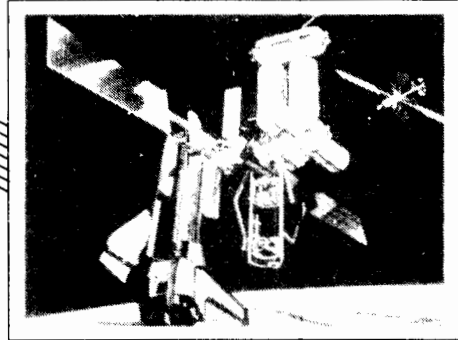
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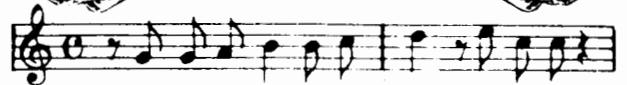
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Business Briefs

Dope, Inc.

Brazil's northeast is big marijuana producer

The Brazilian northeast has become the largest producer of marijuana in the world, according to the president of Brazil's National Drug Abuse Information Agency (NIDA), Richard Lindland. Lindland made the statement while on a trip to the United States. Brazil's northeast, he might have added, is one of the most impoverished areas in the world as well.

His statements were confirmed by the interim superintendent of the Brazilian Federal Police in the state of Pernambuco, Vladimir Cutarelli. He said that Lindland's statements are not surprising, because the northeast has all the conditions required to produce marijuana, especially Pernambuco state, where vast marijuana fields have been found.

The police official added that as drought worsens in the northeast, marijuana plantations will become more common. "With one hectare of marijuana, a family can live."

Foreign Exchange

Soviets moot convertibility of ruble

Two leading Soviet economists told the press in Washington Dec. 3 that "savings" from the disarmament made possible by U.S.-Soviet treaties could be spent on the Third World, and that economic reforms associated with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov's *perestroika* might soon make possible the convertibility of the ruble.

Abel G. Aganbegyan, the top economic adviser to Mikhail Gorbachov, and Stepan Sitaryan, deputy chief of the Soviet State Planning Commission (Gosplan) raised the possibility of a ruble freely convertible into other currencies and of joint U.S.-Soviet aid to developing countries. Aganbegyan said Moscow was ready to spend savings from disarmament "to satisfy humanitarian and food needs of developing countries."

Aganbegyan admitted that resistance to Gorbachov's *perestroika* (restructuring) is "fairly serious." "*Perestroika* is being resisted by some of the managers," he said, "especially those who as a result of reductions in their rights and responsibilities lose their authority and job."

Aganbegyan and Sitaryan said that they saw a convertible ruble as part of Soviet plans to play a much bigger role in the world economy. "We have set ourselves a task to make our ruble convertible," said Aganbegyan. "But to do that we have to change our pricing system to bring it closer to the outside. We will be conducting price reforms in 1989 and 1990."

U.S. economists, interpreting the remarks, were quoted in the *New York Times* saying that it was unlikely that he was talking about full convertibility. "Full convertibility would be disastrous for the Soviet balance of payments," said Przemyslaw Gajdeczka, a specialist on the Soviet economy at WEFA Group, formerly Wharton Econometrics. "It would mean a huge shake-up in their economy and there would be a great deal of resistance."

Transportation

Secretary calls for 1,000 more air controllers

James H. Burnley, IV was sworn in as Transportation Secretary on Dec. 4, replacing Elizabeth Dole, who departed to join her husband Robert's presidential campaign.

President Reagan used the occasion to call for further deregulation of the nation's transportation industry.

Burnley announced that the Transportation Department would hire more than 1,000 additional air traffic controllers if Congress approves its request for a \$1 billion increase, or about 20%, in spending for aviation, bringing that portion of the department's budget up to \$5.8 billion. In addition, more inspectors and maintenance personnel would be hired, Burnley said.

He didn't criticize deregulation, but said that the additional air traffic controllers were needed because of a surge in numbers of people traveling by air.

During the peak travel months of the summer of 1987, the department advised airlines not to schedule additional flights, because the air traffic system was incapable of handling them safely. It was the first time additional flights were not added during summer months.

Burnley was deputy secretary of transportation under Dole for four years.

AIDS

Houston hospital closes down

The Institute for Immunological Disorders (IID) of Houston, Texas, the first U.S. hospital devoted exclusively to AIDS patients, closed down on Dec. 11, after operating for only a little over a year.

Since opening its doors in September 1986, the hospital has lost over \$8 million, primarily because of care provided to indigent patients. It had operated on an outpatient-only basis since November 1987. The IID stopped accepting indigent patients in March 1987, and laid off some employees, but the institute continued to lose money.

IID officials have referred 450 patients to private physicians or to Jefferson Davis Hospital, the county hospital which treats patients unable to pay.

Dr. Peter Mansell, IID's medical director, will return to M.D. Anderson Hospital, where he will spend much of his time analyzing the records of patients treated at IID.

American Medical International owned the facility.

Markets

U.N. to seek private financing

U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar told the General Assembly Dec. 2 that the United Nations would have to borrow on the open market in 1988 in order to remain solvent, largely because the United

States is \$342 million behind in dues payments.

Pérez de Cuéllar's report, "The Financial Crisis of the U.N.," assumes that the United States will pay about one-half of what it owes and make another payment at the end of next year, but still projects a deficit of over \$100 million in 1988.

He asked the General Assembly for permission to borrow up to \$50 million at commercial interest rates on the international markets until all members pay what they owe.

Pérez de Cuéllar also asked that the member states refinance the U.N.'s emergency working fund to the tune of \$100 million.

Pérez de Cuéllar proposed that the U.N. "sell" the back dues and any other debts of the United States, the largest delinquent payer, to other member countries for cash. While the buyer of the debt will not be officially put in the position of having to collect—the United States will pay the U.N. and the U.N. will pay the buyer—it still opens the door for some interesting and embarrassing purchases.

The U.S.S.R., another large debtor, has agreed to pay the entire \$250 million it owes soon, and so, would be able to buy the U.S. debt if it wished.

Finance

Moody's to downgrade big American banks

Moody's Investors Service is reported by the London *Financial Times* to be about to downgrade the credit rating of Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Chemical, Manufacturers Hanover, Bank of America, and other large U.S. lenders to developing countries.

The reasons cited are "decreasing cohesion between creditor banks; effect of world trade prospects on debtors' ability to pay; reduced borrower commitment to austerity; impact of stock market crash on bank ability to raise new capital in stock markets; and the sharp fall in secondary markets of Third World debt."

Moody's also downgraded its rating for Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela, saying

that "their capacity and willingness to service their debt had deteriorated."

London IBCA Bank Analysts also announced that they were about to downgrade Citibank's rating, saying the markets had been "fooled by their slick PR job after May."

Moody's has announced that it may lower its double-A-1 and 2 rating on \$54 billion in General Motors long-term debt because GM seems to have lost its "ability to regain momentum and to strengthen its long-term business position in the face of an increasingly difficult operating environment."

The debt was issued by GM itself, and its financial subsidiary, the General Motors Acceptance Corp. Over a year ago, Standard & Poor's downgraded GM's debt.

The Debt Crisis

Argentina won't be able to pay

Argentina, whose Alfonsín government has complied with every demand of the International Monetary Fund at the expense of its economy and people, is now generally expected to become unable to pay further debt service by sometime in the first quarter of 1988. Officials are already predicting confrontation.

Argentine officials and creditors alike admit the country will be forced into a payments moratorium when it runs out of foreign exchange in early 1988. Total reserves at present are less than \$1 billion, and much of that is illiquid.

Officials now say Argentina will be entirely unable to comply with the IMF-dictated monetary targets agreed to as recently as November, incurring a cut-off any further IMF help. Commented Finance Minister Brodersohn, "For certain reasons, we're moving toward a confrontation."

President Raúl Alfonsín, speaking to more than 100 foreign journalists Dec. 5, stated, "The North [the creditors] has begun to understand the political nature of the debt and the co-responsibility between debtors and creditors. In the last few years, the interest rate has gone from 5% to 20%. In my understanding, Argentina isn't obligated to pay more than 4%."

Briefly

● **DONALD ROTH**, chairman of Merrill Lynch and Co.'s merchant banking subsidiary, will take up the posts of vice president and treasurer of the World Bank in January 1988.

● **PAN AMERICAN** pilots have broken with three other Pan Am unions by tentatively accepting a three-year agreement that exchanges about \$30 million in wage cuts and another \$25 million in work-rule changes for "a substantial amount of stock." The four unions had been working together for a year to force a management change at Pan Am. According to Associated Press, they "had persuaded the Pritzker family, which owns Braniff, to make an offer, and had agreed to accept big wage concessions if Braniff succeeded."

● **THE BANK** for International Settlements has agreed in principle to impose on 12 member-nations' central banks capital reserve requirements to "create a sounder base for banking." The proposed requirements will be debated by the central banks over the next six months. They make off-balance-sheet business part of the net assets subject to capital requirements.

● **22 NUCLEAR** power plants will be constructed by India's Nuclear Power Corporation in the next 13 years, at a cost of \$10 billion, Dr. M.R. Srinivasan, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said in New Delhi Dec. 4. The Narora project in Uttar Pradesh and Kalrapar unit in Gujarat, 235 MWe each, are already under construction, and work has also been started on two other sites. Design work for 500 MWe reactors is at an advanced stage.

● **WEST GERMAN** government coalition parties have agreed on an austerity package for the health care system there that will cut 14 billion deutschmarks from the DM 125 billion spent annually by the state insurance companies.

Laser applications promise to revolutionize industry

Part II of an overview by Charles B. Stevens, of the capabilities of lasers to transform the civilian economy, 'spinning off' the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Summary of Part I: Through a combination of continuing advances in demonstrated laser capabilities in the inertial confinement fusion energy R&D program and a series of breakthroughs by the Strategic Defense Initiative program for developing defenses against nuclear-tipped missiles, laser capabilities have become even a little overripe for a broad-based revolution of industrial technology. The 1990s will be seen as the initiation of a second industrial revolution—if Americans have the courage and prescience to grasp this opportunity for economic revitalization and reindustrialization.

Lasers transform more incoherent forms of energy into coherent beams of light. These coherent beams of light can be readily and efficiently transmitted and focused through a wide variety of media over great distances. The laser beams can be easily focused to power densities trillions of times greater than industry's current utilization.

Part I discussed general applications of lasers today, and then took a closer look at semiconductor diode array lasers and tunable solid-state lasers. This week's installment concludes the survey of the major types of lasers available for industrial applications.

Fusion R&D leads to efficient high-power, short-wavelength solid-state lasers

The workhorse of the inertial confinement fusion research effort has been high-power solid-state lasers. These lasers have been developed from an output level of 1 joule at 1 billion watt power levels and a wavelength in the range of 1,000 nm in the early 1960s, to their present level of up to 100,000 joules at 100 trillion watt power levels and a wavelength in the range of 250 nm for the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory NOVA glass laser system.

Despite this record level of advances in output characteristics, until recently, the solid-state laser was not considered a serious candidate for actual laser fusion power plants, because of its apparently inherent low operating efficiencies. While solid-state lasers were most readily scaled to the high powers and energies needed for crucial inertial confinement fusion laboratory experiments, they did not appear to have the characteristics needed for efficient, high-repetition-rate operation needed for actual power plants.

But the large R&D effort invested in solid-state lasers has generated technological breakthroughs, which today have greatly enhanced their potentials for both efficient and high-repetition-rate operation. And while these advances have not made them the leading candidate for laser fusion reactors, they have become a leading candidate for existing industrial applications at lower pulsed power levels. This is all the more true, since the realization of efficient methods of harmonic wavelength conversion permits the high-power, solid-state laser to reach shorter wavelengths in the ultraviolet range and thereby use the more efficient ablative shock coupling of laser light for materials processing.

Over the past few years in particular, technologies have been demonstrated for operating solid-state lasers efficiently at near-diffraction-limited levels. These technologies have led to new materials, laser components, and systems architectures that permit efficient operation at average power levels in the range of 100-10,000 watts.

Many of these improvements are being tested on the Livermore glass zigzag slab laser which is designed to operate at 150 joules per pulse at a repetition rate of 2 Hertz. This laser employs an injection-locked regenerative amplifier cavity architecture incorporating a phase conjugator. Last year, high storage efficiency within the lasing medium was dem-

onstrated on this laser, utilizing LHG-5 glass. Using an optimum reflector design, spectrally tailored lamps, combined with a low-loss pump cavity and flashlamp pre-pulsing, researchers achieved as much as 7% of the flashlamp electrical energy's being stored in the glass lasing medium; that is, potentially giving a 7% operating efficiency as opposed to the fraction of a percent efficiency achieved with existing high-power glass lasers. Similar performance is expected from Nd:Cr:GSGG glass when this new material is fully developed.

The bottleneck in achieving high-quality beam output, efficient, high-repetition-rate operation with high-power glass lasers has been the problem of waste heat dissipation within the glass laser amplifying medium. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory has demonstrated that, with the proper design for a glass slab geometry and cooling system, efficient, high-quality beam output can be attained.

A crucial aspect of this work is the ability to predict the optical effects of thermal stresses within the glass slabs. Recent experiments have verified two-dimensional computer codes, and major strides toward realizing full three-dimensional codes have been taken. Two amplifier test-beds are maintained. These permit verification of computer codes for various zigzag and gas-cooled slab architectures. Therefore, new laser material candidates can be evaluated against numerical simulation before incorporating the new laser components in a full-scale laser, where complex interactions with other laser components make understanding the system behavior difficult.

According to Livermore scientists, significant improvements in power, efficiency, and repetition rate can be expected with the incorporation of new lasing materials currently under development. The silicophosphate glass technology has matured with the development of Hoya HAP-3 glass. Large crystals of Nd:GGG and Nd:Cr:GSGG have been grown that have low absorption loss at the lasing wavelength. Theoretical methods for predicting the fracture of these materials under laser operating conditions were demonstrated experimentally. Furthermore, techniques for slab strengthening were extended to improve durability of the new laser materials as well. In addition to optimizing the slab design for beam quality, adaptive optics are being developed in conjunction with phase-conjugation techniques to correct residual beam aberrations.

The development of large-aperture crystals for harmonic transformation of NOVA's laser output from the infrared to the ultraviolet has provided the technology for similar high-average-power harmonic generation at projected efficiencies of better than 80% at average output power levels of greater than 1 billion watts. A data base covering more than 120 nonlinear materials has been developed for this effort.

Optical switches needed to realize high peak power harmonic conversion and Raman phase-conjugation shifting have also been developed.

In summary, the technology for efficient, high-repetition-

rate, high-average-power (100-10,000 watt), solid-state lasers, operating at harmonically generated ultraviolet wavelengths, is being rapidly realized through the efforts of the Livermore laser program. This technology will be available for commercial applications soon.

Applications

Over the past two decades, tunable lasers have become an essential workhorse for scientific research. High-resolution and nonlinear spectroscopy, photochemistry, and nonlinear optics have been revolutionized as a result. The wider range of coverage offered by tunable solid-state systems permits research into entirely new atomic and molecular processes and transitions. The technological implications are immense.

For example, color-center lasers have revolutionized research on nonlinear phenomena in optical fibers. Substantive investigations of soliton generation and transport have recently emerged in exciting work carried out at Bell Labs in Murray Hill, New Jersey. Work by the group headed by Dr. L.F. Mollenauer has demonstrated low-loss transmission loss of soliton-shaped laser pulses through optical fibers.

This has opened up the prospect for decreasing telephone and data transmission costs by an order of magnitude. The decrease in transmission loss could increase the distance over which signals could be propagated without repeater stations, from the current maximum of about 500 kilometers utilized in ballistic missile field command, control, and communication systems, to over 7,000 kilometers. Alternatively, the data rate over existing optical fiber lines could be increased more than a thousandfold. And because soliton laser pulses can pass through each other with no effect, a single line could carry up to 100 separate channels simultaneously.

Further research on solitons could reveal how to utilize the soliton itself for compacting and later retrieving trillions of bits of data into and from a single soliton pulse. Potentially, this could lead to a trillionfold increase in the productivity of optical fiber communication networks.

Alternative studies have begun for utilizing solitons in fiber rings as data storage for optical computers. The horizons of opportunity have only just begun to come into view. This entire field of discovery only became experimentally accessible within the last few years with the advent of tunable solid state lasers in the 1,500 nm range.

Besides the growing use of optical fiber data-links, line-of-sight optical links are now beginning to be developed. Short-haul atmospheric data links are expected to become widespread in the near future as the laser technology becomes better established. A laser transmitter broadcasting to an optical receiver can provide a simple and inexpensive means of transmitting data across freeways, railroad rights-of-way, and other obstacles that complicate use of conventional transmission lines. Similar links are also needed for satellite-to-satellite communications, as already has been developed for various defense applications including communication with

submarines.

For terrestrial links, lasers operating with a few watts of average power at wavelengths that are easily transmitted through the atmosphere are normally used, and GaAlAs diode laser arrays, with their small size and ease of modulation, appear quite suitable. Interestingly enough, the InGaAsP diode lasers operating at 1,550 nm, which were developed for optical fiber communication links, also have the ideal wavelength for good atmospheric transmission and lies beyond the 1,400 nm limit at which permissible eye exposure to laser radiation increases by several orders of magnitude. Combining InGaAsP diode laser technology with the diode array concept should result in a laser with good output power which penetrates the atmosphere well and is relatively safe.

In this context it should be noted that these atmospheric data links can also be extended to high power levels needed for energy transmission. The use of extremely reliable laser sensors makes this both safe and practical, as noted in the accompanying box on phase conjugation systems. Ironically, much of the research that went into the low-power-density solar energy R&D of the Carter administration days, could be applied to high-power-density worldwide laser transmission of energy. Mirrors orbiting in space could relay laser beams around the world and redirect and focus the beams onto a few square meters of photodiodes on each. This type of power transmission would not be practical in densely populated and developed areas, but would be most economic for remote regions and provide the means for rapid "electrification" of these areas. (These systems are also being investigated for possible use as a means of powering aircraft and earth-to-orbit rockets.)

Similar revolutions are to be expected as transition-metal-doped lasers are applied to ultrahigh-resolution and nonlinear spectroscopy. These applications are expected to take off as techniques developed for liquid dye-laser frequency stabilization are applied to solid-state lasers.

'Everything leaks'

Remote sensing currently tops the list for near-term applications of solid-state tunable lasers. Both NASA and the military are achieving rapid advances in this revolutionary field. The basic principle is that "everything leaks." That is, all objects—even solid ones—emit trace vapors of the molecules out of which they are made. Even the rapid advances in existing multi-spectral, passive sensing with existing satellites only hints at what the future holds for active sensing with differential absorption *lidar*—laser radar.

For example, much to the surprise and chagrin of the superpowers, scientists from third countries demonstrated that it was possible to transform raw civilian satellite sensing data into pictures with much greater resolution and discrimination through computer enhancement of multi-spectral data.

With the placement of tunable lasers in space, it will be possible to tune in on particular molecular transitions and

Lasers with perfect aim

Historically, it is often a conceptually simple device that triggers a technological revolution. This was the case with the proverbial light bulb and more recently with the transistor and microchip. This same kind of development is currently unfolding in the field of lasers, with the realization of phase-conjugate mirrors and processing systems. Until the recent development of phase-conjugation, obtaining the optimum, distortion-free output for a coherent laser beam represented the most painstaking and difficult of problems. But with phase-conjugation it is now possible, for the first time, to aim and eliminate distortion from laser beams instantaneously, automatically, perfectly, and without the need for cumbersome machinery.

All of this is possible because phase-conjugation remarkably permits the reversal of time. Imagine that we film the following series of events. A rock is thrown into a pool of water. A series of circular wavefronts is formed and heads toward the banks of the pool. Waves already present in the pool distort the circular wavefronts. The irregularities of the pool bank further distort the wavefront. And eventually, after several reflections off the sides of the pool, all order is lost from the originally

resonance and thereby detect the existence of trace elements—even from space. Because of the fortuitous coincidence between some molecules and the line tunable CO₂ lasers, already deployed in satellites, some experience with this type of remote sensing has already been demonstrated. But the number of different molecules detectable with the CO₂ laser is limited and the lack of continuous tunability prevents measurement of the absorption lineshape. Lineshape analysis can provide information on atmospheric pressure and temperature.

The simplest remote-sensing technique utilizes measurements of transmission as a function of wavelength over a given path. This can be done by either placing a detector at one end of the path, reflecting the laser with a cooperative target, such as a retroreflector, or by reflecting energy from a diffuse target, such as a hillside. In cases where reflection is employed the technique is called differential absorption lidar (DIAL).

A more advanced system being developed by the SDI involves the detection of back-scattered laser energy from aerosols in the atmosphere. This method requires the use of an energetic, pulsed laser for reasonable ranges and has the advantage of yielding range-resolved data.

Both space-based and terrestrial applications of these ad-

circular wavefronts. Now run the film backward. The distorted waves will reorder themselves and eventually flow back to the original circular wavefronts. This "running" film backward is phase-conjugation.

In the case of phase-conjugated mirrors this means that any bit of incoming light is reflected directly back to its source. This is analogous to a wall that always returns a ball to the thrower no matter what the angle of the throw.

Phase-conjugation makes aiming lasers quite easy. For example, scientists have developed what is called four-wave-mixing phase-conjugation systems for aiming lasers. All that's required is that the target be illuminated with a low-power laser beam. This indicator beam can come from any direction, but it will reflect in all directions. A tiny bit of it will therefore bounce toward the phase-conjugation system. Left to itself, it will hit the phase-conjugate mirror and bounce right back to the target, covering the distance at the speed of light. But if there is a laser-amplification chamber between the target and the phase-conjugate mirror, the beam will return vastly intensified.

The implications are enormous. The phase-conjugate mirror can aim a defensive laser beam at a speeding missile, maintaining focus despite pockets of turbulence in the atmosphere or irregularities in the trajectory of the missile. It could guarantee the precise convergence of multiple lasers on a single target. This is already being

done in laser fusion research. It could align a beam carrying energy from a space-based orbiting power plant to a receiving antenna on Earth, or on an airplane, without any danger of the beam's wandering. It can allow light waves to carry signals through the air or through a length of fiber-optic cable without distortion-induced loss of information. And it could allow lasers to etch tiny circuits on the surfaces of silicon chips without the errors caused by the minute imperfections that occur in focusing lenses.

There are two basic types of phase-conjugate systems: In one, the triggering lasers operate at wavelengths unrelated to the light that will be reflected. In the second, they *are* the light that will be reflected.

The first, the four-wave-mixing PCM consists of a plate of clear plastic or crystalline material. Twin activating beams are trained on the plate. Where they meet, there are regions where individual light waves overlap, producing tiny hot spots. It is the hot spots—not any property of the plate itself—that do the reflecting. Any clear material, therefore, can be used.

The second type works on a principle called Brillouin scattering. A liquid or gas is confined in a clear tube. When struck by an incoming laser beam, the fluid reacts by forming a minute pressure wave. And the shape of the wave, inevitably, is just right for reflecting the beam back on its original path. Again, the type of liquid used doesn't matter.

vanced lidar sensing systems have immense implications for understanding and controlling all types of natural and industrial processes. Tunable solid-state lasers offer the best combination of high reliability and relatively high efficiency with long operational lifetimes required for satellite-based remote sensing.

Various space-based systems have been proposed. One program would place a system on the Space Station. A second would use an unmanned satellite, the Earth Observing Satellite (EOS) project. Both would use passive and active sensing techniques. Measurements utilizing DIAL (differential absorption lidar) would monitor atmospheric chemistry and meteorological conditions.

Among the potential applications in industry for laser-based remote sensing are on-line monitoring of plant emissions for pollution control, detection of potentially harmful levels of gases in environments such as gas-handling facilities or coal mines, and real-time sensing of parameters in a production line for process control.

Excimers

Before 1976 there were few really good lasers in the ultraviolet wavelength range. Argon ion lasers, frequency-tripled or quadrupled Nd:YAG lasers, and nitrogen lasers—

all capable of few watts of average power at selected wavelengths between 250 and 350 nm and overall efficiencies of a few tenths of a percent—were commercially available. All of these systems had size and cost problems associated with low efficiency, and high average power in the ultraviolet was difficult to achieve. In 1975 Setser and his colleagues at Kansas State University demonstrated that rare gas atoms in metastable excited states could react with halogen-bearing molecules to form diatomic rare gas halides in a bound excited state—in other words to form an excimer. Decay of these excimer molecules to a weakly bound or unbound ground state was accompanied by emission of an ultraviolet photon. Later research showed that rare gas halide excimers can also be formed through rare gas-halogen ionic reactions and that they can be produced with relatively high efficiency when a suitable gas mixture is subjected to electron impact excitation.

The excimer is a particularly interesting laser since the very short lifetime of the ground state almost ensures population inversion and hence optical gain whenever the excited molecule is formed. This was demonstrated experimentally by 1975 with laser action based on the bound-free transitions of the XeBr, XeF, XeCl, and KrF excimers. These lasers utilized electron beam irradiation of rare gas-halogen mix-

tures to produce coherent output at 282, 351, 308, and 249 nm. Similar lasers utilizing transitions in ArF (193 nm) and KrCl (222 nm) were demonstrated, and it was shown that they could also be excited by creating a self-sustained electrical discharge in the laser gas mixture.

The optimal operation is generally achieved when a composition of the excimer laser gas mixture of a few tenths of a percent halogen donor (NF₃, HCl, F₂, and so on), a few percent active rare gas species (Xe, Kr, or Ar), and a large percentage of a second rare gas which is used as a buffer. Total operating pressures usually lie in the range of 1 to 5 atmospheres. Self-sustained discharge excitation of the laser is desirable for most applications because of the greater simplicity and component reliability associated with that approach, but it is difficult to produce uniform discharges of long duration in gas mixtures of this type. Onset of discharge inhomogeneities typically limits laser pulse durations to a few tens of nanoseconds in discharge-excited devices, although pulses of 1 microsecond have been produced with electron beam excitation. Dissociation of the halogen donor imposes an upper limit of about one microsecond on the duration of pulses from any rare gas halide device.

Recent advances in the fusion and SDI research programs have greatly improved the prospects for efficient and maintenance-free excimer lasers despite the problems of having to utilize reactive gas mixtures, intense ultraviolet radiation damage to optical components, and the need for fast, repetitive, high-power excitation of the medium—which requires very fast, highly reliable switches.

Because of the unique manner in which ultraviolet light interacts with matter, excimer lasers are currently finding greater application to materials processing. Most significantly excimer lasers can remove material by ablation rather than through thermal processes such as melting, evaporation, or vaporization. This ablative shock removal of materials permits a much higher degree of precision than can be attained with other types of lasers.

At first it was believed that the interaction of ultraviolet radiation with organic materials was primarily photochemical in nature—that is, that absorption of a single excimer-laser photon by a polymer molecule leads directly to dissociation, provided that the photon energy is greater than the bond energy. Therefore, when a polymeric material is irradiated by an excimer laser, many chemical bonds are broken. This produces molecular products which have a much greater specific volume than the original polymer. This, combined with the excess energy of the ultraviolet photon, generates the shock ablation removal of material.

But other research has shown that thermal and collective effects also play a major role in the dynamics of shock ablation with excimer lasers. For example, it has been shown that for power densities below a certain level, for a given material, the interaction is primarily thermal. Above the power density threshold, the interaction becomes photochemical and there-

fore more efficient in terms of ablation. More recently, it has been shown that multiphoton processes can also play a role in the ablation process.

Research is continuing to uncover further complexities in the ultraviolet light driven ablation process. But despite this, it has been shown that material is removed layer-by-layer on a pulse-by-pulse basis. And each layer is about .3 microns thick. This permits fine control of the depth of cut that is obtained. Furthermore, most of the laser pulse energy is utilized in bond breaking and creating the ablative shock. Therefore, very little laser energy is deposited in the remaining material. This means that the physical mechanism of ablation differs from that of ordinary thermal mechanisms seen with longer wavelength laser processing.

In general the chief features of the excimer-driven ablation process are: 1) it removes material with extremely high precision and excellent edge definition; 2) absence of any significant charring or burning of surrounding material; 3) minimal heating of the remaining substrate and therefore virtually no distortion of the bulk material; and 4) the use of mask imaging processing of entire surface instead of spot focusing, piecemeal processing of the workpiece.

This last characteristic is crucial for efficient production of defect-free electronic and microchip components. The mask is generally made of a metal that has a much higher fluence threshold for ablation than the material being processed. Thus, the mask remains undamaged while the workpiece is etched. It is the use of the mask that allows one to simultaneously process an array of holes or a comb of slots. For repetitive patterns, the parallel processing capabilities of the excimer laser, together with the mask imaging technique, allows a much faster throughput than the serial approach utilized with CO₂ and Nd:YAG lasers, which generally can only drill one hole at a time. Therefore, with the excimer processing rates are measured in terms of area instead of the more conventional linear cutting speed.

Excimers are also capable of more readily removing selected materials from an underlying substrate. In principle, the CO₂ and Nd:YAG lasers (reviewed in Part I of this article) can also do this, but in practice, because of the thermal nature of the interaction at these longer wavelengths, considerable disruption of the remaining substrate occurs. With excimer lasers on the other hand, the absorption of energy occurs within a localized region near the surface of the irradiated material, and very little thermal diffusion occurs before the material ablates. Therefore, the exposed material can be removed with the underlying substrate remaining virtually untouched.

Finally, the ablated material is in the form of solid black soot and gaseous etch products consisting of CO₂, CO, and H₂O. The black soot—carbonized material—can be easily removed from the workpiece and therefore leaving the laser machined features clean and ready for subsequent processing.

Applications

In general the excimer laser is revolutionizing the processing of materials ranging from polymers, semiconductors, metals through to glass. The most significant developments have occurred in: 1) the processing of free-standing polymer films; 2) selective removal of polymer films from metal substrates; and 3) selective removal of thin metal films from nonmetallic substrates.

CO₂ lasers are currently the main workhorses for cutting and drilling polymers. But the thermal cutting action of these lasers limits the minimum size of hole that can be produced. There is also a limit on the density of holes that can be produced. The ablative nature of the excimer virtually eliminates the heating of the affected zone and permits very precise drilling of small-diameter holes (less than 100 microns) in thin materials at spacings not much greater than the hole diameter. Also, because of the non-thermal nature of the ablative process, a large number of holes can be drilled at one time with a mask.

In general organic materials such as polymer films require excimer laser energy densities on the order of 100 millijoules per square centimeter for their removal. Metal films require an order of magnitude greater fluence—one joule per square centimeter before ablation takes place. This vast difference

can be utilized to permit precise removal of thin films such as polymer films, adhesives, and photoresists from metallic substrates.

Alternatively, the excimer is also utilized to remove thin metal films from polymer and glass substrates. In this case when the excimer laser pulse irradiates the thin metal film, the bulk of the laser energy is absorbed in the metal film leading to localized melting. But, some of the excimer laser light penetrates to the metal-substrate interface and produces a pressure build-up at this interface. This pressure at the interface derives from the decomposition of a thin layer of the substrate and/or degassing in the case of glass substrates. The pressure build-up explosively removes the molten metal film. This technique can also utilize masks to produce complex patterns in single pass processing.

Excimer lasers are best suited for applications that require the removal of relatively small amounts of material with a high degree of precision and can therefore be combined with "thermal" lasers, such as CO₂ and Nd:YAG which would carry out the rough cutting—greater than several millimeters. The non-thermal cutting action due to excimer driven shock ablation makes them particularly attractive for applications where side effects of conventional thermal processing, such as charring and melting, are particularly deleterious.



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Zenith Star: an SDI demonstration

by Charles B. Stevens

On Nov. 24, 1987 during a visit to the Denver-based Martin Marietta Astronautics factory, President Reagan revealed for the first time the full dimensions and advanced status of the Zenith Star space-based laser demonstration project, a model of which is pictured on this page. Zenith Star is the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) continuation of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency space-based chemical laser program. The two major elements of Zenith Star are the LAMP mirror and the Alpha chemical laser, both of which elements have been demonstrated in laboratory experiments shown in the photographs.



Dept. of Defense

This Martin Marietta artist's concept depicts a space-based laser demonstration that would be conducted as part of the Strategic Defense Initiative program. Called Zenith Star, the program would consist of a flight experiment to demonstrate the operation of a medium-power chemical laser in space, and investigate how it would acquire, track, and point at a target. Martin Marietta Space Systems company in Denver, Colorado, has a \$10.8 million contract from the SDI Organization to design the flight experiment.

The SDIO has already awarded Martin Marietta, together with its primary subcontractors, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company and TRW, a Phase II contract for demonstrating the feasibility of a space-based laser experiment.

The Alpha laser program is the most mature of the SDI's directed energy technologies. It is developing and validating key critical technologies needed to establish the feasibility of space-based ballistic missile defense.

The simplicity of Alpha's construction and operation makes it a strong candidate for strategic defense. The Alpha laser system is constructed primarily of extruded aluminum, and derives its beam from a purely chemical reaction, which is also the primary source of energy for the laser. Tests have established that Alpha can provide the technology to realize sufficiently high power chemical lasers for strategic defense.

The Alpha is the follow-on to the MIRACL (Mid-Infrared Advanced Chemical Laser). On Sept. 6, 1985 the MIRACL laser destroyed the second stage of a Titan I booster in tests conducted at the High Energy Laser System Test Facility at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

The Alpha program is managed for the SDIO by the Air Force Weapons Laboratory. The prime contractor is TRW, Redondo Beach, California.

The second major element of Zenith Star is LAMP (Large Advanced Mirror Program), shown in the third photograph. This program has demonstrated mirrors which are light enough to deploy in space. LAMP is the culmination of a decade and a half of R&D effort.

The LAMP mirror is being used to study technology issues involved in utilizing large optics for strategic defense applications. Performance tests of the LAMP mirror will be completed in early 1988. The successful demonstration of this segmented LAMP mirror removes one of the major technology barriers to developing directed energy weapons.

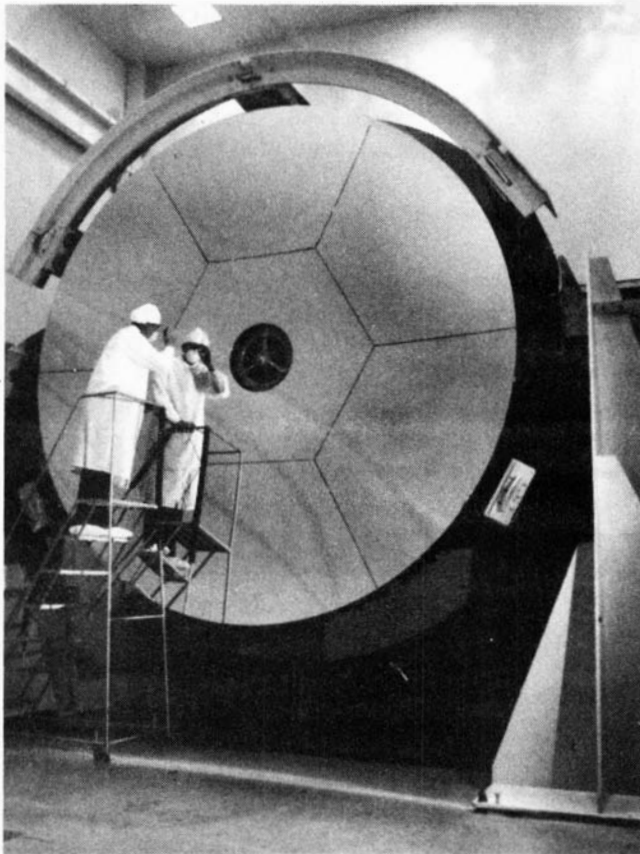
The LAMP program element is managed by the Rome Air Development Center. The prime contractor for the project is ITEK Corporation. Eastman Kodak fabricated the LAMP mirror's center segment.

Background and prospects

As originally conceived, the Zenith Star project was to have demonstrated the essential elements of space-based laser missile defense before the end of 1988. But congressional budget cuts in the SDI program, and the space shuttle Challenger disaster, have delayed the program up to several years.

While the Zenith Star space flight test will demonstrate all of the combined technology elements for space-based laser missile defense, the system itself is not capable of effectively taking action against ballistic missiles. But studies carried out over the past several years at TRW, and laboratory experiments on phase arrayed lasers at the Air Force Weapons Laboratory, show one interesting way in which Zenith Star could be directly scaled to achieve such a goal.

Before going into this, though, it must be understood that



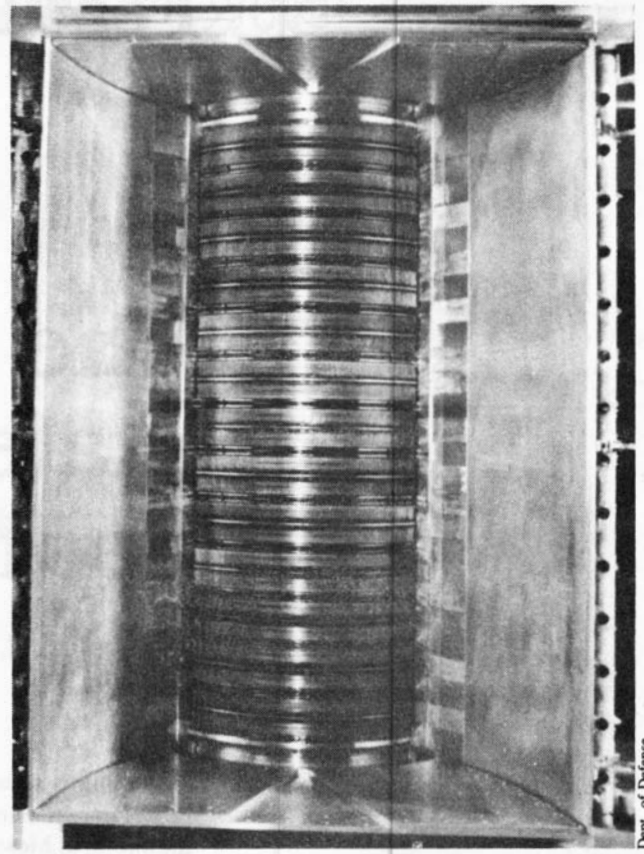
Dept. of Defense

The LAMP mirror is an adaptive, segmented mirror currently in final stages of acceptance testing by ITEK Corporation of Lexington, Massachusetts. Here a technician checks the mirror surface after the seventh and final segment is in place on the supporting backplate. The extremely precise figure (shape) and alignment of the mirror's lightweight facesheets are controlled by actuators attached to the rear surfaces. The overall diameter of the fully assembled mirror is four meters.

the Zenith Star laser would carry out two distinct missions as part of a missile defense system. The first, which could be attained with a single module system, would utilize the Zenith Star to aid other types of missile interception systems through actively locating warheads in space and discriminating between decoys and real re-entry vehicles.

The second mission is that of intercepting ballistic missions in their vulnerable boost phase. This would require much higher laser power levels and larger mirrors than are represented by a single Zenith Star module. But the work at TRW and the Air Force Weapons Lab shows how this deficiency could readily be overcome.

TRW demonstrated that the technology already exists for constructing and operating extremely large mirror arrays in space. The idea is that many small mirrors can be ganged together in a phased array to act like a single large mirror. The small elements of the phased array can be mass produced and are therefore quite cheap. Systems acting like 100-meter-



Dept. of Defense

The cylindrical gain generator of the Alpha chemical laser is prepared for installation and testing at TRW's Capistrano Test Site. Alpha uses atomic fluorine and hydrogen to form the hydrogen fluoride lasing medium. The device then uses cylindrical mirrors to extract a 2.7 micrometer wavelength high-power laser beam. Alpha is the key component in the concept design for the SDIO's Zenith Star experiment.

diameter mirrors are quite feasible. As TRW studies note, this virtually removes all limits on the power and brightness achievable with lasers.

A complementary development at the Air Force Weapons Laboratory is that of phase arrayed lasers. Experiments at this laboratory showed that many individual laser systems could be made to operate as a phased array. The result is that the combined output laser beam has an effective power density equal to that of the square of the number individual laser utilized. In other words 10 small lasers, when ganged in a phased array, would have the effective firepower of a single laser 100 times more powerful than the single small laser.

Potentially, the net effect is quite dramatic. Many small laser modules, such as Zenith Star, could be operated as a phased array. By utilizing large phased array mirrors in geosynchronous orbit, orbiting lasers throughout the world could combine their firepower to achieve effective output levels for intercepting missiles anywhere.

The tragic state of U.S.A. counterintelligence

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

According to a recent admission by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, he has important contacts within the Soviet government, and was in contact with the circles of Moscow Procurator Pustagarov in connection with his representation of West German Green Party leader Petra Kelly in her suit against New Solidarity International Press Service.

That is the same Pustagarov who is an official Soviet link to old Ramsey Clark associates at the U.S. Department of Justice today, including the Criminal Division's Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard.

This Petra Kelly lawsuit was part of a Soviet "active measures" operation inside the United States. The Green Party of West Germany, of which Kelly was for a time a leading figure, is a Soviet front-operation funded substantially by the government of East Germany through Communist Party conduits inside West Germany. After launching the suit, Kelly herself repeatedly evaded deposition, until, according to her, Ramsey Clark proposed to press the case, and became her legal counsel. This is the matter in which Clark acknowledged his consultations with the circles of the Moscow Procurator.

The suit fizzled when a frazzled, finally deposed Kelly admitted to the truthfulness of the published allegations. That detail aside, the suit was part of a Soviet operation; Ramsey Clark was part of it, and concedes he was in contact with Soviet authorities in the operation.

After Armand Hammer's ties to Nancy Reagan's circle of friends, Ramsey Clark is one of the most conspicuous influential channels through which Soviet active measures are run inside the United States. In the case of Hammer's manifold pro-Soviet influence through the Democratic National Committee, and his strong influence among the personal circles of Mrs. Reagan, such Soviet influences on U.S. policy are often successful. Clark and Soviet agents of influence inside the World Council of Churches show up running destabilizations against U.S. allies in places such as the Philippines and South Korea, with significant support for these pro-Soviet operations from inside U.S. policy-influencing circles.

After considering those facts, one should not be surprised that the Federal



Ramsey Clark (right) speaks against the SDI. Seated are Petra Kelly of the German Green Party and anti-war activist Daniel Ellsberg.

Bureau of Investigation's June 1987 "Soviet Active Measures in the United States: 1986-1987" fails to mention Clark or Hammer by name. Except for the most pathetic, shopworn sort of open Soviet fronts as those of the Communist Party U.S.A., the report mentions nothing by name. More significant, the report does not even provide a broad classification for the most important class of Soviet activities inside the U.S.A.! One wonders if the FBI counterintelligence section is as disgustingly amateurish as the report suggests, or if powerful political influences might be responsible?

If one thought the FBI's report were pathetic, the August 1987 product on the same subject issued by the U.S. Department of State is a deliberate cover-up for the Soviets. The latter report, although issued in the name of State's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Research, Kathleen C. Bailey, appears to be chiefly the work of the U.S. Information Agency's Herbert Romerstein. Notably, Romerstein is a subordinate of Comrade Armand Hammer's crony, U.S. Information Agency (USIA) Director Charles Z. Wick.

Whereas the FBI's report is a collection of shallow, unglittering generalities, State's report is packed with names and dates. Whereas the FBI's report is a singularly uninformative pastiche of shopworn press releases, State's report actually lies in some elaborate detail about several key Soviet "dezinformatsia" operations of some importance.

Inside or close to the U.S. government, there are able men and women with significant knowledge of Soviet oper-

ations inside the U.S.A. Curiously, none of these are visibly directing U.S. counterintelligence functions. The FBI's and State's counterintelligence functions spend a great amount of effort covering up for Soviet operations inside the U.S.A., and sometimes even assisting them. This is the case with Roy Godson's operations, as well as those of the relevant sections at FBI and State.

One might gain the impression that someone in government does not wish the really important Soviet penetration and active-measures operations actually touched, and that others think it not worth the loss of their careers to oppose the cover-ups. The case of Romerstein's role in assisting a Soviet operation against my associates and myself, on the origin of the AIDS virus, illustrates a common pattern.

AIDS: a case study

During the past four years, I have been personally the target of a major Soviet operation directed from the highest level of Moscow. Even if we limit the evidence to Soviet official publications, the extent and virulence of the attacks exceed Soviet attacks on any private figure in the West during the entire postwar period.

This 1983-87 Soviet operation, to date, began in the immediate aftermath of President Reagan's March 23, 1983 announcement of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. Since I had been conducting back-channel discussions with Soviet officials on this subject, on behalf of the U.S. government,

over the period January 1982 until April 1983, as well as campaigning for the policy publicly and behind doors in many centers of the world, Moscow naturally assumed that I was a principal intellectual author of the SDI policy, and placed me number one on its hate-list as a result.

During the second half of 1985, the Soviet government launched a coordinated international campaign against me over the issue of AIDS. My associates had exposed Soviet officials in the World Health Organization as directing a worldwide policy of covering up the extent and significance of the AIDS pandemic, to which charge Moscow replied with savagery, focusing their campaign against the U.S. government, which Moscow repeatedly asserted that it believed was secretly behind my associates' role in this matter.

Immediately, the USIA's Herbert Romerstein, nominally in charge of dealing with Soviet disinformation for the State Department, acted as an accomplice of Moscow in attempting to deflect responsibility for authorship of these Soviet attacks to me! To assist in spreading his hoax, Romerstein reported aspects of the Soviet articles in question, but omitted reference to the attacks upon me and my associates in those Soviet items!

Romerstein's hoax is restated at length in a July 1987 State Department "Foreign Affairs Note."

Romerstein's focus is on a limited portion of the entire Soviet treatment of AIDS in this operation, omitting all of Moscow's explicit references to me and my associates even in the same Soviet-published pieces which Romerstein otherwise references. By aid of this omission, Romerstein ran a Soviet-style disinformational "leak" from State, in which he attempted to paint my associates as the authors of the content of these Soviet attacks!

The specific aspect of the larger operation on which Romerstein focused his attention was Soviet reference to a public statement by a retired East German biologist, Dr. Jacob Segal, to the effect that AIDS might have been synthesized in recombinant experiments which had used the retrovirus Visna. On the basis of this allegation, which is scientifically sound in and of itself, Segal added the unsupported charge that such experiments had been conducted at Maryland's Fort Detrick biological research center.

Any allegation that the U.S. military had developed AIDS as a biological warfare weapon is absurd on the face of it, as Dr. Segal should have recognized immediately. AIDS is a "Satan bug," an infection which is 100% lethal, for which there exists no known cure or vaccine, and for which it may be impossible to develop a vaccine. It simply is not the kind of biological agent which any major power would consider using.

The first part of Dr. Segal's statement, that recombinant experiments including Visna might have created AIDS, is sound, although Romerstein denies this flatly, and repeatedly. The introduction of Visna into cancer-virus recombinant research studies, using human tissue cultures, during the 1960s, might readily have produced a human-specific form

like Visna, by laboratory accidents.

The second part of Segal's argument, that AIDS was created and distributed by the U.S.A. as a weapon of biological warfare, is absurd. At present, unless we imagine that some fanatical supporter of the World Wildlife Fund, obsessed with a bestial desire to wipe out the entire human species, secretly invented and spread the disease on several continents during the 1960s, accidental laboratory creation of AIDS during the 1960s is the only known way in which the disease could have been accidentally created and spread. No other explanation conforms to the known scientific evidence.

The biological experts consulted are clear on this point.

To create AIDS during the 1960s, the date the infection first appeared, the method used would have had to have been the use of a known "retrovirus" of animals, such as Visna, as part of a forced natural recombination in the medium of a human tissue culture. If a virus with a Visna-like core were produced accidentally in such a fashion, the new infection would be a disease specific to human beings. All that would be required to begin the spread of the infection, would have been the additional accidents inherent in the lack of adequate security inherent to underfunded facilities.

So far, the only known laboratory work along these lines during that period, was in the field of virus cancer research. That line of research was reported in the literature from that period, indicating that the research was sufficiently widespread to have caused a more or less simultaneous, accidental eruption on several continents. Since AIDS is a slow-incubation virus, an accident would have probably remained undetected for a decade or even longer.

The Soviet "dezinformatsia" campaign on the subject of AIDS had a far different objective than Romerstein reports. Soviet lobbying groups pressured African government representatives to suppress statistics on the extent of the AIDS pandemic in their countries. Eyewitnesses reported Soviet agents participating in international AIDS and related conferences pressuring African nations to cover up the extent of the infection. These Soviet agents used various arguments, including the suggestion that such reports would lead to loss of export-earnings, tourism, and so forth. Since these governments knew that the AIDS pandemic was raging, Moscow added the rumor campaign, that it had been invented as a U.S. biological-warfare agent.

However, although the United States was blamed for AIDS in this way, the target of the operation was not the U.S. government. The Soviet target was my associates and me. It was our 1985 campaign for an international alert on the danger of AIDS, to which Moscow had responded with its global deployment and press-campaign on this issue. Romerstein knew all of this, but chose to lie outrageously, and to continue his lying support for this Soviet operation against my associates and me down to the recent date.

Most interesting is the Soviet motive for conducting this operation in the first place.

Moscow attitudes toward development

It is my personal and repeated knowledge, that Moscow has been opposed to what the developing Non-Aligned Nations organization terms "a new world economic order." My direct knowledge in this matter dates from mid-1975, during the preparations for the August 1976 Colombo, Sri Lanka conference of the Non-Aligned, and continues beyond the period of the March 1983 Non-Aligned conference in New Delhi, India.

Admittedly, Moscow has frequently conducted propaganda campaigns against the injustice of OECD nations' "imperialist" financial looting of developing nations. However, as I learned in the instance of Peru's 1965 negotiations with Moscow, and numerous other instances during that period and later, Moscow is consistently, sometimes violently opposed to a "new world economic order" whenever push comes to shove, as was the case of the Soviet faction operating at the New Delhi Non-Aligned conference during March 1983. (Fidel Castro was personally in support of the New Delhi resolution, but Moscow was not; so, Castro was emphatically overruled within the Cuba delegation itself.)

Since I have been eyeball-to-eyeball with Moscow on this issue many times over, I have learned to understand the exact nature of Soviet behavior to this effect.

Look at the map of the world, strategically. The OECD ("Western industrialized") nations represent twice the population of the Soviets, and have a level of potential productivity per-capita twice that of the Soviet population. Turn our eyes next to the developing nations and populations of Central and South America, Africa, and non-communist Asia.

Most of the population of Central and South America has a Western European cultural potential, and hence is a region which could become an economic superpower within a generation or less. Africa is more poorly endowed with culturally determined productive potentials, but over a span of two generations, could be brought up to recent European standards, or better. The situation in non-communist Asia is varied, but India, for example, has the natural and cultural potentials of an economic superpower within a span of two generations.

Thus, the Western world so defined represents the overwhelming balance in present and future productive potential, and control over most of the land-area and maritime chokepoints of the planet. What happens, then, from the Soviet standpoint, if monetary reform begins to unleash the productive and related potentials of the non-communist developing sector?

Not only does economic development so unleashed build up the power of the developing sector. Development transforms the developing sector into a self-expanding market for capital-goods exports from the OECD nations. This means a substantial increase of turnover in the machine-tool sector in the OECD nations, and a consequently increased growth of productivity and scale of physical output in the OECD nations. Moscow's global strategy depends upon compensating



Brian Lantz, spokesman for the California anti-AIDS initiative known in 1986 as Proposition 64, announces a new anti-AIDS referendum in Sacramento on May 28. Armand Hammer's friends spent \$3 million to block the first initiative.

for Soviet backwardness by an extensive and deep, erosive self-destruction of the economic potential of the Western world and its developing-sector friends.

These strategic considerations are key to the major portion of Moscow's recent policies on the subject of AIDS.

Moscow's response to AIDS at home is elementary, and will be as drastic as expediency recommends. Moscow assumes that it can contain the spread of AIDS in the Soviet bloc, by public health measures, and gradual development of a cure. However, as the role of Comrade Armand Hammer's friends in California and in Washington, against the 1986 AIDS Proposition 64 shows, Moscow has been using its channels of influence so far to prevent effective measures against AIDS in the OECD nations and the non-communist developing sector.

The argument could, and must be made, that such Soviet attitudes are as foolish as they are monstrously obnoxious. We know that AIDS is presently 100% lethal, and that the viral agent is mutating at about ten times the rate of the common cold virus. It is, like all viruses of this type, peculiar to a single species, in this case the human species. It infects every aspect of the victim, notably the central nervous system, where AIDS dementia begins early, and the immunological system. The possibility of devising a vaccine is virtually zero, and no ordinary cure is feasible, although extraordinary approaches now being developed should lead to a cure.

Contrary to fanatically asserted lies, AIDS is not a venereal disease. If the density of highly-infectious contacts is

sufficiently high, almost any route of transmission found among viruses becomes possible. The infectious agent is not only mutating with extraordinary rapidity, but is adjusting its outer coat in ways promoting new routes of significant transmission.

If Moscow, or anyone else thinks that one can create effective "immigration" barriers against the widespread transmission of AIDS into local populations, once the AIDS pandemic reaches sufficient levels of intensity in the world generally, it is playing the smug fool. This is the first disease which has ever existed which has the inherent potential to render the human species extinct within a span of approximately a half a century, more or less. Those authorities, of any nation, who play political games of cover-up in connection with this pandemic, are as traitors to the human species.

The Soviets, while formally rational, in a mechanistic way, on many issues, especially strategic ones, are as bad as any industrialized nation's government today, in attempting to lie away the existence of any facts which might impair the appearance of perfection of current policy. On this point, even their friends in other nations pronounce them perversely stubborn folk with whom to deal. Nonetheless, facts remain facts.

They are very insular folk, who would not weep much if

black Africa were to become virtually extinct, or if similar holocausts prevailed in South America, non-communist Asia, and the People's Republic of China, to say nothing of the nations of the Atlantic Alliance. If the sacrifice of billions of lives, in this or some other manner, advances Moscow's cause, that becomes a "regrettable price" paid for what is seen in Moscow as a durable historic victory for Moscow-ruled mankind on this planet as a whole. That is the logic with which one must contend from such quarters.

On the surface, folk ignorant of Moscow's actual outlook might imagine that the Soviets would welcome, at least secretly, my decades-long campaign for economic justice for developing nations. If one looks at the matter more closely, and not with myth-laden presumptions, the deeper nature of my decades-long, special sort of mutual-adversary relationship to Moscow is rightly understood.

What I have proposed is the establishment of a new monetary system consistent with the principles of what U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton was first to name, in December 1791, "the American System of political-economy." My argument has been, that the economic development of the developing sector is to the great mutual economic advantage of the developing and OECD nations, on the condition that the relations between the two sectors are based on the so-called "mercantilist" principles of the American System.

Moscow agrees with that estimate of the impact of my proposals. For this reason, some Soviet publications have attacked me as an "ideologue of late-capitalism." In short, I am viewed as representing a scheme for reviving the vitality of the capitalist system, at a time when Marxists and others in Moscow are relying upon the capitalist system's early "final breakdown crisis."

For the same reason, as I have indicated, in a more general way, Moscow opposes any concrete measures which would foster significant economic development among developing nations which are trading partners and friends of the OECD nations. Hence, prior to the emergence of the SDI as the leading issue for which Moscow has attacked me, the leading issue has been that I have been eyeball-to-eyeball with Soviet policy in the developing sector.

Moscow is willing to back actions through which developing nations break politically with the United States, although since Egypt and the experience with Cuba, Moscow is not willing to provide much more than arms deliveries and Soviet advisers to any developing nations which might take this course. Even in military matters, the tale of Soviet subsidies to client states is largely illusion. Moscow takes payment in what it chooses, at prices it chooses, and on terms of payment it chooses. "Comradely generosity" is more fiction than substance in the matter of Moscow's business affairs.

The principal center of my continuing conflict with Moscow on issues of economic development, is Central and South America. Here, the terrorists, the Soviet-linked drug-runners (such as those of the Medellín, Colombia cartel), and the

For further reading

"LaRouche attacks Moscow's AIDS disinformation," *EIR*, Aug. 28, 1987. Includes the full text of a letter by LaRouche to the Soviet journal *International Affairs*, on the subject of that journal's charge that the AIDS virus was developed at "germ warfare" facilities at Fort Detrick, Maryland. This Soviet campaign, which was picked up by the Romerstein-Godson networks in the West, made use of misrepresentations of statements made by a distinguished British physician, Dr. John Seale, who is associated with LaRouche's efforts to stimulate public health measures against the spread of AIDS.

"Inside the 'secret government': Irangate mystery man Roy Godson," by Herbert Quinde, *EIR*, Aug. 7, 1987.

"Whose 'disinformation'? The case of Roy Godson," by Scott Thompson and Herbert Quinde, *EIR*, Oct. 16, 1987.

"The Russian-Hammer connection in official Washington," by Criton Zoakos, Scott Thompson, and Kathleen Klenetsky, *EIR*, Nov. 7, 1987.

Moscow assets of the Socialist International and European offices of the ICFTU, are one bloc against me and my friends.

How Soviet measures work

The key to Soviet operations inside the U.S.A. and Western Europe, for example, is less outright "wet affairs" acts of assassination by the KGB and GRU "special purpose" teams—although these occur increasingly. The bulk of Soviet "active measures" are in the domain of psychological-warfare operations. The legal problems faced by my friends and me, involving the U.S. Department of Justice, and state attorneys general linked to Paul Kirk's backer, Comrade Armand Hammer, are an example of this.

The first action which Moscow takes against a person in the West whom it marks as a "potentially dangerous adversary," is to orchestrate a campaign of personal defamation and related tricks, leading toward legal or related harassment of the selected target.

These Moscow-orchestrated psychological-warfare operations are conducted chiefly through news-media of the West. The hard core of such news-media defamation is run through Soviet assets among "leftist journalists" and the smaller publications of the "left," especially publications which have no formal left-wing party affiliation. These leftist assets are chiefly various sorts of ex-Communists and social-democrats.

The persistent drumbeat of hate-propaganda directed at the targets from leftist publications, is then picked up by mass-media agencies within which Moscow has important channels of influence.

For example, beginning February 1973, the Soviet KGB launched a coordinated operation against me and my associates in both Western Europe and the U.S.A., featuring a drugging, abduction, and attempted brainwashing of one associate in Germany, and the launching of the U.S. Communist Party's youth group in an attempt to eliminate my friends' activities in the United States by drastic physical means.

This operation was supported initially, during 1973, by the left-wing publications and organizations in the U.S.A., with tangible sympathy for the Communists expressed by the FBI and the *New York Times*. At the close of 1973, the Communists planned an assassination-attempt upon me, bringing in a Havana-DGI-linked terrorist group, from Puerto Rico to New York City. The operation was discovered and aborted, by aid of the New York Police Department. However, the *New York Times*, which has some special connections to the Soviet KGB, according to legal records, launched the first major news media attack on me, based chiefly on left-wing materials, during January 1974.

According to tape-recorded testimony by *New York Times* agents, it was the *Times*, putatively in cooperation with Soviet-connected then-U.S. Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, who plotted a 1979-80 nationwide press campaign setting my associates and me up, according to *Times* reporters Paul Montgomery and Howard Blum, for "five years of legal

harassment" by the federal Department of Justice. As part of this operation, the late Roy M. Cohn of the New York East Side Conservative Club was used, with leftist drug-lobbyist Dennis King.

Similarly, in the \$3 million propaganda operation against California Proposition 64, during 1986, the initiative came from the assets of "Comrade Armand Hammer" in both California and the Reagan administration, aided by Armand Hammer's associates, including National Chairman Paul Kirk, in the Democratic National Committee. This includes the harassment by Hammer-linked California Attorney General van de Kamp. Out of this operation funded by the circles of Comrade Armand Hammer—a seventy-year-long Soviet agent since the days of Hammer's running international errands for V.I. Lenin, came the constant "political extremist Lyndon LaRouche" throughout the computer-generated copycat journalism of AP, UPI, and the national news-media generally.

The role of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) is not an exception to this Soviet-orchestrated pattern. The ADL, a "consultant" to the Justice Department and FBI, runs routine operations in support of forged KGB "evidence," concocted by the Soviet KGB, against selected "anti-Soviet" targets in the West. The ADL may become a bit discomfited by the way in which Moscow recently wrote off certain aspects of negotiations with Edgar Bronfman and Bronfman's cronies in Israel. The recent, reported quarter-million person protest demonstration in Washington, D.C., may signal some ADL adaptation to the anger against Moscow among Jewish groups inside the U.S.A. Nonetheless, the past record is clear.

There are certain major news-media publications, in Western Europe and the U.S.A., which are either entirely Soviet assets from the top down, or which have functioning important channels of influence within those publications. It is a part of the routine work of counterintelligence specialists to watch these publications and certain editors and journalists closely, for clear signals on the current Soviet covert operations deployments. In the U.S.A., NBC-TV's Tom Brokaw is one of those to be so watched.

There are important business channels, especially those situated in Twin Cities, Minnesota, and up and down the grain belt, which have similar significance. Hollywood is one of the centers of the problem, including Nancy Reagan's friends of the circles of USIA Director Charles Z. Wick and his wife. The astonishing shift in President Reagan's approach to dealing with Moscow, over the recent 30 months, is not without relevant reasons, including the connection between Comrade Armand Hammer and the Wick household.

Perhaps there will be happy changes in the FBI fairly soon, long-overdue changes at USIA, and a clean-out of the social-democratic network of liars behind Roy Godson and his cronies. The United States sorely needs a competent counterintelligence capability against Soviet "active measures."

Lyndon H. LaRouche: a clearly uncomfortable presidential candidate

We are pleased to publish the following commentary by Dr. at-Law F. Guenther, of Losone, Ticino, Switzerland.

If I may, as a “consumer of background intelligence,” interfere in the controversies that concern Lyndon H. LaRouche, and thereby perhaps make myself unwelcome here and there, I do it based on two considerations:

1) Who will be the successor of Ronald Reagan as President of the United States cannot be a matter of indifference to us, in the (still) free Western world—whether it will be a strong personality with a clear program, or a weakling, a Fabius Cunctator in the style of Jimmy Carter.

2) As a Christian, I feel bound to uphold the postulate of Justice, and therefore to take part in the fight against disinformation and slander—even if I receive from various quarters the (certainly well-meaning) monotone advice: “Hands off!”

As a subscriber to various private background intelligence sources, I have been able for more than one year to draw comparisons with the “EIR Strategic Alert Service” and the private intelligence agency Executive Intelligence Review, based in Wiesbaden, West Germany. It was not rarely the case—at least in retrospect—that I could ascertain [in other sources] an identity of content with the *EIR*’s published at an earlier date.

Many months before the “Black Monday” of last October, Lyndon LaRouche had analyzed it as being inevitable if Ronald Reagan did not change his mistaken financial policy.

After I was able to conduct a personal discussion with Lyndon H. LaRouche, at his invitation, near Frankfurt, a conversation which gave me the opportunity to ask all possible questions without being asked anything myself, I feel justified to form my own judgment of this man, and I feel morally compelled to speak out about it. The impression I acquired of Lyndon H. LaRouche is that of a highly educated, far-sighted man. Additionally, I am in regular touch with Laurent Murawiec of *EIR*, a courteous, educated Frenchman of Polish origin.

In my knowledge, in spite of heavy accusations, no legally binding judgment has been issued against LaRouche.

To the contrary, in October 1986, parts of his organization have been assaulted by armed police in the U.S.A., and some closed down under the charges of alleged “obstruction of justice” and alleged “credit card misuse.” Fines in the millions were slapped upon them without judgment. Against this piratical, anti-constitutional action, LaRouche is defending himself in a trial that started in September 1987 in Boston, which has had to be interrupted when it was revealed that the crown witness, Roy Frankhauser, could be proved to have brought LaRouche in touch with the CIA in 1983. How embarrassing!

Why is it, now, that LaRouche is considered by the KGB as enemy number one?

1) SDI: Since 1977, he has worked in a scientific capacity on this anti-nuclear missile defense shield, and is seen by the Kremlin as responsible for Ronald Reagan’s adoption of SDI in his speech of March 23, 1983.

2) LaRouche is an ardent supporter of America’s loyalty to NATO.

3) He is a vehement opponent of the INF Treaty, to be signed on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor by Reagan and Gorbachov. He calls this treaty a “New Yalta.”

4) He is a convinced opponent of the counterproductive sanctions applied worldwide against South Africa.

Concerning this, LaRouche writes:

The Soviet motives for having me eliminated physically as soon as possible are obvious. They see my influence growing rather rapidly and know that were I to become President or to exert a strong influence on the President, their strategic game is ended. They would be forced to pull back from their present aggression and to accept the continued existence of a strong and economically healthy Western civilization for a long time to come.

From the U.S. side the threat to my friends and me is naturally somewhat different: to secure what it thinks are favorable terms for a “summit,” the Reagan administration or any other must nail my hide to the barn-door as a price paid to Moscow as a part of the deal.

The imputation of LaRouche being a disguised KGB agent must therefore be characterized as an absurdity. Should it be attempted, however, to call to the witness stand (besides the scandal-mongering magazine *Der Spiegel*), right-wing Social Democrat Roy Godson or the Heritage Foundation, their shady role in the Irangate scandal will have to be pointed to. LaRouche has always warned that, supported by Reagan's unfortunate government directive (Executive Order 12333), there also exists besides the constitutional administration, an apparatus, a secret parallel government, which deals in matters the President never comes to know of. Reagan's only honest and accountable collaborator, Caspar Weinberger, has left the stage in protest against the Reagan-Gorbachov accord on the removal of the medium-range missiles from Europe. It is clear that such uncomfortable people as Lyndon LaRouche who are aware of the deeper connections at play must be taken care of, minimally by character assassination. Hence the fact that in a U.S. slander trial, it is not incumbent upon the slanderer to bring proof, but upon the one slandered, who is compelled to prove his innocence! That is why so many libel suits in the U.S.A. can go on forever without conclusion.

In this context, it might be worth raising this question: How come, really, defecting Soviet citizens, including even former KGB officers, who babble abroad with full impunity, straight out of the Soviet "kitchen," could not be suspected of being themselves KGB agents in disguise?

A report by the international Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations is perhaps of special interest. It includes a "Petition to the President of the United States" which lists in detail the anti-constitutional encroachments of police against LaRouche's organization. The Fact-Finding Committee includes more than 20 American personalities—professors, judges, attorneys, generals, vice-admirals, etc. That John Weber of Hebrew Union College also is a member suffices to dispel any idea that LaRouche's organization could have anything to do with anti-Semitism. Among the European members of the Commission: Brig. Gen. (ret.) Prof. F.-A. von der Heydte and Vice Adm. K.-A. Zenker, former Chief of Staff of the German Navy.

Part IV of this report lists the various slanders printed in the Soviet press against LaRouche from 1983 through 1987. This includes the Soviet magazine *New Times* which appears in nine languages and millions of copies. In its issue of Oct. 19, 1984, the well-known and often-quoted Soviet functionary Vadim Zagladin wrote: "Designs of the Doomed. Here is a report from the United States. An organization calling itself the Schiller Institute (founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche) was set up here in August. The list of sponsors includes organizations of the U.S. extreme right like the American Conservative Union and the Heritage Foundation, and also notorious West German reactionaries. . . . The choice of name suggests the noblest intentions but the Institute's *neo-Nazi revanchist program* shows that it was an act of sacrilege toward the memory of the great human-

ist. . . . The institute's purpose is to reestablish the Western alliance on a new positive basis, 'that of a healthy world order' (doesn't this recall Hitler's New Order?)"

The Sept. 15, 1986 issue of *New Times* even charges LaRouche with being guilty of the assassination of Olof Palme. . . .

Many such examples from the Soviet "kitchen" could be cited.

From the above, it can be adduced that LaRouche is being slandered from two sides: On the one hand, the Soviets call him a "neo-Nazi" and on the other hand, some Americans and Europeans call him a "KGB agent in disguise."

That he is neither the one nor the other can be proven on the basis of facts, and on the basis of the names and publications which can be read anytime.

In my view, Lyndon H. LaRouche is an intrepid fighter for the U.S.A. as the world's leading economic and military power. As he does not shy away from exposing the evils that exist in his country, he naturally makes many enemies. The Irangate scandal (Ollie North, Poindexter, the late Casey), the drug trade, and dirty money laundering offer indeed a rich material!

We hope that, in spite of all slanders, Lyndon LaRouche, in whatever position he may be, will be able to bring about the realization of his clear conception of a strong America, in the interests of the (still) free Western world!

In Defense Policy and as a Military Phenomenon

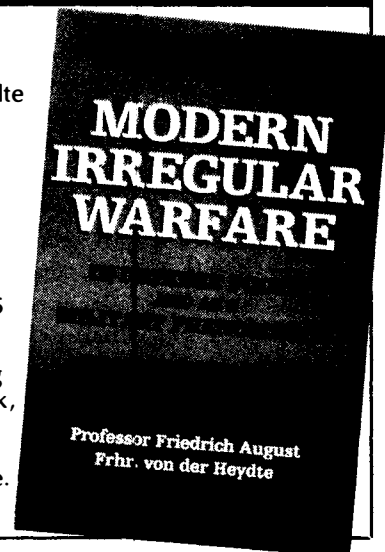
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Strategic impact of INF: The debate has been absurd

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The analysis which follows was released in Boston on Dec. 12, 1987, under the full title, "Why the debate on the INF agreement's strategic impact has been absurd thus far."

So far, almost the entirety of the debate within the United States, on the subject of the Gorbachov-Reagan INF agreements, has been axiomatically and otherwise absurd. The most conspicuous of the fallacies contributing to this general folly has been the prefixing of the term "strategic" to matters which by their nature are essentially merely tactical.

In this debate, those who insist that President Reagan has effected a "sell-out" are chiefly in the right. The Soviets have "sacrificed" weapons which they had intended to replace as obsolete, in any case; we gave up capabilities for which we, unlike Moscow, have no back-up, and none in sight. The net effect of the agreement, is to increase greatly Soviet military superiority, while decreasing our own substantially.

The attempt to see a silver lining to this part of the business, presumes the deployment of new U.S. capabilities, in different parts of the weapons catalogues, which are represented as actually or potentially offsetting the most disastrous features of President Reagan's concessions to Moscow under INF rubrics. It is to be noted, that all or nearly all of these mooted offsetting capabilities are now either to be scrapped, or their deployment so curtailed and hamstrung that it were as if they did not exist at all.

In these parts of the discussions, no consideration is included of the new order of battle which Soviet forces intend to have in place by about 1991-92, an omission which marks all qualified apologies for the tactical side of the United States' INF concessions with a damning irrelevance.

At the same time, there is a wishful exaggeration of the

qualities of an excellent, recently retired U.S. Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger. One should have high regard for Mr. Weinberger's tested qualities, and one should not underestimate actions taken under his shrewd perception of the ways of the Washington bureaucracy and matters of dealings with the Congress. However, in the former Defense Secretary's commendable accomplishments, there are certain omissions. Whether he intended those omissions to exist or not, is moot; the omissions, in fact, do exist, and they are strategically crucial.

'Strategy' defined

In earlier reports, I have stressed repeatedly, that in general warfare military means represent not more than approximately 20% of the total allotment of effort of combined defense and offense required for victory; the remaining 80%, or more, is represented by efforts of defense and offense in the domains of culture, economy, and politics. I have also stressed, that the relationship among these four elements—cultural, economic, political, and military—is not a linear, additive one. Each element interacts with the other three, and each pairwise interaction interacts with all other pairwise interactions.

For example, in the case at hand, President Reagan, visibly affected by the influences of Comrade Armand Hammer on the cronies of his personal household, has visibly undergone an extensive behavioral modification. He has repudiated his earlier "empire of evil" belief, substituting assertion of Mikhail Gorbachov's peace-seeking passions. It is this top-down, Genscher-like cultural shift in the posture of the United States government, more than any arsenal factor, which defines the recent agreement, indelibly, as a "new

Munich" appeasement.

It is argued that he is sticking to the SDI. It is even suggested that he might have wrought some concessions from Mikhail Gorbachov on this issue. Even at the best, assuming there might be some half-truth in all this hopeful chatter, the President's indicated behavioral modification is the overriding fact.

The SDI was conceived and adopted as effecting a shift from "Mutually Assured Destruction" to the effect of making effective defense in general warfare feasible, in a circumstance in which Soviet build-up toward the capability of launching a war-winning attack was in progress. The crucial test which I personally built into the design of that SDI policy, was that if Moscow desired war-avoidance, it would accept as immediately as any Soviet regime might do, the kind of offer which both the President and Secretary Weinberger made during and immediately following the President's initial public announcement of March 23, 1983. If the Soviets attacked the offer violently, as they did, this was proof that Moscow was committed to a war-winning capability during not less than the medium-term.

The violent Soviet rejection of the President's SDI offer, from April 1983, through and beyond the end of 1983, and including the willful shooting down of what Moscow knew to be a civilian Boeing 747 KAL 007 airliner, defined SDI as a new approach to strategic deterrence against escalating Soviet aggression.

Hence, presuming that contrary to Henry Kissinger's repeated insistence that the President is precommitted to trading off deployment for the SDI, the President's defense of SDI is not largely political cosmetics, the behavioral modification of the President is already sufficient grounds for alarm. Whereas, earlier, SDI was defined as a new approach to deterrence against growing Soviet aggression, now it is defined as something with an altogether different purpose.

Concretely, my proposal was, that the deployment of SDI created the preconditions for eliminating elements of the nuclear arsenal. Now, the President's summit policy is, the reduction of U.S. nuclear arsenals begins long prior to a still-uncertain date of deployment of the SDI. Thus, the President may be defending continued research and testing of an SDI programmed chiefly on a level of technology which is hopelessly inadequate, but he is not committed to a date and scale of deployment justifying the missile reductions. Such "adjustments" in the policy represent a fundamental reversal of the policy, a scrapping of the credibility of U.S. defense.

It is a matter of dates. If an effective SDI were to be deployed by 1991-92, and the INF agreements to be implemented no earlier than that date, the INF agreements would be subject to one military assessment: barely tolerable. If the INF implementation is to occur by as early as 1992, and the SDI not deployed until a significantly later date, then the INF implementation is an outright military sell-out.

Thus, the manner in which the summit agreements have

been approached, represents, culturally, a strategic disaster flowing from the visible behavioral modification of the President. Moreover, the impact of that behavioral modification upon military factors has been to reshape the SDI policy in a way which effects a virtual and massive military sell-out.

The fundamental, the axiomatic issue of defense, is whether or not the United States and its allies are committed to defending Western civilization against the cultural and related impact of a Soviet "finlandization" of Western Europe, beginning with West Germany? If this axiomatic issue is compromised, as the President's behavioral modification has, for the moment, accomplished just such a change, then the whole doctrine and capability of U.S. strategic defense begins to topple like a house of cards.

Since most people, including U.S. strategic analysts and related folk generally, have today almost a zero grasp of cultural processes and the efficiency of their dynamics, the most important feature of the recent "new Munich" appeasement may be obscured to them. The second feature of the summit, the economics of strategic defense, should be less obscured even to them.

Moscow's approach to the current summit negotiations, the timing and pace of its summitry, is based on the assumption that President Reagan is personally and politically gravely weakened, and that it is urgent that Moscow play its "Reagan Card" to the fullest advantage at this moment, not waiting for the somewhat uncertain outcome of the 1988 elections in Western Europe and the United States. Moscow sees that the influence of Armand Hammer's cronies upon the President's household is nearly at its peak, and sees the President as personally weakened in will on this account. More important to Moscow than the President's weakening of personal will to resist Soviet pressures, is the economic situation.

Moscow's approach to summit negotiations is shaped almost entirely by its strategic estimates of economic and related developments in the West. This decision was reached in Moscow during the spring and summer of 1982, as I warned the Reagan administration, through channels of my consultation with it on the future SDI, during that period. Then, I made reference to the implications of the debt-crisis then about to erupt in Mexico and South America. The preselection of Yuri Andropov, during that period, to replace the dying Leonid Brezhnev, was based upon the Soviet *nomenklatura* majority's acceptance of the Andropov-Ogarkov Warplan, in which plan the factor of a "final breakdown crisis of capitalism" was key to the proposed lines of military and other strategic actions. During this period, U.S. intelligence broke down to the effect that this aspect of the Andropov-Ogarkov Plan was either overlooked—which, by itself, is an astonishing failure of U.S. spies inside Moscow—or was simply filtered out of the strategic assessments composed in Washington.

This feature of U.S. strategic intelligence failures during that period and later reflects Washington's astonishing ca-



Gorbachov during his interview on NBC-TV before the summit. The head of what President Reagan used to call "the empire of evil" is now welcomed in the White House as the bearer of "peace in our time."

capacity to ignore any facts which are contrary to prevailing Washington policy-perceptions. If a report is transmitted from a source, reporting facts contrary to current Washington policy-guidelines, someone at a higher echelon in the filtering process will write words such as "crap," "nonsense," "pure Soviet propaganda," etc., in the margin next to the offending fact reported. The unwanted fact will be filtered out of the intelligence compilations forwarded up the line, and suitable demerit marks will be placed in the records next to the offending source's code-name.

That was the official practice on reports warning of the consequences of the coup d'état bringing Cory Aquino's family into power in the Philippines. That was official practice on strategic intelligence reports from Western Europe. That was official practice on strategic intelligence respecting the growing debt-crisis. Under the "amateur night" performance which the late Bill Casey made of U.S. intelligence on these higher levels of consideration, such practice was rampant, as surfacing CIA and other files from that period attest beyond doubt.

I was there in much of this, and was targeted by elements of the Reagan administration for 1984-87 operations against me by the Justice Department to date, because of precisely these strategic issues, despite the administration's substantial debt to me on the SDI and some other matters. Surfacing reports indicate how often words like "crap" were written in the margin of reports on my reporting of strategic developments, and the facts of today show I was right on each of these points marked with words such as "crap." Thus, as an

outsider, a well-informed citizen merely attempting to assist our government without compensation, I came to know very well the standard practice of our official intelligence services, and appreciate most clearly the situation—of both censorship and career-minded self-censorship—of the U.S. government employee totally under the control of such services.

What promotes Moscow's confidence in summitry with the President is not merely the impact of the ongoing international financial collapse. Moscow is relying upon the consequences of the way in which the President and leadership of the Congress are reacting, so far, to the patterns of growing federal budget deficits and other problems caused by this financial mess. Moscow has prediscounted the strategic effect of U.S. budget-cutting and eruption of trade wars by the U.S. against its allies.

This economic situation, including the Hoover-like follies of the President and leaders of the Congress, are the most important military aspect of the INF summitry. Whatever military offsets some wishful fellows might imagine exist, to compensate for the massive appeasement within the INF agreement itself, those offsets are about to be swept away by the economic policies of the Reagan administration and the congressional leadership.

At the same time, the sheer lunacy of Treasury Secretary Baker and Commerce Secretary Verity, in conducting tradewars and financial warfare against Japan and western Europe, ensures what Moscow regards as an accelerating "centrifugal" tendency within the Western alliance, giving Moscow great opportunities to buy from Western Europe and Japan what Moscow desires, at Moscow's prices, on Western credit, on Moscow's terms of payment. If that continues, the "Finlandization" of central Europe is more or less an immediate prospect, and the similar relations with the rest of Western Europe and Japan merely a matter of time.

Since the economy of Western Europe as a whole exceeds the potential of the United States, U.S. economic policy, combined with an accelerating process of U.S. budget-crisis-driven detachment of nuclear and then other military forces from emplacement in Western Europe, means that the economic depth of strategic capabilities shifts absolutely and more or less irrevocably to Moscow's global favor.

In short, any strategic assessment of the INF summitry is absurd, unless it includes the cultural and economic factors interacting with the INF and related agreements that are the subject of the "memorandum of understanding." This summitry is an absolutely strategic disaster for the United States and the Western alliance. All discussion of data on military hardware as such, is wildly incompetent fallacy of composition.

Moscow's 'LaRouche probe'

In all of this, I am personally the fly in Moscow's ointment. The way in which the full text of my April 12, 1987

letter to Soviet *International Affairs* was featured in both the September Russian edition and October foreign-language editions of that publication, is symptomatic. Two factions in Moscow were responsible for the publication of that letter, with the attached commentaries. Both factions state clearly, that I am a Soviet adversary, but the faction which compelled the editors to publish the letter states emphatically: "He touches on some fundamental realities of today, and therefore we print the full text of that letter and our answer to it."

This issue of *International Affairs*, the official journal of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was devoted to military policy, and the combination of three other featured articles and the treatment of my months-old letter was part of this character of the editions. In Moscow, such a treatment of a letter, in such a context, is a clear signal of a Soviet strategic line set by the majority at the highest level of the Moscow command. This is not propaganda; it is a set of instructions on strategic policy to all relevant Soviet officials and their relevant agents and assets inside Russia and in foreign nations.

Obviously, the decision to publish the letter in this way was made at the highest level during some part of July or August, not later than August, during the period Gorbachov was on his extended retreat. Why? The content of the letter itself tells why; the character of the editions in which it is featured leaves no doubt of the motives.

Since the Soviets know, from developments of the 1982-83 period, that I was a principal author of what became known as the SDI, the Soviet government and its assets in other nations have been openly panic-stricken about my presumed connections, either to the Reagan administration as such, or some other potent connections inside the U.S.A. power-structure. This was Moscow's publicly expressed view, in its publications, from approximately May 1983 through March 1984. This was again Moscow's expressed view, from the very highest level of its government, during the period from early August 1986 through October 1986, and, again, in several leading Soviet attacks upon me during recent months.

Moscow is now deployed in a full-scale probe, to attempt to discover exactly what my influence might be, and to gather information which might tell them how to assess the practical significance of the points which I made in the April 12, 1987 letter published in *International Affairs*.

Their concerns in this matter are chiefly two:

- 1) The possible strategic significance of my economic policies. What are the possibilities my policies might be adopted by the U.S. government under conditions of a grave financial crisis?

- 2) If so, what would be the military and other implications of such a policy-change?

As Moscow stated clearly during late March 1983, the SDI policy then announced by President Reagan—if that policy were mine, as it seemed to Moscow was the case—

meant that Moscow would be obliged to scrap "the life's work of Comrade Andropov." The reasons had been stated to me clearly by Soviet representatives some weeks earlier, in the course of back-channel discussions on possible adoption of the SDI which I was conducting for the Reagan administration at that time.

That Soviet official, conveying what he represented as Moscow's official view, rather than his personal view, stated, in so many words: "What you propose will work. You are right about the economic spill-overs. However, if you launch a crash program, as you propose, then we can not keep up with you. That is a situation we can never tolerate. Therefore, we will reject such a proposal. If your country launches such a program, we shall deploy such weapons before you do."

As I reported this exchange back to the Reagan administration then, that expressed Soviet view I believed to be an accurate statement of Moscow's assessment then. For one thing, it was scientifically and factually accurate; it was not Moscow propaganda. If our SDI were implemented as a crash program, according to the doctrine of technological attrition I had prescribed, over the medium-term the U.S. would more than match Moscow in net strategic capability, and Moscow would come to live in peace under conditions of U.S. forbearance, our inclination to avoid a new general war, even were we able to win it decisively.

Moscow did not believe in our forbearance under such conditions, and, as I discovered soon after that conversation, even assuming that the U.S. achieved no more than strategic parity in such modes of defense against missiles, the adoption of such a U.S. policy meant that the Andropov-Ogarkov war-plan would have to be scrapped by Moscow.

Moscow has been my avowed adversary for years. They set operations into motion intended to kill me as early as February 1973, and have conducted other, most hostile operations since, even prior to the Soviet 1981 "walk-in," which led to the U.S. government's requesting me to proceed with the back-channel discussions of January 1982 to April 1983. However, the Soviets are Soviets, and pride themselves on realistic dealings with adversaries. So, we had the "walk-in" of 1981, and the back-channel discussions which followed that.

One of the reasons the back-channel discussion of 1982-1983 proceeded as long as they did, was that even after Dr. Edward Teller had publicly joined the cause for what became known as SDI, in October 1982, my Soviet channels informed me that Moscow had assurances from "the highest levels of the Democratic Party" that there was no chance that my policy would reach the desk of President Reagan for signature. In other words, the cronies of Armand Hammer in the government had blocked, they thought successfully, all relevant channels.

Thus, the President's televised address of March 23, 1983,

hit Moscow—and the Democratic National Committee—like a tidal wave. Moscow reacted by deciding that I represented a much more potent influence than they had estimated earlier. Promptly, circles associated with Leo Cherne and others, including Roy Godson, deployed into the National Security Council and other spots, setting into motion an operation intended to obliterate me politically. By October 1983, an operation, initially centered around NBC-TV News, was projected, aimed at prearranging a federal indictment of me to be set into motion immediately after the November 1984 general election.

The results of that October 1983 projection are now well-known through the national news-media's reporting of sundry legal cases today. This is strategically relevant only as it exposes the depth of penetration of Soviet influences into our government today, as Michael Deaver has recently suggested, in excerpts from a projected book published in *The Washington Times*. The crucial fact here is the way in which Moscow views me personally.

Moscow believes, and fears, that my economic policies might succeed. This means that my strategic doctrine—the original specifications for an SDI policy—would be set fully into motion. As a result of 1982-1983 developments, and the fact that Moscow's influences around the Democratic National Committee and Charles Wick's circles have not yet obliterated me politically, Moscow is not prepared to exclude the possibility that I might even become President in January 1989, or at least exert a great influence on the next presidency.

Hence, the signal through *International Affairs*. The order is out to all Soviet agents in relevant positions: Probe this man's influence yet once again, more exhaustively than before, and find out what he would do, more precisely, should he, by some mischance happen to become the next President.

If I fail, Moscow wins its global objectives. If I do not fail, then Moscow must change its policies radically. Whether I succeed or fail, is not up to me. It is up to many persons inside the United States, including especially circles very highly placed behind the scenes. Does the United States still have the sense to select a new leadership capable of defeating the Andropov-Ogarkov Plan for world conquest, the plan on whose behalf Mikhail Gorbachov is deployed? That is the question which *International Affairs* has posed to all of its sources of information.

That is the only hard assessment worth discussing, on the significance of the recent summitry. Many opponents of the "new Munich" appeasement will dislike very much the proposition, that their fate, and our nation's, depend in any significant degree upon the outcome of my presidential campaign. Nonetheless, so future history will judge their roles—as well as President Reagan's—in the grave crisis at hand. No different view of the matter is a practical one, and therefore no different view is a competent framing of the discussion of the issues involved in this INF agreement.

German military is disgusted with INF

by Luba George and Rainer Apel

Just beneath the surface, a revolt is brewing in high ranks of the West German military, against the Intermediate Nuclear Force treaty to withdraw U.S. nuclear missiles from Europe. While Chancellor Helmut Kohl boasts that "without the essential contribution of the German government, this agreement would not have been possible," the point has not been lost upon the German military, that the deal will dramatically increase Soviet military supremacy in Europe. In the weeks preceding the Dec. 7 Reagan-Gorbachov summit, Vice Adm. Dieter Wellershoff, inspector general of the German Armed Forces, sounded the alarm that "parallel to Gorbachov's rhetoric, there has been an increase in the capability of the Soviet Armed Forces for invasion against Western Europe."

A number of strategic seminars which *EIR* correspondents were invited to in recent weeks made clear that informed military officers perceive as the central threat, the ongoing restructuring (*perestroika*) of the Soviet forces, the streamlining of command-structures, and the enhanced special role of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, commander of the Western Theater of War.

This view represents in part the extensive circulation in Europe of *EIR*'s analysis of Ogarkov, including in the 1985 edition of our Special Report "Global Showdown." Alone among the Western media, we insisted that Ogarkov was the mastermind of Soviet military strategy, that his war plan for irregular warfare against the West was the operative doctrine of the General Staff, and that his concept of streamlining the Soviet economy for war production formed the real basis of Gorbachov's famous *perestroika*.

At a seminar on the relation between *glasnost* and the Soviet military, which took place Dec. 4-6 near the city of Muenster, representatives of the German military and the Ministry of Defense were clear about the fact that "Ogarkov is the best military brain in the Soviet Union," and that he "played a key role in Gorbachov's rise to the post of general secretary."

At this seminar, a senior officer of the First German Army Corps stated: "The INF accord will give the Soviets a devastating superiority, which they will use for blackmail against Europe. Again and again in the postwar period, they've tried to blackmail Europe by flexing their military muscle. So far,

it was [U.S.] nuclear weapons here, that have prevented that. With the INF accord, the West loses a crucial element of its defense, and this will make war feasible in Europe, again, and once war is feasible, it also becomes possible." He said that Ogarkov's writings on "military reforms" are most useful to study the impact of *perestroika* on the Red Army.

The officer mocked the Western diplomats' line on Gorbachov's alleged "concessions": "What we see, is a change of Reagan's mind, first and foremost."

Ogarkov's 'perestroika'

At the same event, a senior official of the defense ministry described Ogarkov's doctrine in more detail, calling him "the decisive man" behind the Gorbachov policy. Western military commanders may have problems getting the funds and weapons they request, said the Bonn official, but the Soviet military doesn't: "Whenever the Soviet defense minister marches into the Politburo, he'll always get what he wants." The biggest mistake the West can make, he warned, is to "only watch the political element in Soviet policy, which may be modified. What hasn't changed, and won't change, are the military-technical elements."

The latter aspect is an integral part of Soviet military doctrine, never to be discussed with the West, said the Bonn official, and in spite of all critiques of Stalin's era in Moscow now, the military side of Stalinism will never be discussed, either. He cited Gorbachov's Nov. 2 address on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which yielded "roaring applause" when Gorbachov said that Stalin's military measures are not to be disputed: "No, never!"

This speech was "not at all Gorbachov's speech," the Bonn official emphasized, "but the view of the whole Politburo." Gorbachov's address was along the traditional line of Soviet historiography, that "all major successes of the Soviet state occurred in the military realm."

Ogarkov's role was to define "economic strength as the key to military strength," and his support for Gorbachov is honored by the Kremlin ruler, as all of Gorbachov's purges in the Army show one pattern: "His [Ogarkov's] people are coming in."

Gorbachov's "new economic policy" is identical with the Ogarkov group's call for "increased military-technical efficiency," stated the Bonn official. "There may be fewer marshals at the parades on Red Square, but this doesn't change anything on the military-technical side of Soviet policy. The military has no reason to complain about Gorbachov."

The West has to be very clear about this close relationship between Gorbachov's economic reforms and the Soviet military: "Soviet détente policy is a war-fighting strategy. It is to demonstrate to the West that the Soviet armed forces have the capacity to launch an offensive on warning." The central aim of Soviet arms control policy is not to have fewer weapons, but to bargain with superior military power and force the West to accept the Kremlin's claim to "equal political

status with the United States." Once the West accepts Moscow's arms control proposals, "the Soviets will be superior on all levels."

As for the role of Western Europe and Germany in this Soviet strategy, the official of the Bonn Ministry of Defense reminded the seminar audience of the fact that "in 1985, the Soviet Armed Forces in East Germany rehearsed surprise attacks on West German cities." Nothing has changed in that, and most noteworthy in this respect is the fact that since May 1987, a broad stream of articles in the Soviet military journals emphasized again and again that Gorbachov's "new thinking about defense" does not mean to become "passive." On the contrary, it means to become even more aggressive.

The main orientation of the Soviet Armed Forces toward battling the West on its own territory, is still there. When Gorbachov took power at the Kremlin, he installed Marshal Ogarkov as commander-in-chief of the three western TVDs ("theaters of military operations" in Europe, where two thirds of the Soviet Armed Forces are concentrated. "Ogarkov's role was to prepare the military for better leadership of war," which was done by "decentralizing military units, making them more efficient in terms of command structure, and improving the mobilizing factor of the troops"—mobilizing for war on Western Europe and Germany most of all, that is.

The question remains, what the political side of Gorbachov's INF diplomacy will mean for Europe and the Germans. Many believe that Gorbachov will let West Germany twist in the wind, while concentrating his efforts on France and the United Kingdom for the foreseeable future. This was suggested by a pattern of Soviet and East German cancellations of diplomatic events with West Germans following the INF summit:

- Bonn Minister of Public Health Rita Süßmuth and two delegations of Social Democrats were disinvited from planned trips to East Germany in the post-summit week.
- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze cabled to Bonn that he won't have time to visit before the end of 1987, and likely not in early 1988, either.
- The Moscow court of appeals rejected a motion for pardon by young German pilot Mathias Rust, who was sentenced to four years in prison for "desecrating a holy symbol of the Soviet state" (he landed his plane on Red Square on May 28). The Rust case is of special propagandistic interest, because prior to the INF summit, rumors in Bonn had it that he would be pardoned and returned to Germany "by no later than Christmas."

Having the INF deal in his pocket, Gorbachov drops all niceties vis-à-vis the Bonn government, and prepares for the next round of blackmail against the West Germans. It is exactly that which the German military fears, in a post-INF summit situation which removes all of the longer-range American missiles from European territory. Germany has to face some heavy storms from the East over the weeks and months ahead.

Former Gaullist minister: INF accord 'terrifying,' 'distant echo of Munich'

Under the title "Smacking of Yalta," Alain Peyrefitte, former Justice Minister in the French government of Charles de Gaulle, attacks the U.S.-Soviet INF accord on the front page of the Dec. 9 Le Figaro. Peyrefitte writes, in part:

How not to rejoice that a stop is put to the mad course of armaments? For the first time in the history of the world, two great military powers are committing themselves to destroy armaments. Even more: They authorize mutual verifications for each other. Even more still: The Americans will eliminate only 350 nuclear weapons, against 1,500 for the Soviets.

Such are the first impressions. But in a domain where psychological war is much more a threat than real war, which no one wants, it is necessary, above all, to avoid being dupes. Let us note that the Soviets will abandon obsolete weapons, which they would have to replace, in any case, by 1990; while the Americans renounce their best-performing weapons. Let us note also, that Europe is absent, more weakened by the failed summit of Reykjavik, while she is at the center of the debate that is proceeding along without her: object, not subject, of history. . . .

The Americans have passed from anti-communist hysteria to the hysteria of the "Gorby-show." Those whom President Reagan denounced several months ago as the "evil empire," he sees as the incarnation of good. And the accord that he has signed, yesterday, does not suffice for him. He has just declared to the *Washington Times* that it is necessary to go toward: the complete denuclearization of Europe and of the world. Terrifying.

Americans who see clearly do not hide that they are terrified: such as the former Commanders-in-Chief of NATO, Generals Haig and Rogers, or former governmental officials, like Henry Kissinger and Jeane Kirkpatrick. But their cries of concern do not suffice to dissipate a euphoria that seems a distant echo of Munich.

Certain voices, including that of M. Mitterrand, speak out to reassure us: 'What are you worried about? We are simply returning to the point of departure, that is, 1977, date of deployment of the first SS-20s.' Triple error.

In 10 years, the psychological situation has reversed itself. The deployment of the Pershings consolidated a new consensus around a firm defense of the West. Their withdrawal is going to shatter this consensus and relaunch neutralism, that is to say, the temptation of 'Finlandization.'

The strategic situation has not evolved any less. In 1977,

the Soviet Union aimed toward Europe only missiles of approximate precision, only utilizable in a grouped and massive row; that is to say, nuclear apocalypse. The missiles which the Soviets now have available—and which are not touched by the accord of Washington—are of a surgical precision. They can hit their objective within a few dozen meters' proximity. Their threat becomes more and more credible: for they are capable of destroying not only cities, but the forces stationed in western Europe.

Finally and especially, the essential quality of the Pershing was not its ability to reach Soviet territory in six minutes. It was to constitute an obstacle such that it would be a tripwire before any Soviet conventional attack.

Already, in 1945, a President of the United States, old and weakened, had abandoned one-half of Europe. He confided to William Bullitt his conviction that Stalin "would not attempt to annex anything, and would try to create a world of democracy and of peace."

Again, an old and weakened American President persuades himself of the good will of the Soviet empire. Is he getting ready to abandon the other half of Europe?

'Spectre of Munich': other opposing voices

French Minister of Culture François Léotard in an editorial page commentary in the newspaper Le Figaro of Dec. 10:

The first reaction [to the INF treaty] is "no" because this agreement is useless and even dangerous for security. Useless because the Soviet nuclear threat over Europe remains practically intact. . . . Dangerous, because this agreement is well-balanced only on the surface. . . .

Nuclear deterrence thus remains essential, and we have to pursue our efforts in order to maintain our technical credibility, in particular in three areas: the submarine component, the neutron bomb . . . and the answer to the progress of the Soviet SDI. This last point, where it appears likely that the U.S.S.R. is in advance for the U.S., implies the modernization of [France's] ballistic vectors.

● *Le Figaro's* front-page cartoon on Dec. 9 shows Reagan and Gorbachov dressed as vaudeville showmen in what

is labeled the "Washington Circus," taking the clothes off a woman wearing a crown with the word, "Europe," on it. The caption is: "Ronny and Gorby, in their wild strip-tease number."

West Germany

● *Josef Joffe in the Süddeutsche Zeitung newspaper of Munich Dec. 9:*

The INF accord crowns 30 years of Soviet campaigns to drive U.S. nuclear weapons out of Europe. Ever since the U.S. brought nuclear missiles into Europe in 1957, the Soviets have looked for ways to have them pulled out again. The meeting of this old aim is the main aspect of the INF agreement just signed between Reagan and Gorbachov.

Spain

● *Andres Garrigo, NATO correspondent, in the Madrid daily ABC Dec. 8:*

Put to sleep by the euphoria of the INF treaty, Europe awakes at dawn, occupied by a massive Soviet invasion force. . . . Behind the bubbles of champagne, NATO is worried [about] a possible Soviet Pearl Harbor strike. The official communiqué [of the NATO meeting Dec. 2] speaks of a "surprise Warsaw Pact attack," and this is no joke. . . . The NATO Supreme Commander has only two choices: submit, or use atomic weapons. . . . Franco-German cooperation is not an adequate response to the challenge of the INF. The only guarantee of security, is to close ranks within NATO and prevent the American connection from being weakened.

● *Rafael Bardaji, the Group for Strategic Studies, in the Dec. 7 issue of the Spanish newspaper El País:*

Reagan is sealing with Gorbachov a piece of utter irrationality insofar as NATO is concerned: Both the strategy and the present nuclear policy of NATO will be smashed. . . . Worst of all, is the sheer naïveté . . . of the self-same American President who denounced the Soviets' systematic violation of arms control treaties. . . . We Europeans had better start thinking now, about what we will say when Gorbachov insists we negotiate over our tactical weapons, our dual-use aircraft, our coastal submarines, and the whole panoply which guaranteed deterrence in Europe. We can only hope, that the withdrawal of the Pershing IIs will not be as disastrous for us, as that of the general they are named after.

Other European

● *In the Rome, Italy daily newspaper La Repubblica, Dec. 9 (bylined Vladimiro Odinzov):*

Next Friday, when Shultz comes to Brussels for the annual Council of Ministers meeting of NATO, there will surely be some allies thinking of Chamberlain coming back from Munich.

● *Russian emigré writer Andrei Navrozov in the Times of London Dec. 7, "Is the Nuclear Munich About to Be Signed?"*

Never has a simpler document been issued in history with consequences more far-reaching or more pregnant with hope." With these words. On September 30, 1938, the *New York Times* reported on the meeting between Hitler and Neville Chamberlain at Munich. "Prime Minister Wildly Cheered by Relieved Londoners," said the headline. . . .

Half a century later, it is easy to see the Munich Pact for what it really was. . . . The euphoria which today permeates Western public opinion over the prospective signing of an intermediate nuclear forces treaty this week by President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachov is reminiscent of 1938. . . .

Against the background of what Winston Churchill once called "smooth-sounding platitudes," refusal to face unpleasant facts, desire for popularity, and electoral successes irrespective of the vital interests of the state, the condemnation of the proposed treaty by the French Defence Minister, André Giraud, as a "nuclear Munich" has hardly been noticed in the West. . . .

The truth is that the spectre of Munich has never left us. . . .

● *From a letter to President Reagan from Collège de France fellow Jean-Marie Benoist, West German diplomat Hans Huyn, and the director of the London-based Institute for European Defense and Strategic Studies, Gerald Frost, run in the Dec. 9 Wall Street Journal:*

Mr. President:

As longstanding admirers of your great personal contribution to the cause of freedom we wish to draw your attention, and that of the Senate, to the risks inherent in the agreement now signed to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces from Europe. . . . We believe that the accord will seriously and adversely change the balance of military and political forces within Europe in favor of the Soviet Union.

We are also fearful that unless NATO defenses are buttressed by a range of compensatory measures the agreement may set in train a course of events that will progressively undermine the fragile cohesion of the Western Alliance. . . .

. . . The cruise and Pershing II missiles serve a combination of functions that are essential to NATO strategy. . . . The missiles make a general contribution to deterrence through their ability to reach targets deep within the Soviet Union. . . . The missiles link the European pillar of the alliance to the American pillar. They provide a crucial element between the level of tactical missiles and the strategic level. Take away that vital rung in the escalatory ladder and you immediately throw into question the mutual transatlantic involvement and solidarity that have preserved the peace for 40 years. . . .

It should also be remembered that if the Soviets break the agreement—as they have violated earlier deals . . . it is unlikely that any American President will be able to put the missiles back. . . .

We regret that you have not followed the advice of European political leaders who urged that what was needed to preserve deterrence in Europe was . . . a balanced reduction

of INF forces. . . .

United States

● *A newspaper advertisement, paid for by the Schiller Institute for the "Ad Hoc Committee to Stop the INF Treaty," and inserted in several U.S. newspapers as well as the International Herald Tribune, was reprinted in full, in Spanish translation, as a front-page editorial in the Dec. 9 issue of Diario de las Americas of Miami. The newspaper is sold in every major Hispanic community in the United States, as well as on newstands throughout the Western Hemisphere. The editors' introduction said that the ad "was signed by 200 distinguished civic and military leaders of West Germany, England, France, Italy, Holland, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Bolivia, and the U.S. . . . Considering it of interest to its readers, we reproduce below a translation of this ad."*

We the signators, direct an urgent call to the governments and parliaments of all NATO countries to prevent the realization of the Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) treaty. What is at stake is nothing less than the political freedom of Western civilization as a whole. We see the acute danger that the ability of the West to defend itself is being irreversibly negotiated away for the sake of short-term political expediences.

The removal of the intermediate range missiles in Western Europe, i.e., the Pershing 2 and 1A, would eliminate the capability of NATO to strike deep into Soviet territory within 13 minutes, and thus would remove a powerful deterrent to Soviet aggression. The military effect of this would be disastrous. Not only would it bring about the danger of an extremely rapid denuclearization of Western Europe, but it would leave the continent vulnerable to the new Russian mobile ICBM systems, the SS-24 and SS-25, and would leave West Germany totally defenseless against the SS-21, and the Russian strategic bomber fleet.

The denuclearization would bring into effect the overwhelming conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact. If proponents of the proposed INF treaty speak about a subsequent arms reduction agreement in the conventional area, it must be noted that anything less than a 6-to-1 asymmetric conventional disarmament would bring about the irreversible defenselessness of Western Europe. Russia would quickly reach its long-term goal—to conquer the rest of Europe, without the need to fire a shot.

Apart from the militarily irreversible effects, the political consequences of the proposed INF treaty are already shaking the foundations of the Western alliance. Ever since the infamous Reykjavik summit one year ago, patriots of all Western nations have been horrified about the perspective of a new Yalta agreement between Moscow and Washington, which de facto threatens to sell out Western Europe. If West Germany were Finlandized, the rest of Western Europe would soon follow. Moscow would have reached what Lenin de-

finied 70 years ago as the stepping stone for the establishment of world hegemony. The combined industrial and labor power potential of the Warsaw Pact and Western Europe together would leave Moscow as the only superpower.

Gorbachov left no room for doubt about his intentions, when he delivered his speech on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. Moscow delights in the financial collapse of the West and gloats about the "final breakdown crisis of capitalism." At the same time, Moscow gears up the communist parties of the West and the developing sector and directs them to take control of an escalation in irregular warfare, which has already included the murder of two policemen in West Germany, murdered with the use of firearms, in the context of what security officials described as a military-type operation. While leaders of the terrorist ecologist movement applauded the murder from Moscow, Gorbachov received and praised them.

If the West proceeds to disarm itself, while Moscow continues to build up increasing numbers of such Spetsnaz forces, then, a few years down the road, Moscow will be capable of taking Western Europe, with the help of radio frequency and other such weapons, based on "new physical principles," while the West plunges further and further into the pit of the depression. The West will have been defeated as a political system, and Western Judeo-Christian civilization will have gone under, in a way not so different from the Roman empire.

All of this can be stopped. An economic emergency mobilization of the West and a crash program for the Strategic Defense Initiative and Tactical Defense Initiative could quickly demonstrate the superiority of Western culture and civilization.

But in the meantime, Pearl Harbor Day must not become the day on which the West disarmed itself.

Prevent the realization of the INF treaty!

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Korea braces for national election

by Linda de Hoyos

Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of State for Far Eastern and Pacific affairs, has issued the official warning from Washington to the South Korean government that the Korean military not be permitted to interfere in the Dec. 16 presidential elections. Placing a U.S. veto on movement of South Korean ground troops, Sigur stated, "We cannot foresee any circumstance under which the election would have to postponed or canceled." Any move to undermine the elections or to put aside the results, Sigur intoned, would lead to condemnation by the Korean people and the world's democratic community, according to the Dec. 11 *Washington Times*.

The warning was delivered amid rumors circulated in the last week before the elections that Kim Dae Jung, the preferred candidate of the State Department and the private networks of Project Democracy, is likely to win the national presidential elections.

The South Korean military has made it plain that it will not accept Kim Dae Jung as President, because of his stated goal of accommodation to the North Korean dictatorship of Kim Il-Sung. Furthermore, the South Korean military rightly perceives that Kim Dae Jung's election would open wide the gates to a total assault on the national institutions that have turned Korea from an agricultural nation to an industrialized nation within the space of one generation.

From his side, Kim Dae Jung stated that if ruling party candidate Roh Tae Woo wins the elections, then "there will be an uprising." Threatening a repeat of the 1980 Kwangju uprising, Kim stated Nov. 29, "If the present government now blocks a free and fair election, there will be a second Syngman Rhee or a second Park Chung Hee"—that is, a student uprising and/or assassination of ruling party leaders.

There is no doubt that Kim Dae Jung could make good on this threat. On Dec. 7, he met at his home for several hours with Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan, the chairman of the theology of liberation's United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification, who has led thousands of students into street battles with police. And to underline the point, Kim Dae Jung dispatched his student radicals to violently break up the rallies of Roh Tae Woo throughout the last week of campaigning.

In a speech before the World Affairs Council Dec. 10,

Sigur boasted that Asia is the "leading edge" of a worldwide movement toward democracy—despite the fact that, in the Philippines, such "democracy" is bringing the country toward civil war and political disintegration. The "democratic process" imposed on South Korea by the United States has created a crisis of national institutions. "This is a high-stakes game," a longtime resident of Seoul was quoted as saying. "It is the biggest period of uncertainty that I can remember."

In the last days before the election the prospects are becoming likely that:

a) Government candidate Roh Tae Woo will win, in which case there will be an uprising of Kim Dae Jung's radical student base—heavily penetrated by North Korean spetsnaz—forcing the South Korean military to take harsh action; or

b) Kim Dae Jung wins the elections, in which case the military—with or without U.S. sanction—may well carry out a coup, also leading to bloodshed.

In either case, a South Korea in turmoil is an advantage for both the Soviet Union and North Korea, with North Korean special forces well-prepared to take military advantage of the chaos to the south.

The only other option is the victory of Kim Young Sam, who worked in South Korea against the government while Kim Dae Jung was in exile in the United States. While the latter's base is comprised of the radicalized students, others who have also been steeped in the theology of liberation, and his own provincial base in Cholla, Kim Young Sam has mass support within the middle class and is seen in Korea as a possible route to stability. Although the U.S. press has reported that he appears to be gaining in the final days of the campaign, observers on the scene have told *EIR* that it is doubtful that Kim Young Sam will be able to pull out the lead against Kim Dae Jung. His vote could be crushed between the radical vote for Kim Dae Jung, and a vote for the government in the hopes that Roh Tae Woo can impose stability on the country through a combination of reforms and military strength.

Kim Dae Jung has already declared that either he or Kim Young Sam should drop out of the race, in deference to which of the two Kims appears to be in the lead. In the meantime, Kim Dae Jung has ordered his student base to put maximum pressure on Kim Young Sam to withdraw. In Seoul, students carrying posters for Kim Dae Jung are demanding a "unity candidate" against the government. On Dec. 6, a 29-year-old student died after setting himself on fire to protest against the lack of a "unity candidate." In addition, unconfirmed reports from Seoul say that Catholic Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Whan is attempting to act as a mediator to bring about such a unity candidate.

Project Democracy agents enter Korea

From the United States, the Project Democracy networks that Sigur belongs to, will attempt to arbitrate the elections

through the international press in the same way they dictated the final results of the February 1986 elections in the Philippines.

On Nov. 28, the South Korean government stated that it would not permit either U.S. congressmen or any other foreigners to act as official observers of the elections—thus avoiding the error made by the deposed Ferdinand Marcos. “As far as we are concerned, it is an insult to the strong determination of the Korean people to have a fair election,” said government representative Park Soo Gil. “It involves a matter of principle; it involves a matter of sovereignty.” Americans should not come here “with the illusions that they are the guardians of a backward democracy,” seconded an editorial in the *Korea Times*.

However, aides of Rep. Thomas Foglietta (D-Penn.) and Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), both of whom are known as supporters of Kim Dae Jung, announced that they are going to Seoul. In addition, a so-called “Permanent Observer Mission” to Seoul for the elections has been organized by Mr. Choi of the Korean Institute for Human Rights in Washington. Choi is known in the U.S. Project Democracy circuit as a “close friend and supporter” of Kim Dae Jung, and his institute is considered one of Kim Dae Jung’s organizations in the United States.

Members of the “Permanent Observer Mission” include:

- Virginia Foote, whose husband Leslie Maddeson is director of Robert White’s International Center for Development Policy, which helped sponsor Kim Dae Jung’s return to South Korea in January 1985;

- Edward Baker, of Harvard University’s Yenching Institute, a Kim Dae Jung supporter who helped Kim attain a year’s fellowship at Harvard’s Center for Strategic and International Affairs during his exile;

- Pharis Harvey, director of the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea and principal in the U.S. National Council of Churches; he is also in close contact with Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan;

- James Leahy, president of Emory University in Georgia, a close friend of Kim Dae Jung;

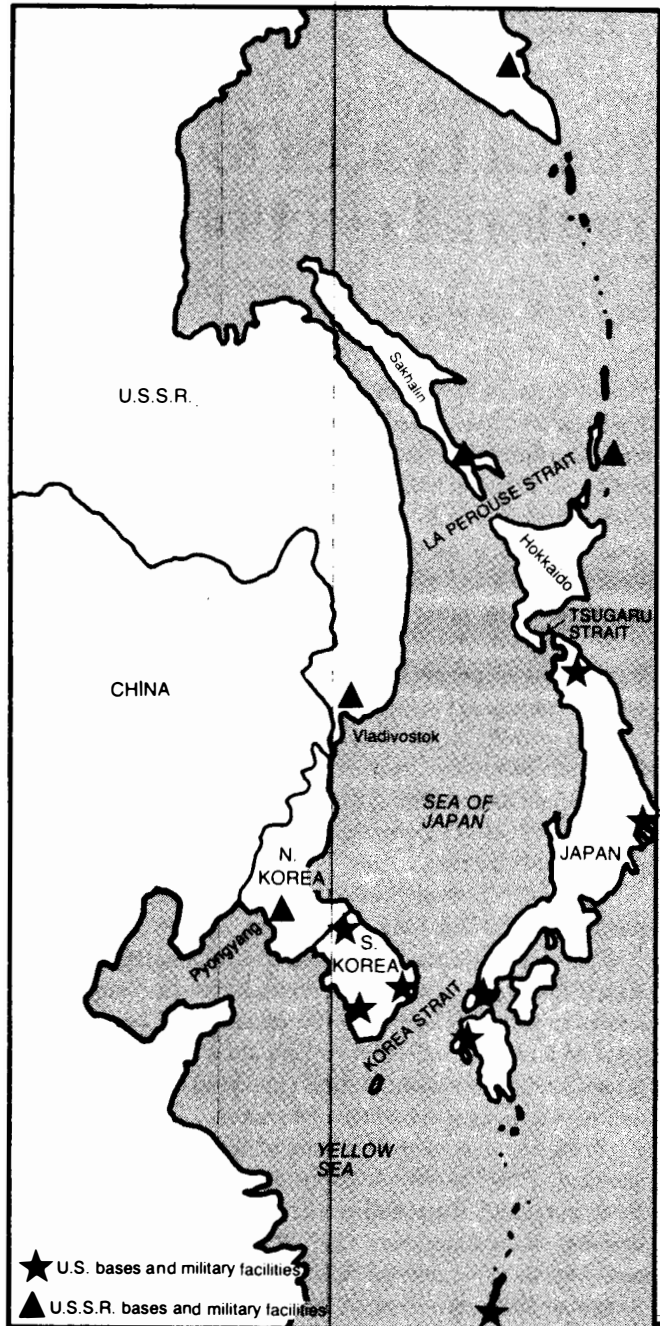
- Four representatives from the Physicians for Human Rights based in Somerville, Massachusetts; Director Jonathan Fein is another close friend of Kim Dae Jung;

- Six representatives of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, an official affiliate of the State Department’s Project Democracy, led by Brian Atwood. This grouping is considered more “non-partisan,” in keeping with official U.S. policy.

- Robin Teske, coordinator of the Washington, D.C.-based International Human Rights Law Group. Already in Seoul, Teske and others are receiving “evidence” of vote fraud from the Kim Dae Jung camp, according to the Dec. 11 *Washington Times*.

- The National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, the other self-appointed “watchdog” on the scene, led the riots against the government in June.

Northeast Asia: strategic chokepoint



The map shows the U.S. and Soviet military bases and facilities in the Northeast Asian theater. The concentration of forces, including the 800,000-man armed forces of North Korea, makes this region a flashpoint, and internal stability of South Korea and Japan a critical feature of U.S. and allied strategic strength here. On Dec. 9, while Mikhail Gorbachov was signing the INF treaty with President Reagan in Washington, a Soviet medium-range TU-16 “Badger” bomber flew into Japanese airspace over Okinawa. The Soviet plane ignored all radio warnings from Japanese jet fighters, which scrambled into the air against it. Several warning shots had to be fired at the Soviet bomber before it left Japanese airspace after a total of 11 minutes. The Japanese government issued a formal note of protest for the intrusion, the second such Soviet violation of Japanese airspace this year.

Drive to overturn sovereignty in Haiti

by D.E. Pettingell

An emergency meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS), held on Dec. 7 in Washington, rejected proposals for a Grenada-style invasion of Haiti in the name of "democracy." While arguments for an invasion, either of U.S. Marines or a supranational force, had first been couched as necessary to "save Haiti from itself," in the week before the OAS vote, spokesmen for the U.S. Eastern Establishment had made clear that their goal in Haiti, is to overturn the concept of sovereignty itself.

Proposals that the United States lead the way in creating a supranational military force to police Haiti have swamped Washington since violence forced the Haitian government to cancel the Nov. 29 national elections. That angered the agents of the "Project Democracy" secret government in the United States, who had pumped \$8 million into setting up the machinery for the elections in Haiti, an operation centered around the Provisional Electoral Council.

The international press immediately charged that the military was behind the violence, and demanded the resignation of the head of the provisional government, Gen. Henri Namphrey.

When the Haitian government disbanded the Provisional Electoral Council, charging that it had sought foreign interference in Haiti's internal affairs, Project Democracy screamed that *Haiti's* military is the problem, and must be replaced by *foreign* military forces!

Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), a strong supporter of the National Endowment for Democracy, Project Democracy's public arm, led the campaign to call for the invasion of Haiti on Dec. 1. Solarz demanded that the OAS form a military "regional peacekeeping force" to be sent to Haiti to "restore order and allow elections to take place." The United States would be a "key component" in the multilateral force, a spokesman for Solarz explained.

On Dec. 3, Brian Atwood, president of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the Democratic Party's side of the NED, demanded that the OAS act to restore order in Haiti, if necessary sending in "an international peacekeeping force" to do so. Atwood had just returned from Haiti, which he had visited as the head of a 30-man international delegation invited in by the Provisional Electoral Council to observe the elections.

U.S. congressmen quickly lined up behind the proposal. District of Columbia congressional delegate Walter Fauntroy organized the Black Caucus to issue a statement on Dec. 2

calling for "the establishment of an international peacekeeping force." When House Majority Leader Jim Wright cautioned, "If there were any intervention, it ought to be done by the OAS," Fauntroy assured the press that he had lined up bipartisan support for a draft resolution requesting every supranational agency in the book to send in troops: the U.N., the OAS, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, and the Caribbean Economic Community.

By Dec. 4, the *Washington Post* could editorialize, "Rumors are circulating in Haiti about an American military invasion, like the Marines' landing there in 1915. . . . While the Marines aren't going back to Haiti, continuing bloodshed there might well result in an international peacekeeping force to see the country through an election."

OAS warning

On Dec. 7, the OAS called an emergency meeting, to discuss the Haitian crisis. When it came to intervention, OAS member states voted "No," and issued a condemnation of any attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of Haiti, or any other member states. The OAS Permanent Council resolved, "To affirm that states have the fundamental duty to abstain from intervening, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State," reads the five-point resolution, adopted by broad consensus. The resolution also called on the OAS secretary general "to provide to the Haitian people the fullest possible assistance of a humanitarian nature."

Haitian Foreign Minister Herard Abraham, traveled to Washington to be present at the OAS session. "His presence helped avoid the inclusion of any interventionist reference in the resolution," an Ibero-American diplomat commented. Abraham explained the position of his country and pledged that elections would take place as soon as possible. So far, they are scheduled for Feb. 7, 1988.

The OAS resolution was the result of three hours of debate where there was no disagreement among member states on the issue of non-intervention. The strongest defenders of the principle were Mexico, Peru, and Argentina. Mexican OAS Ambassador Antonio de Icaza expressed his "deepest concern" over "opinions, widely reported in important news outlets, in favor of a unilateral or multilateral intervention in Haiti." He said he was surprised to hear that those who "advocate intervention, or even aggression" dared to "express their hope that the OAS would participate in such reprehensible actions."

Peruvian OAS Ambassador Luis González Posada echoed his Mexican colleague and called for Haitians to decide their own electoral schedule without "pressures or interferences of any kind." Others reiterated that the principle of non-intervention is and must continue to be the cornerstone of inter-American relations.

After the OAS vote, the Eastern Establishment screamed, "The OAS was too timid yesterday in backing free elections in Haiti without endorsing an inter-American force to guar-

antee the process," as the *New York Times* decried in its Dec. 8 editorial.

Instead, the *Times* argued the need for a new definition to the principle of non-intervention. "Compelling circumstances can justify armed infringement of national sovereignty. Those circumstances prevail in Haiti today." Accusing the Haitian government of permitting "chaos and terror," the *Times* argued, "Haiti is a special case, not one of civil war but of anarchy," and said that the country will "descend into deeper tragedy . . . without inter-American intervention."

Next target: Panama

Panama is the next target of this theory of non-sovereignty.

Speaking at a forum on the "Crisis in Panama" held at Georgetown University on Dec. 8, Panamanian opposition leader Roberto Eisenmann called for foreign intervention, not excluding a military invasion, into Haiti. The concept of "sovereignty of the State" is outdated, Eisenmann said. Today it must become subordinated to the concept of the "sovereignty of the individual." Haiti should be the test case for this doctrine, he stated.

Sharing the podium with Eisenmann was an old foe of Panama's, Dr. Norman Bailey, former National Security Council official. Bailey demanded that a similiar "democracy" be installed in Panama, which, he claimed, requires both that the commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, Gen. Manuel A. Noriega, be removed, and, "getting rid of the institution" of the military entirely in Panama.

General Noriega, a nationalist, telephoned Haitian leader Gen. Henri Namphy to express "Latin American understanding and mutual solidarity between their two armies and governments," according to the *New York Times* Dec. 5. Both referred to the "disinformation campaigns skillfully orchestrated by powerful foreign interests as well as strong internal movements of destabilization."

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For the Love of Music and Technology

Runcie adversary found dead in U.K.

by Mark Burdman

An important political-theological adversary of Queen Elizabeth's beloved Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Robert Runcie has been "removed" from the British scene. In an event reminiscent of some of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories, New College, Oxford University don Dr. Gareth Bennett, now identified as the author of an attack on Runcie in an official Church of England publication, was found dead at his Oxford home during the evening of Dec. 7. Police are claiming that "all the indications" were that Dr. Bennett had taken his life, although no suicide note was found. He was found dead in his garage, his body lying in his car with a tube leading from the exhaust to the interior of the car. Before his body was found by a friend, Dr. Bennett's cat had been found dead in his house. An inquest into his death was opened on Dec. 9.

After Bennett's death, two high-level Church of England officials, Derek Pattinson, secretary general of the General Synod and James Shelley, secretary of the Church Commissioners, held a press conference Dec. 8, and stated that Dr. Bennett had been the author of a harsh attack on Runcie's leadership, which had appeared in the church's "Who's Who" publication, the 1987-88 *Crockford's Clerical Directory*. Previously, the identity of the anonymously authored *Crockford's* article had been kept secret. Pattinson and Shelley decided to announce this, after the Oxford coroner had indicated he was going to launch a police investigation to find out the author of the *Crockford's* piece, in an attempt to discover the motives for Dr. Bennett's death.

On Dec. 4, the *Daily Mail* of London had headlined, "Attack on Runcie Upsets the Queen," noting: "The personal attack on the Archbishop of Canterbury in the preface to the new *Crockford's* has offended the Queen, who is head of the Church of England." The *Crockford's* preface accuses Runcie of elitism, of being an ineffectual leader, and of overseeing the moral decline of the church. It had been published out of the London headquarters of the church, at Lambeth Palace, and, therefore, with official authorization, even if behind Runcie's back.

According to reports from the U.K., Bennett had been coming under extreme pressure in the days before his death, from pro-Runcie liberals in the church hierarchy. The *Daily Express* reported Dec. 9 that Bennett was to "face a fierce inquisition" called by church officials for Dec. 10, to answer for his actions.

It can be surmised that the mobilization against Bennett

would have been even more intense, under conditions of the East-West "New Yalta" momentum, given Runcie's Buckingham Palace-backed status as a key figure in pro-Russian Orthodox Church "ecumenical" initiatives, and given the power of pro-Eastern freemasonic operatives within the "Runcie clique" heading the church.

It should not be overlooked that the Anglican Communion will hold its once-a-decade Lambeth Conference early next summer, and that a major topic on the agenda will be whether or not to eliminate the *Filioque* clause, identified since the 9th century with the Western conception of technological progress, from the Creed. Several national Anglican churches have already done so; and the worldwide Anglican communion is expected to vote on the issue at Lambeth.

According to several Episcopalian theologians, Runcie and his gang have been devoting tremendous energy into ensuring that Lambeth will give its imprimatur to the *Filioque's* elimination, and were eagerly looking forward to presenting this as a "gift" to Moscow, at the millennial celebrations of the Christianization of Russia, almost immediately after Lambeth's conclusion.

The most frequently heard analysis passing around Britain, is that the stress caused by the pressure led Bennett to commit suicide.

The *Daily Express* Dec. 9 comments that Bennett feared that the church was "gunning for him" over his damning attack on Runcie.

'Incredible infighting'

Particularly violent pressure on Bennett had been coming from the Archbishop of York, Dr. John Hapgood, who is widely rumored to be positioning himself as the next Archbishop of Canterbury, should Runcie resign, and who had bitterly denounced the *Crockford's* preface as "scurrilous, sour, and vindictive." Hapgood is a strong advocate of liberal policies on homosexuality and AIDS. A trained biologist, he is a medical-theological adviser to the World Council of Churches' AIDS task-force, a group formed specifically as a response to the LaRouche-backed California voter referendum, Proposition 64, of 1986. He is a factional ally of Runcie's, but even more to the liberal-left and more ideologically committed to liberal views than Runcie is.

Bennett was a traditionalist in church and political affairs, and ally of the powerful number two man of the church, Bishop of London Dr. Graham Leonard, Runcie's chief opponent on such issues as ordination of women. According to the Dec. 9 *Today*, Bennett's main aim in writing the *Crockford's* preface, was to "unify a powerful alliance of Tory politicians, including Mrs. Thatcher, and leading churchmen, to block [Runcie's] natural successor, the Archbishop of York, Dr. John Hapgood."

One London observer, himself a member of the Church of Scotland, commented to *EIR*: "The pressure on Bennett was very, very great. There is an incredible amount of polit-

ical infighting in the Church of England. The factionalization, politicking, and conspiracies are growing and growing, all in response to the liberalization of the church under Runcie. It's become a hotbed of Roman-type politics."

This observer said that the atmosphere of intrigue and conspiracy was exacerbated by "the large problem of homosexuality among clerics. This has caused tremendous upheavals. The recent Synod debate on homosexuality was one of the most shocking debates I could ever remember. It has shaken the very heart of the Anglican faith."

Friends of Bennett are, according to British press accounts, "mystified" by his death, especially as he had appeared perfectly normal and happy in the past days. Dr. John Cowan, dean of New College, Oxford, said: "I have known him for nearly 30 years and I just cannot explain it. It's totally out of character that he could do such a thing." The Rev. Archie Miles, vicar near Bennett's Oxford home, said he did not believe Bennett was the author of the *Crockford's* attack, nor that he was capable of suicide. Fellow high churchman Roy Porter said, "I'm appalled at the very great pressure he was put under." Conservative Church of England theologian Dr. William Oddie said that Bennett had had "some powerful enemies."

The *Times of London* editorialized Dec. 9 that Bennett's death "may bring much bigger troubles to the Church of England."

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Soviet terror imperils ASEAN summit

by Linda de Hoyos

Despite the environment of lawlessness that prevails in the Philippines, President Corazon Aquino has pressed ahead with plans to hold the Dec. 14-16 heads-of-state summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (SEAN) in Manila. The summit marks only the third time the heads of state of the ASEAN countries—the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Brunei—have met together.

For Aquino, the holding of the summit in Manila was designed to be a feather in the cap of her government, and a signal that she has managed to bring the Philippines a modicum of stability. However, the security threats to the summit have already taken their toll. The conference time has been reduced from three days to less than two days. There will be no socializing outside of the summit site at the Philippines International Convention Centre. The required security precautions have placed a pall on the summit environment, as most heads of state are insisting on bringing their own security. President Suharto of Indonesia is bringing his own helicopter and insisting on Indonesian control of all his air and road transport in the Philippines. Indonesia also wants to put as many as five ships carrying special security forces in Manila Bay, and to keep their own fighter aircraft escorting Suharto's arrival in Manila.

The summit, which was originally designed to tighten the relationship among the six nations—especially in economics and trade—is unlikely to achieve its aim.

The security threat to the summit is not exaggerated. Police are now tracking down two members of the Japanese Red Army known to be in the Philippines. The activation of the JRA—including evidence of its involvement in the downing of Korean Air Lines flight 858 Dec. 2—has raised fears that the JRA is planning spectacular action against the summit, or the assassination of Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who has been invited to a post-summit meeting, according to Col. Virgilio Saldajeno, Philippine Constabulary judge advocate. The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and the Immigration and Deportation Commission have launched a manhunt for Hiroshi Sensui and Norio Sasaki, both members of the Japanese Red Army believed to be hiding in Manila. Sensui used Sankei Trading, a trading and construction firm, as a cover, according to Saldajeno.

Sources cited by Japan's Kyodo news agency further reported that as of November, 13 members of the Red Army

and more than 10 Palestinian terrorists have been infiltrated into the Philippines, all using assumed names.

On Nov. 25, the Red Army's number-two man, Osamu Maruoka, was arrested on his way to South Korea from Okinawa. Before his arrest, Maruoka had traveled to eight different countries, including the Philippines. According to reliable intelligence sources, Maruoka is "spilling the beans," and has identified the JRA operational center as Beirut with subcenters in East Berlin and Belgrade. There is a Soviet trainer at its Beirut headquarters. Red Army members travel a route that takes them from Burma to Jakarta, Indonesia, out of Beirut to points east.

The European base of the Red Army, he indicates, coordinates with that of the Philippine New People's Army, which is headquartered in Utrecht, the Netherlands, under former priest Luis Jalandoni.

The Utrecht NPA operation also interfaces with the special terror forces of North Korea, which come under the command of Kim Chong-Il. North Korea is known to be supplying the NPA with weapons in the Philippines. Naval authorities at the Western Command based in Puerto Princess, Palawan, confirmed in November the existence of an arms shipment from North Korea due in October. Although the ship did not arrive, a senior navy officer cited in the Philippines daily *Malaya*, said the North Korean ship may have been diverted either to Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam or to the Spratley Islands. From these two places, the weapons, which included semi-knockdown helicopters and SSO-76 air-to-ground missiles, could have been loaded into fishing boats and submarines at predesignated points along the coastline of Palawan and Mindoro Islands.

Combined with the forces of the NPA itself, whose killer "sparrow units" are concentrated in Manila under the protective cover of the city's barrios, the evidence of North Korean and Red Army involvement in Philippine operations indicates that the Soviet Union's terror international has made the Philippines a special target. This comes just at the point that the Soviets have sent a top intelligence master, Oleg Sokolov, as ambassador to Manila. Prior to Sokolov's arrival in Manila, a KGB lieutenant colonel was in Manila and reportedly was in contact with representatives of both the NPA and Red Army.

Within the increasingly violent environment in Manila, it will be difficult to guarantee the summit. Manila has now become the target of indiscriminate terror-bombs, although so far no one has been killed. A warning bomb went off at the Convention Center in October. Manila police found and defused two large bombs Dec. 5. One bomb, made with 104 sticks of dynamite, an electronic timing device and a detonator, was found by a security guard at City Hall. A second bomb was found by a student near the front entrance of the Philippine Normal College, a block from City Hall. On Dec. 3., a massive car bomb shook the international airport, injuring six people, and a second went off a half-hour later in the exclusive Makati business district.

A step forward in Colombia: naming the enemy as narco-terrorism

by Valerie Rush

As December opened, Colombia's President and commander of the armed forces moved to put an end to a Soviet-run campaign to portray Colombia's military, not narco-terrorism, as the enemy of Colombia's democracy and national well-being. That Soviet disinformation campaign has been joined by U.S. pro-dope journalists and Project Democracy's networks in the Western Hemisphere, all charging that Colombia's military is under control of the drug traffickers and is the primary cause of the violence that is sweeping the country.

The identification of *narco-terrorism* as the principal arm of Soviet-run warfare in the Western Hemisphere is the crucial strategic question defining policy in every country in the region. Upon the recognition—or failure to admit—that narcotics and terrorism are a unified instrument of warfare, hangs the proper location of the role of the armed forces in defending the very existence of the nations of the hemisphere.

To date, the U.S. State Department and U.S. military have refused to declare that narco-terrorism the enemy.

On Nov. 27, Gen. Manuel Guerrero, commander of Colombia's armed forces, declared that the military considers "the combination of drug-trafficking and subversion" as the enemy which the Colombian nation must defeat in order to survive. The statement answered drug mafias' efforts to paint themselves as possible allies of the military in the war against "guerrillas."

The general urged citizens to rally behind a national front against narco-terrorism: "We Colombians cannot permit ourselves to be intimidated by these people who are corrupting our authorities, the Colombian people, and our youth, with this filthy business of the drug trade. We cannot allow . . . our people to be corrupted with their money . . . and their selective terrorism."

On Dec. 3, President Virgilio Barco went one step further, identifying the anti-military campaign as a central part of the narco-terrorists' irregular warfare against the state. The true "dirty war" in Colombia is that "campaign aimed at weakening the legitimacy of the armed forces and, with that, the conduct of the government," Barco explained in his speech to the José María Córdoba Military Academy.

He elaborated: "The truth is that we are suffering a 'dirty war' against the government, against the armed forces, against society, against democracy, against civilization. . . . The

campaign designed to weaken the legitimacy of authority . . . is promoted by agents of organized crime, by terrorists of varied origins, by demented groups. This dirty war seeks to impede the exercise of freedom of expression, to terrify the authorities and the citizenry. . . . I believe that it seeks unjustly to make us forget the fundamental role of the armed forces in the consolidation of our democracy."

Barco reiterated General Guerrero's call for national unity against narco-terrorism: "The evils we must tirelessly combat are terrorism and drug trafficking. This fight, which involves the commitment of significant human and budgetary resources, must nonetheless be waged in fulfillment of an unpostponable obligation to the poor of our society; in payment of a social debt which for too long we have been negligent in paying."

In an exclusive interview with *EIR*, Elena de Ramírez, the widow of one of Colombia's most effective anti-drug fighters, addresses the same problem. Her husband, Col. Jaime Ramírez Gómez of the national anti-narcotics police, was the right-hand man of former Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who led Colombia's war on drugs until the drug mob shot him down in 1984.

Ramírez's intelligence work made possible the March 1984 capture of Tranquilandia, the first "cocaine city" to be discovered in the Colombian Amazon, as well as the highly successful 1985 Operation Condor I anti-drug raid in Peru, conducted jointly by Colombian and Peruvian forces. Ramírez, too, was assassinated by mafia hitmen in November 1986, just as he was about to be promoted to general. As his wife bitterly observes, the refusal to grant Ramírez a posthumous promotion has served as a "disincentive" to other law-enforcement agents committed to fighting drugs.

The terrorists' dirty war

Despite Barco's recognition of who is really running the "dirty war" in Colombia, he is up against an array of forces determined to give narco-terrorism the lead in that country. When the Colombian head of state arrived in Acapulco, Mexico on Nov. 27 for a presidential summit on the common problems facing the continent, he was met with a demand on the part of the Socialist Party of Mexico (PSM), founded by the Mexican Communist Party, that he be declared *persona non grata* by the Mexican government, and his visa can-

celled! The PSM accused Barco of "sponsoring a military solution to the crisis threatening the country," and called for "international pressure to stop the bloodbath."

The *Washington Post* apparently agrees with the communists. On Nov. 14 it devoted lengthy coverage to "alleged" military collaboration with the Medellín Cartel of drug traffickers in Colombia. The article quoted one political figure saying that "narcotics traffickers are working with other land-owners and cattlemen, and with sectors of the state security forces, in unleashing a dirty war against the left."

Within his own government, Barco is surrounded with allies of Moscow's "irregular warriors." The President's own human rights adviser is Alvaro Tirado Mejía, formerly a left-wing journalist and currently dedicated to launching an "offensive" in favor of human rights, to include special courses for the armed services and military intelligence forces on human rights.

Alfredo Vásquez Carrizosa, former head of the Colombian human rights committee and an ex-minister, wrote in the daily *El Espectador* that Tirado Mejía showed special courage in admitting that state security groups violated human rights in Colombia. "The problem for the government," he said, "and especially for the chief of state, is to accept the importance and veracity" of Tirado Mejía's speech.

Strait-jacketing the armed forces

The issue of narco-terrorism and the role of the armed forces dominated this year's annual meeting of Army commanders of the Americas, held Nov. 12-15 in Mar del Plata, Argentina. Most of the conference was held behind closed doors, but attempts to influence the outcome of the conference from without were many.

A document circulated in Mar del Plata by the Project Democracy faction within Argentina's Peronist Party known as the "reformists" demanded that the Army chiefs "not invoke the fight against narco-terrorism" to justify a "revitalization of the doctrine of 'national security.'" The document insisted that police and security forces be primarily responsible for repressing the drug trade, and that if "other means" were to be employed, it had to be a decision of individual governments.

The Brazilian daily *Jornal do Brasil* reported on Nov. 17 that while Argentina's President Raúl Alfonsín had "exhorted the commanders of American armies meeting in Mar del Plata to find solutions that will put an end to terrorism and the drug trade," he did so from the standpoint of those that view the military itself as a threat to democracy.

Three days later, Alfonsín, a favorite of the Socialist International, was given the "W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award" by Project Democracy's National Democratic Institute in Washington. For decades, Alfonsín has been obsessed with dismantling the military, writing a proposal as early as 1971 that called for the 75% reduction of the Argentine military forces over the course of the succeeding decade. His government has reduced the military budget to the point

Interview: Elena de Ramírez

Extradition crucial to war on drugs

Javier Almarío and Maximiliano Londoño spoke in Bogotá with Mrs. Elena de Ramírez, widow of Col. Jaime Ramírez García, the former chief of the anti-narcotics division of the Colombian National Police, on the anniversary of her husband's assassination by narco-terrorists. In collaboration with Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, Colonel Ramírez struck major blows against the drug traffickers, such as the break-up of Tranquilandia, a cocaine complex in the Colombian jungle where 14 tons of pure cocaine were captured and 45 traffickers arrested, in March 1984.

EIR: One year after Colonel Ramírez's assassination, how do you see the country? Has it reacted against the drug traffic?

Elena Ramírez: A year after Jaime's death I see that, unfortunately, the step that has been taken has gone backward, and it is a big one. We have regressed very strongly in the field of attacking drug trafficking.

EIR: What things have changed with respect to what Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla had achieved, with Colonel Ramírez's collaboration?

Elena Ramírez: When they were working, fortunately there was a group that was against drug trafficking, such as Minister Lara Bonilla; there also was the collaboration of [U.S.] Ambassador Lewis Tambs. A time came when President Belisario Betancur attacked the drug traffic. Things advanced a lot. The drug traffickers were running,

that no money for re-equipment or ammunition exists. Recruitment to the military in Argentina has dropped precipitously as a result.

A new defense law proposed by Alfonsín's Radical Party, exemplifies the strategic importance of the debate over narco-terrorism. The text of the new law currently under debate by the Congress was released to the Argentine press in time to coincide with the Mar del Plata conference. It states that the sole task of Argentina's military is to prepare to defend the

fleeing the country, because cultivation, transport, and shipments were attacked; the drug traffic was being hit hard from every side. The nation was made conscious of the damage that was being done.

EIR: In which areas?

Elena Ramírez: In the field that everyone knows: in extradition. That is the most important and the one the [drug traffickers] fear the most. That is definitive: extradition. And also, you realize that the confiscations being done now are not the same; the operatives, everything . . . everything has shrunk. The government has not shown collaboration with the people who want to fight drugs; the incentive which has to be given to the persons who attack it, has not been given from any side. And I don't see right now any leader trying to attack drug trafficking.

EIR: Did Colonel Ramírez suffer from this disincentive?

Elena Ramírez: Yes. During his life he suffered it, because he, having fulfilled all the requirements to enroll in the course to become a general, had a hard time getting into it. He had much opposition to being enrolled into the generals' course, precisely because of the work he was doing. . . . There was always opposition, from many persons, and then, when he finally did take the course and was supposed to be promoted, his promotion was delayed.

EIR: The defense minister said that they did not give him the promotion posthumously because he did not die in combat.

Elena Ramírez: I completely disagree, because the police statutes say that when someone dies in combat, that person is immediately to be promoted to the next higher rank, and Jaime fought narcotic trafficking to the last moment. And there was combat going on even at that moment, because some of the agents who were near the site where my husband, Col. Jaime Ramírez was assassinated, responded to the hired gunmen. So a combat did take place; an ambush, which is a combat. As far as merits are concerned, it is also said that Jaime was qualified as

the number-one officer in the world in fighting the drug traffick.

EIR: How do you believe this affects the National Police?

Elena Ramírez: Frankly, as I had the opportunity to express when they told me they were not going to promote Jaime, I told top officials of the police that this was not right, because it is a disincentive for people who are interested in fighting drugs. That they would be saying: "I fight against such criminal people, and after exposing my life, that of my loved ones, my career, everything, and my effort is not compensated." Then they say: "Is it worth going on fighting for this, or not?" I believe that this has been something that unmotivates the subordinates and many officials who would have been in a situation to fight against this evil.

EIR: When Pope John Paul II was in Colombia and spoke against the drug traffic, people reacted very positively. When Minister Lara Bonilla was killed, people reacted against the drug traffic, as well as when they killed the editor of *El Espectador*, Don Guillermo Cano. Do you think that this reaction has not been exploited to combat this scourge?

Elena Ramírez: In the case of Minister Lara Bonilla, the people's reaction was indeed taken advantage of, because President Belisario Betancur listened to the outcry of the people, and that was when they applied the extradition treaty. But recently, everything has been "blah, blah, blah," and they have not really listened to the people.

EIR: What was the effect that Colonel Ramírez's fight had at the international level, and what recognition did he have?

Elena Ramírez: Internationally, Jaime was a leader; he was one of the persons who urged the formation of this front of nations to unify against the drug traffic, and it was, I think, a very intelligent solution on his part. It was recognized in other countries more than in Colombia.

country against *foreign* enemies, and therefore *prohibits* the military from any domestic role!

One Radical senator attending the opening session of the military conference, explained that the defense law would prohibit the country's armed forces from participating in repression against "eventual insurrectionary movements." He added that the bill currently under consideration "will expressly prohibit the Armed Forces from elaborating a hypothesis of internal conflict."

Ironically, that program differed not one iota from that put forward by a group of communist-linked "human rights" activists from Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, and Colombia, who came to Buenos Aires while the Mar del Plata conference was taking place, to plan how to convoke "an international tribunal . . . to judge military and state terrorism in Latin America." Attending from Colombia, was Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, a deputy elected by the Colombian Communist Party's electoral front, the Patriotic Union.

A Russian princess in the U.S.S.R.

A Soviet journal hails the patriotism of blue-blooded Kitty Meshcherskaya, related to Dostoevsky's patron.

More descendants of the old Russian noble families are streaming into the center of attention in the Soviet Union. One of the more extraordinary instances of this was the popular weekly *Ogonyok's* October issue (No. 43) feature on the octogenarian Princess Yekaterina Aleksandrovna Meshcherskaya, who is alive in Moscow. In telling her story, author Feliks Medvedev drew attention to a most important aspect of the Russian Revolution: How Cheka (secret police) chief Feliks Dzerzhinsky and a number of other aristocrats guarded the adoption of the blue-bloods into the new regime—which many of their families had helped to create, overthrowing the Romanovs.

The Meshchersky family is descended from Tatars of the Crimean Khanate (annexed by Russia in 1783, as part of Prince Potyomkin's "New Russia" expansion project under Catherine the Great), who were known as the princes Shirinsky. The Shirinsky-Shikhmatov family, which played an important role in the Cheka spy organization known as "the Trust," was of similar origin. In the early 14th century, a Shirinsky prince named Mukhamet established himself in the Meshchera region, later the Tambov Province of Russia; his son, Beklemich, "converted to the Orthodox religion under the name of Mikhail," according to genealogical records.

Even the immediate family of "Kitty" Meshcherskaya reaches back nearly two centuries: She was a child in her father's old age. Her father, Aleksandr Meshchersky, was born in 1822, when Czar Alexander I ruled Russia, and died just before the Rus-

so-Japanese War of 1904.

Ogonyok related the survival of Princess Meshcherskaya and her young widowed mother, and carried four pages of excerpts from her memoirs. Meshcherskaya experienced 13 arrests, but she holds that "Soviet power never deprived me of freedom. It always let me go, after people without conscience or honor had filed bad reports on me." To live, she mainly taught singing, but also held menial jobs. "Later, she began to write in newspapers and journals about the preservation of old houses in Moscow." *Ogonyok* quoted in full a letter she wrote in 1983 to Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church/Moscow Patriarchate, about the vandalization of the grave-site of one Tatyana Baranova, a Meshchersky family nanny who was a partisan hero during Napoleon's invasion of Russia.

"She wants," gushed Medvedev, "for people to know the Meshchersky family's history of serving Russia. . . . Her 'blue' blood was held against her so many times. . . . As a true Russian woman, she preserved the memory of the glorious deeds of her family. And, having already lost any hope of publishing her memoirs, she lived until the time of *perestroika*, when her desire is being fulfilled."

Ogonyok did not mention that the Meshchersky family already had a revolutionary tradition. This is no mystery, because the great surge toward revolution, from the assassination of Czar Alexander II in 1881 up to 1917, was heavily financed and directed "from above," by the anti-Western, landed aristocrats, who participated in the conspiratorial Holy

Brotherhood and ran the secret police, the Okhrana.

The first cousin of Meshcherskaya's father was V.P. Meshchersky, who in the late 1870s published the infamous *Diary of a Writer* by Fyodor Dostoevsky, whose works are being re-popularized in the U.S.S.R. today. In this work (alongside the vilest outbursts of anti-Semitism and Russian imperial fervor), Dostoevsky argued that the Russian revolutionary nihilists, predecessors of the Bolsheviks, were doing holy work by cleansing Russia of Western European pollution. V.P. Meshchersky, a friend and cousin of Okhrana founder Count N.P. Ignatyev, went on to sponsor the notorious Okhrana agent provocateur Sergei Zubatov.

In the excerpted memoir, Princess Meshcherskaya fondly recalls another Ignatyev cousin, Gen. A.A. Ignatyev, nephew of N.P. Ignatyev. Stationed as Russian military attaché at the Paris embassy before 1917, A.A. ("Lyosha") Ignatyev became a Red Army officer. She writes, "He held in his name in a Paris bank around 200 million rubles. 'This is Russia's money, it belongs to the Russian people,' said Count Ignatyev, sending all 200 million through Comrade Krasin to Moscow."

The princess's own mother acted likewise. In 1917, Yekaterina relates, her mother said, "No matter what awaits us, I will never leave my Rodina," or Motherland.

The first time her mother was arrested by Bolsheviks, she was accused of selling a Meshchersky-owned Botticelli *Madonna*—"speculating with the people's property"—but Dzerzhinsky gave her a chance to clear herself, and she sent out a note to her daughter, "Kitty, give them the Botticelli. Mama." The painting was fetched, the prisoner let go, and Dzerzhinsky instructed her to see him if there were any more trouble.

The Swedish-Angolan hostage crisis

Two Swedes who were captured by UNITA guerrillas have been released—no thanks to the Swedish government.

Two Swedish aid workers who were captured on Sept. 6 by the pro-Western UNITA guerrillas in Angola were released on Dec. 2, after a diplomatic crisis that was unnecessarily prolonged by the Swedish government. It would appear that Stockholm was more concerned to please its friends in Havana, Cuba than to safely and swiftly bring its own citizens back home. All in all, it cast Sweden's policy toward Angola in a revealing light.

On Sept. 5, in a region northeast of the Angolan capital of Luanda, an electrification project recently completed by Swedish companies with the financial aid of the Swedish government was inaugurated by Minister of International Aid Lena Hjelm-Walén. One day later, a truck convoy escorted by Angolan government troops, en route from the inauguration site to Luanda, was attacked and captured by UNITA guerrillas. Three Swedish aid workers were captured.

While one of the three Swedes died shortly afterward of bullet wounds—whose bullets is not clear—the two others were taken for a long, two-month march toward Jamba, the UNITA capital located in Angola's south. Meanwhile, diplomatic maneuvering began as to what would happen to the two Swedes once they arrived in Jamba.

The Swedish government refused any direct negotiation with UNITA, as this would have been an insult to the Angolan one-party dictatorship of the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and inconsistent with Sweden's longstanding "best friends" relationship with Fidel Castro. Some 25,000 Cuban troops are

fighting in Angola, to prop up the MPLA, aided by a few thousand "advisers" from Russia and East Germany.

Using the opportunity of Premier Ingvar Carlsson's September visit to the United States, President Reagan and the State Department were asked to make their influence with UNITA felt in support of an early release of the two Swedes. Along with South Africa, the United States is the chief backer of UNITA. Other mediation efforts ran through Lisbon, Portugal, the former colonial power which was forced out of Angola in 1975.

Operating throughout Angola, a country three times the size of California but with only one-third its population, UNITA in recent years has captured many foreigners, and generally released them within a few weeks. Among other reasons, this has been meant to demonstrate the absolute inability of the MPLA to control the country, in spite of massive Cuban and Russian backing, and to force some of the countries involved into diplomatic contact with UNITA.

Indicating UNITA's attitude toward the U.S. intervention on behalf of Sweden, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi issued an Oct. 18 declaration through his Lisbon office, stating, "None of UNITA's allies is in a position to tell us what to do." He said that the Swedes were going to be released, if Sweden withdrew its support for the MPLA, stopped calling UNITA troops "terrorists," and negotiated directly with UNITA.

On Nov. 4, a few days before the two Swedes were to arrive in Jamba, UNITA, through its Lisbon office,

contacted the Swedish Moderate Party, which immediately got in touch with the Stockholm foreign ministry. At that very moment, Foreign Minister Sten Andersson and Undersecretary Pierre Schori, unusually, were both abroad—in Havana.

Speaking from Cuba, Andersson found it appropriate to stress, "During my talks, I have found that Cuba and Sweden have a similar approach to most international issues." Sarcastic media comments could not but compare Andersson's untimely Cuban visit with Premier Carlsson's statement in the United States two months earlier, "From time to time, as is natural for two democratic governments, we are indeed evaluating international events differently." How come the Swedish government finds it so natural to disagree with democracies, while mostly agreeing with dictatorships?

The strange impression this left of Sweden's foreign policy orientation was not helped by statements by the two captive Swedes, about how well they had been treated by UNITA, an organization officially branded "terrorists" and "bandits" by their government. The two Swedes explained how well organized and disciplined UNITA was by comparison to the MPLA soldiers. Their escort at the time of their capture was drunk to a man, and represented a net loss to the security of the truck convoy.

The Swedish Moderate Party's mediation was nonetheless refused by the Swedish government. After returning home, Foreign Minister Andersson said he had a choice between the Moderates' mediation and parallel efforts conducted by U.S. Vice President George Bush. Despite Andersson's disagreements with U.S. policy, he said his choice in favor of Bush was not difficult to make. It delayed the release of the two Swedes by an estimated three weeks.

Iran prepares an offensive

The tension is building as Teheran mobilizes—and the superpowers negotiate over the region.

Since the Nov. 4 celebrations of the anniversary of the takeover of the U.S. embassy in Teheran, the war fever in Iran has reached a peak. The ceremonies surrounding the eighth anniversary of the embassy takeover have been the starting point of a nation-wide military mobilization. Officially, this mood is to culminate in a large-scale military offensive against Iraq, of the kind witnessed last winter with the siege of Basrah.

Military intelligence reports indicate that the offensive will involve a four-pronged offensive from the north to the Gulf. The main focal points of attack will again be around the southern Iraqi city of Basrah, and the Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan, which the Iranians suspect is being used by the Iraqis.

On the northern and central fronts, special new units will be deployed; they will be a combination of irregular Kurdish guerrilla forces, and of the newly created "Badr 6 Unit," made up of Iraqi Shi'ites belonging to the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI), and Iraqi prisoners of war forcibly enlisted.

On Nov. 17, SAIRI's chief, Baqr Hakim, announced that his unit would soon include some 100,000 soldiers.

To boost the morale of the population, Iran's daily newspapers are filled with extensive reports of large-scale maneuvers, which are always attended by leading members of the clergy or the government. However, in the case of the "Mohammad" army

corps unit, doubts are growing over whether they are real.

For example, in the space of 48 hours, the press reported maneuvers of that army corps in northern Iran and southeast Iran; no mean achievement considering that this would involve 100,000 soldiers in each case.

Notwithstanding, the military mobilization is there. From Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, a "Baseej" week was organized throughout the country, and several thousand additional training bases were created. In early December, it was announced that, since the Nov. 13 call by Ayatollah Khomeini for a total mobilization, more than 5 million Iranians had volunteered. (That is an admission of failure for those who boasted that Iran could gather up to 20 million!)

Thus, students as well as schoolchildren have been rounded up once again, and the Iranian media have proudly announced that "mobile school units" in trucks have been sent to the war front. While external intelligence reports confirmed the massing of large armies at Iraq's borders, there are no precise estimates; some are now talking of some 265,000 in southern Iran.

There is no contradiction in the fact that the tension is building at a time of superpower negotiations over the Gulf. The Iranian leadership is itself divided over the question. On Dec. 9, Teheran hailed the U.S.-Soviet negotiations over the region, thinking that it would mean a decrease of the

American military presence in the Gulf. However, on Dec. 1, the daily *Risalat*, which represents the more conservative layers of the clergy, had denounced the Washington negotiations as a "plot against the Iranian revolution," warning that both superpowers would come to an agreement at Iran's expense.

However, all factions are united on the need for a show of strength. How far it will go is a matter of internal debate. While those who hail the summit negotiations will want such an offensive to give Iran a stronger bargaining position before accepting a framework for negotiations, others will want to use it to upset the superpower agreement on the region.

Indicative of that internal debate was the Iranian decision on Nov. 30 to make the kind of deal with France on Lebanese hostages that it has refused to make with either the United States or Britain. Intelligence sources reported that Iran decided to play its "French card," both to break Iran's diplomatic isolation, as well as to develop another entry into the Western world, only weeks before the visit of Iranian Parliament speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to Moscow.

Aware of these discussions, Moscow will want to hold careful negotiations with the Iranians. Ready to accept Washington's proposal for a new security council resolution imposing economic and military sanctions against Teheran, Moscow does not want to burn the bridges it has carefully built over the recent period.

In discussions with American officials, Soviet spokesmen have hinted that they could consider getting rid of Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, as a gesture of good will. On the one side, this could be acceptable to the Iranians to begin negotiating. On the other, it would consolidate relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Peru's terrorists assassinate priest

A new phase of the narco-terrorist warfare has begun, targeting the Catholic Church.

On Dec. 3, two terrorists entered a Catholic church in Ayacucho, Peru during mass, and, in front of the congregation, shot the priest in the back while he was officiating the mass. Terrorists had never dared kill a priest in Peru before, and his murder has shaken the country.

The priest was Father Víctor Acuña Cárdenas, a man who had played a central role in organizing resistance to the Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) terrorists in Ayacucho, the terrorists' home base.

The murder opens a new phase in Soviet-backed narco-terrorist warfare against South and Central America, now taking aim at the institution of the Catholic Church itself. Not since 1980, when hired gunmen shot El Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Romero in the back at the moment that he raised the chalice during mass, has the institution of the Church been so clearly the target of terrorism.

A parish priest for 20 years in Ayacucho, Father Acuña served as chaplain for the region's Civil Guard, and secretary of the Catholic aid association, Caritas International.

Acuña's program to provide food and housing for some 2,000 widows and children of men assassinated by Shining Path, had won him the respect of many among the Indian population of the region, which Shining Path has sought to control through terror. Thousands filed past his coffin in the days following his murder.

Peruvian Cardinal Juan Landázuri urged an end to the terrorist war: "I am disturbed and deeply pained by this abhorrent assassination, above all be-

cause Father Acuña was celebrating the Sacred Mass when he was shot in the back," he stated. The murder merits "the most absolute condemnation, along with the other assassinations committed over the past eight years, numbering 8,000 victims."

Pope John Paul II sent a telex to the Peruvian Church, expressing his distress at the killing, and his repudiation of the violence against the Christian spirit of Peruvians. The Papal Nuncio of Peru, Msgr. Luigi Dosena, carried the Pope's message to the funeral services in Ayacucho, and appealed to the Peruvian people to reject violence.

No group or individual claimed responsibility for the murder, but the killing was the first in a wave of slaughter carried out by Shining Path on Dec. 3 and 4, to "celebrate" the birthday of their founder Abimael Guzmán.

The governor of the province of Huanta in Ayacucho was assassinated the same day as Father Acuña. Twenty-four hours later, the mayor of Huancapi, located in Huanta province, was seriously wounded in a terrorist attack. The Huanta governor's burial took place in the midst of dynamite bombings of three high-tension towers in the area.

In Lima, police frustrated at least three terrorist attempts to blow up monuments, hotels, and factories in and around the capital city. In Chincha, just south of Lima, the chief of army recruitment was assassinated in his bed, while army 1st Sgt. Nilo Bazan Chavez was murdered in a Shining Path ambush of his car in Huancayo.

Various Shining Path apologists in media and political circles inside Peru tried to argue that it was the "right-wing" that murdered the priest, to set up the left.

But Shining Path's mouthpiece, *El Diario*, did all but claim the murder as their own. The paper on Dec. 4 "justified" the murder of Father Acuña by claiming that he lived with various women, and trafficked in Church donations.

That same day, the paper carried a full-page advertisement by Shining Path, toasting founder Guzmán's birthday with the pledge that violence should flourish. "We speak with lead, and offer our blood to write a new chapter in the history of our party and our people."

On Dec. 3, *El Diario* announced also that its extermination squads are now out for President Alan García. García has worked closely with the Catholic Church, both on efforts to end terrorism, and to change international economic policy to include moral principles.

El Diario also ran a photograph of President García under the headline, "Penal Judgment against Alan García's Genocide." The President's photograph carried a bull's-eye on his chest.

The terrorists' "legal" lobby has at the same time relaunched its campaign to blame President García for massacres of terrorist prisoners that occurred when police retook prisons which the terrorists had seized in June 1986.

García had defused the campaign at the time by denouncing the massacre and arresting those responsible, but a just-released report prepared by left-wing parliamentarians following their "investigation" of the events, revives the charge that President García bears the burden of blame.

International Intelligence

Honduran dope link breaks into the press

The United States is beginning to recognize that Honduras is an important drug-transfer point, and is reopening the office of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in the capital city of Tegucigalpa, closed in 1981, the *Washington Post* reported on Dec. 7. The U.S. State Department has maintained silence on the Honduran drug connection, in an effort to cover up the drug ties of Contra forces based in Honduras.

EIR said it first. In our Jan. 23, 1987 cover story, "Whorunthe 'Contra' cocaine connection," we exposed the role of the Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), and identified Gen. Gustavo Alvarez, "Dope, Inc.'s pointman in Honduras," as a key link in the Contras' drug and arms-smuggling network.

As we reported in last week's issue ("The cocaine pushers' 'Honduras Connection'"), U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams has been at pains to insist, in congressional testimony, that the Honduras-based Contras have no role in the drug trade.

The issue was forced into public view when Colombian cocaine kingpin Jorge Luis Ochoa was arrested on Nov. 21 for speeding, driving a Porsche belonging to the Honduran military attaché in Bogota. The attaché was recalled by his government.

The *Washington Post* quoted a diplomat in Honduras saying that U.S. officials may have looked the other way because of support for Contras. "Apparently they didn't want to send the wrong signal to the military," he said.

Soviet 'defense' to include Scandinavian airspace

The counselor of the Soviet embassy in Helsinki, Finland, Albert Akulov, has informed Sweden and Finland that their airspace will be considered as part of the Soviet defense perimeter, in case of nuclear war. Akulov, who is believed to be the KGB's deputy *resident* at the embassy, spoke at a seminar

at the end of November, organized by the Finnish Samlingspartiet party.

According to the Swedish daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on Dec. 1, Akulov said that if the United States launches cruise missiles from the Norwegian Sea over Swedish and Finnish territory, toward the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will conduct its war of defense over Swedish and Finnish territory. In that case, the Soviet Union will not respect the neutrality of Sweden and Finland.

"It is unnecessary to explain what will happen with these missiles that may be launched against our country," Akulov said. "No country will allow such destruction to be sown among its people. Neither will we. The missiles will be rendered harmless before that."

Akulov also demanded that Finland and Sweden should strengthen their defenses against American cruise missiles.

The Finnish daily *Helsingin Sanomat* commented in an editorial, "Even if the Western missiles were not to take this route, the Soviet Union is preparing to use the airspace of its neighbors to defend its own territory. The warning is clear. At the outbreak of war, Finland's and Sweden's neutrality will not be respected. That puts new demands on the way of thinking in both countries. . . ."

"The timing of the warning [two weeks before the Reagan-Gorbachov summit] is very surprising. . . . It raises thoughts in Finland and Sweden, that the agreement on intermediate-range missiles is not such a positive and tension-lessening thing. If the agreement, which is labeled a step forward, in reality starts to bring forward such demands, opinion will be turned against reductions of nuclear arms."

The Swedish foreign ministry refused comment, according to *Svenska Dagbladet*.

Campaign renewed against Austria's Waldheim

The Office of Special Investigations (OSI) of the U.S. Justice Department has renewed its international campaign to accuse Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, the former secretary general of the United Nations, of

Nazi war crimes.

Waldheim was placed on a Justice Department "watch list" and forbidden to enter the United States earlier this year. Waldheim, who was a young lieutenant in the Wehrmacht during World War II, denies the charges, which have never been substantiated.

Early in December, the OSI informed the international panel which is investigating the charges, that it had found sufficient new evidence to implicate Waldheim "in acts which clearly constitute persecution under established legal precedent." The claims were sent to the American member of the panel, Brig. Gen. James Lawton Collins.

On Dec. 6, a leading Austrian parliamentarian, Ludwig Steiner, foreign affairs spokesman of the Conservative People's Party, accused OSI head Neal Sher of trying to sway the commission with a "slander campaign." The Justice Department has to decide, he said, if it is really willing to allow a "subordinate official" to ruin relations with a friendly country, especially as Waldheim has disproven all the Justice Department's "facts." If there were indeed any new evidence, Steiner said, then it should be put on the table.

As *EIR* has documented, Neal Sher works closely with Soviet "justice" officials, to gather "evidence" against political targets in the West.

Canada reorganizes its intelligence services

The Canadian Intelligence and Security Service, Canada's version of a combined CIA and FBI, has abolished its countersubversion division, and transferred relevant files to a downgraded counterespionage division. The reorganization, informed sources report, will facilitate Soviet espionage and dirty-tricks operations in Canada.

The former Soviet ambassador to Canada, Aleksandr Yakovlev, is now a top adviser to Gorbachov, and is probably directly involved, according to informed Canadian sources.

The reorganization is timed with efforts by the Liberal Party and New Democratic

Party to "watergate" the present Progressive Conservative government, through new kickback scandals. A Liberal or NDP government would pull Canada out of NATO, and dissolve NORAD, thereby destroying U.S. early-warning systems and hampering U.S. anti-submarine capabilities.

Soviets stung by charges on Hitler-Stalin Pact

Extreme Soviet sensitivity about the Hitler-Stalin Pact was revealed in an article in the Soviet daily *Izvestia* of Nov. 29, written by top Moscow foreign policy operative D.M. Proektor of the Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO). The pact's secret protocols delivered the Baltic states and half of Poland into Russia's sphere of influence—where they remain today.

Lyndon LaRouche focused international attention on the issue earlier this year, with a call for Gorbachov to repudiate the pact, if he is serious about *glasnost*. The Aug. 23 anniversary of the pact was marked by unusual public demonstrations against it in the Soviet-occupied Baltic republics.

Proektor's article complained, "The legend that the war began because of the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty, concluded Aug. 23, 1939, i.e., a week before Hitler's invasion of Poland, and that, consequently, the Soviet Union is as guilty of its origin as is Germany, has existed for more than three decades. Now there are attempts to give a second wind to this legend."

Proektor protested that this was one of those events "which, because of their extraordinary complexity and contradictory nature, cannot be given an absolute and unconditional final analysis. We, of course, resorted to the treaty with Germany as an extreme, last, and undesired means, to escape from a very dangerous world situation, to overcome internal problems, and to gain time for better preparation to repulse the inevitable aggression. . . ."

"Hitler carried out his criminal aggression against Poland, independently of whether or not the Soviet-German treaty existed, since he decided on it and prepared it

a lot earlier. Nobody has proven otherwise."

Egypt deploys troops into Gulf region

More than 13,000 Egyptian troops have been quietly sent into the Persian Gulf area since the beginning of November, according to several intelligence sources. The Egyptian units are specifically equipped with anti-aircraft defense systems and long-range artillery.

While the bulk of the forces have been deployed into Kuwait, some others are in the Jubail region in Saudi Arabia.

The secret deployment followed the termination of Saudi Arabia's military agreement with Pakistan, which had deployed troops at the Saudis' North Yemen border. Saudi-linked sources report that the decision was taken after Pakistani units (including many Shi'ites) were caught smuggling weapons into Saudi Arabia. The Saudi government also was growing nervous at the rapprochement between Islamabad and Teheran.

Thatcher: Don't include our nukes in arms pact

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who waxed eloquent in her praise of Mikhail Gorbachov's "bold, historic, and courageous leadership" following her two-hour meeting with him in London Dec. 7, also took care to point out that Britain's nuclear forces will not be subject to any superpower arms-control deal.

In a British TV interview before her meeting with the Soviet leader, she declared that Great Britain would remain a nuclear power for the rest of her lifetime. "The main way of keeping a war-free Europe is the nuclear deterrent. It is the most powerful deterrent the world has ever known."

Asked whether Britain's Trident or Polaris submarine-launched missile systems would be included in arms-control talks, the "Iron Lady" replied, "Not for a very long time."

Briefly

● **GORBACHOV** said, upon leaving the United States Dec. 11, that the Soviet Union is now capable of detecting nuclear weapons "on various naval ships, whether surface or submarines, without any actual verification or inspection on the vessels themselves." He offered to share the technology with the United States, as part of future agreements. The announcement "startled some Western weapons experts," according to the *Washington Times*.

● **A NEW SOVIET TANK** may be invincible to current Western technology, according to the 1987-88 edition of *Jane's Armor and Artillery Handbook*, released Dec. 8. "It is reported that a successor to the T-80 is already in service in battalion strength with the Soviet Union and that this may well have a 135mm gun and further increases in armor protection," says Jane's.

● **IRANIAN SPEAKER** of the Parliament Ali Akhbar Hashemi Rafsanjani announced at the end of November that Iran is negotiating a new defense pact with the Soviet Union, BBC reports. Rafsanjani is one of those "moderate Iranians" that Ollie North likes.

● **THE KUWAITI DAILY *Al Anba*** is serializing *EIR's* Special Report *Project Democracy, the 'parallel government' behind Iran/Contragate*. The introduction states that the report, "authored by Lyndon H. LaRouche," might seem like a Russians-versus-Americans spy novel, but "this is the way international politics has really functioned, since World War II and before."

● **MANFRED WÖRNER**, the West German defense minister, was nominated as the new NATO secretary general, at a conference of the 16 foreign ministers of the member countries in Brussels on Dec. 11. Wörner will replace Peter Lord Carington, whose term expires June 30, 1988.

Norbert Brainin brings classical beauty to Boston concert

by Hartmut Cramer

The recital that world-famous violinist Norbert Brainin and leading German pianist Günter Ludwig gave on Friday, Dec. 4 in Boston at the New England Conservatory's Jordan Hall, was extraordinary in many respects.

First, because Brainin, the first violinist of the legendary Amadeus Quartet, had the courage to dedicate this concert explicitly to his friend, Lyndon LaRouche, at a time when the American presidential candidate is being subjected to a political witchhunt in clear violation of the U.S. Constitution.

Second, Brainin, with the excellent collaboration of Ludwig, performed some of the greatest classical sonatas for piano and violin in the most truthful and beautiful way possible.

Brainin's violin, a precious Stradivarius built in 1725 (named "the Chaconne" because the great German violinist Joseph Joachim used to play Bach's Chaconne only on it) sang beautifully throughout the performance. This was true, whether in the magnificent cantabile lines of the Adagio in Mozart's Sonata in E-Flat Major (KV 481) and throughout Brahms's lyrical Sonata No. 1 in G Major (Op. 78), or in the extremely dramatic passages of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata (which is actually a concerto, as Beethoven himself wrote in the manuscript).

Breathtaking beauty

The outright beauty, irony, and poetry of the Mozart and Brahms sonatas left an attentive audience almost breathless, but what Brainin and Ludwig accomplished after the intermission, was simply a miracle. They were able to create the whole tension of Beethoven's extraordinarily difficult Kreutzer Sonata, from the first few opening bars, the Adagio sostenuto: The violin started alone, reflective, forceful, but not too loud; the piano answered powerfully, energetically,

then calmed down in order to create the necessary positive tension before the stormy beginning of the following Presto, which showed both the composer and the artists as being capable of mastering all ranges of human emotion. This classical art of shaping musical passages and creating musical developments immediately reminds one of the great German conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler, who was an absolute master in this respect.

Add to this, the fact that Brainin and Ludwig engaged in a beautiful musical dialogue during the whole performance, and that they brilliantly mastered all technical difficulties as if there were none, thus demonstrating a complete freedom of action, and you have the most exciting concert possible.

The audience responded with a standing ovation and—as if to prove right the expectation expressed by a speaker from the international Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, which sponsored the concert, that "the power of reason and beauty will always prevail if man responds morally"—the audience demanded an encore.

The artists played the Adagio cantabile, the second movement of Beethoven's famous C-Minor Sonata (Op. 30, 2) so beautifully and movingly, that the audience, clearly ennobled by the performance, honored it with a pointedly long silence after the last tone had faded away, in order to celebrate the outstanding accomplishment even more enthusiastically.

Hartmut Cramer, a German spokesman for the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, and himself an accomplished musician, introduced the program, saying, "It is this very Constitution of the United States of America, which is admired most by all people all over the world, who are concerned with the securing of political freedom, human dignity and the Inalienable Rights of Man, first established in the 1776 Declaration of Independence. Freedom, dignity of man, and natural law are not only the fundamentals of our



Philip Ulanowsky

Norbert Brainin (right), with Lyndon LaRouche, at a reception in Brainin's honor in Boston on Dec. 4 following his concert.

great Judeo-Christian—that is, Western—civilization, but they are also reflected in every great work of art, worthy of that name.

“Tonight, we will all participate in one of the most beautiful examples of this humanist principle: classical music. There is simply no better way to celebrate those principles than through beautiful music; music, which transcends all borders, is unfettered by languages and flows directly from heart to heart with the aim of ennobling people. Thereby, classical, beautiful music belongs to all people and is truly universal.”

The audience of 600 people, some of whom had come from as far away as Montreal, Canada, and who were, by and large, people not normally classed as “concert-goers,” thus proved in an extraordinarily moving way, that the great poet of freedom, Friedrich Schiller, was right when he wrote at the time of the American Revolution:

“The theater is the common channel through which the light of wisdom streams down from the thoughtful, better part of society, spreading thence in mild beams throughout the entire state: More correct notions, more refined precepts, purer emotions flow from here into the veins of the population; the clouds of barbarism and gloomy superstition disperse, night yields to triumphant light!”

This might sound like a miracle to many, but that Friday night it came true in Boston.

The Boston Globe published the following review on Dec. 5.

Jordan Hall last night was the scene of an extraordinarily rewarding recital by Norbert Brainin, former first violinist

with the legendary Amadeus Quartet.

As chamber music lovers around the world know, the Amadeus recently disbanded after nearly 40 years together following the death of violist Peter Schidlof in mid-August. Its tradition was one of the world's proudest, distinguished by a devotion to the masterworks of the classical literature (the quartet has recorded only Beethoven, Brahms, Haydn, Mozart and Schubert), a concern for simultaneous richness of detail and breadth of line, and a sense of eager, enlightened and humanistic interchange.

Happily, Brainin's concert made clear that the quartet's legacy will live on through the individual efforts of its surviving members. Sponsored by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, “dedicated to Mr. Brainin's good friend Lyndon H. LaRouche,” and presented with the admirable collaboration of pianist Ludwig, last night's spread consisted, not surprisingly, of a collection of repertory heavyweights.

But what a richly jewelled carpet it was. In Mozart's E-flat Sonata K. 481, one marvelled at Brainin's expressive (and judicious) use of portamento, his directly communicative tone, and his engagingly conversational approach, whether in the delicately inflected cantabile lines of the second movement or the gregarious extroversion of the concluding allegretto. In the outer movements of Brahms's G-major Sonata, one was captivated by the deep and lively wisdom in every phrase, and in the adagio by its magnificent landscape of pastoral calm and divine purpose. And Beethoven's “Kreutzer” bristled with drama and dimension, passion and purpose. . . .

Controversies are revived in reprint of primary sources on Beethoven

by David P. Goldman

Beethoven Remembered: The Biographical Notes of Franz Wegeler and Ferdinand Ries

Foreword by Christopher Hogwood.

Introduction by Eva Badura-Skoda.

Translated by Frederick Noonan.

Great Ocean Publishers; Arlington, Virginia,
1987.

224 pages, with 23 illustrations, footnotes and
index. \$16.95 hardbound.

In time for the 217th anniversary of Beethoven's birth this Dec. 16, Great Ocean Publishers has brought out a long-overdue translation of two memoirs of Beethoven's life by men who knew him; his friend from his Bonn youth, Franz Wegeler, and his piano student Ferdinand Ries. Although the standard Beethoven biographies incorporate most of the material in these brief works, English-speaking scholars and music-lovers may now consult the primary source.

On this joyful occasion, it seems almost peevish to focus attention on apparently obscure debates over the merits of differing accounts of Beethoven's life; indeed, the general reader, eager for every glimpse of the great man, prefers to ignore them entirely. But great issues of principle, bearing upon our ability to hear and reproduce Beethoven's music, underlie the controversies. The English edition of the Ries-Wegeler memoirs inherits the old quarrels; and these touch directly or indirectly on fundamental issues. The first of these involves Beethoven's youthful saturation in the music of J.S. Bach, which sheds light on the nature of his genius. Indirectly, but of first importance to our own era, the Schindler debate revived by the edition's introduction, bears on a fundamental issue of musical interpretation: Can Beethoven's music be performed with altered instruments, and altered tuning? Eva Badura-Skoda's comments are so outrageous that to ignore them would do disservice to Beethoven, who, after all, would have preferred to celebrate his own birthday with a good fight on issues of principle.

A. W. Thayer, whose 19th-century Beethoven biography survives as a standard source in a still-available paperback

edition, sought to discredit Wegeler's testimony *in toto*, attempting to prove that his claims of childhood friendship with Beethoven were false from the beginning. Later scholarship favored Wegeler, citing, among other evidence, the letter in which Beethoven confided his growing deafness to Wegeler, apparently the first person to whom he raised the issue. However, strong internal evidence supports Thayer's distrust of Wegeler's accuracy, and indeed his motives.

Of Beethoven's principal teacher Christian Gottlob Neefe, Wegeler writes only that he, "the former musical director of the Grossman Theater Company later employed as court organist and known as a composer, had little influence on the instruction of our Ludwig; indeed he complained about Neefe's excessively harsh criticism of his first attempts at composition."

Neefe, who came to Bonn from Leipzig, brought with him a copy of J.S. Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavier*, copied by hand, since it was first published at the turn of the 19th century. His pupil Beethoven memorized the entire cycle, a point which Neefe emphasized in his famous advertisement for the 14-year-old Beethoven's first public concert. And this at a time when conventional scholarship claims that J.S. Bach was virtually unknown! On the contrary: Neefe's reference to J.S. Bach in that regard was a political declaration; Bach's most famous surviving son, C.P.E. Bach, was a close collaborator of the circle of German republicans (including Lessing and Voss) who laid the foundations of the Weimar "Classic" of Schiller and Goethe. J.S. Bach's music itself was a rallying-point for musicians of depth and conscience throughout Europe. At the same time (1784) Neefe's advertisement appeared, Mozart was first immersing himself in the same Bach fugues, thanks to Benjamin Franklin's collaborator Baron von Swieten.

Beethoven insisted throughout his life that J.S. Bach was the source from which all things in music flow, and his early immersion in Bach accounts for the astonishingly mature quality of many supposedly "juvenile" works. Contrary to the usual picture of Beethoven, the "late bloomer" verse Mozart, the "child prodigy," some Beethoven works written under Neefe's direction, e.g., his first (without opus) piano concerto written at age 14, stand up very well to what Mozart

composed at that age. The editor of the 1906 German edition of these memoirs, Alfred Kalischer, included in the translation, rebutted Wegeler as follows: "What is here said about Chr. Gottlob Neefe, however, is not to the point. Beethoven, as he himself acknowledged, owed much to this extraordinary teacher, particularly in composition instruction." Kalischer otherwise dismisses Thayer's attempts to discredit Wegeler as a source. But the slur against Neefe goes beyond the scope of permissible error, and the issue of Wegeler's credibility must remain open.

Did Ries sell out?

Ferdinand Ries, the pianist prodigy who made his fortune in London, remains just as problematic. Eva Badura-Skoda's introduction consists largely of an attack against the authority of biographer Anton Schindler, Beethoven's personal secretary during his final years. Schindler reports Beethoven's conviction that Ries had sold out to the London Philistines. Badura-Skoda writes, "Schindler was less interested in conveying actual facts and impressions than in giving a censored picture of Beethoven according to his own limited understanding of the master." Indeed, she attacks the English translator of Schindler's biography, out of "concern about the possible harm this new edition might do because the editor had neglected to emphasize Schindler's questionable character and his tendency even to forge evidence if he considered it 'necessary' or 'advisable.' "

Schindler made a somewhat pathetic career out of his relationship to Beethoven (satirized by Heinrich Heine, among others). Although the systematic Thayer had a high opinion of his biography, Schindler is far from reliable, especially on matters pertaining to his own relationship to Beethoven, who appears to have merely tolerated him.

But who was, in fact, loyal to Beethoven? Ries's London took the lead in ruining performance of Beethoven's music by raising concert pitch, to achieve a supposedly brilliant sound; indeed, Covent Garden's concert "A" had risen to almost 460 cycles per second (against Beethoven's 427 cycles), before the great soprano Adelina Patti forced its reduction to the late-19th-century "French" standard of 435 cycles per second.

In the standard histories of musical pitch, none other than Anton Schindler emerges as a public campaigner for the lower pitch. His 1855 article in the *Niederrheinische Musikzeitung* on "The Present High Orchestral Pitch and Its Future," demanded a return to the lower "A" prior to 1816, when the elevated tuning of the military bands gathered at the Congress of Vienna began to force pitch higher. Indeed, Schindler's attack on the high pitch is the only one mentioned by these sources during that period. Schindler and his friends organized the first so-called "old instruments" concerts, playing with woodwinds manufactured earlier in the century at the lower pitch. In this respect, Schindler agreed with such of Beethoven's friends as Paris

Conservatory director Luigi Cherubini.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has demonstrated why the higher pitch destroys classical composers' music: classical counterpoint derives from the register-shifts of the human voice, which classical instruments (including the Beethoven-era wooden-frame piano) imitate. No development was more destructive to musical composition than the elevation of pitch which began in the 1820s. Schindler may not have understood much, but he understood the fundamentals, namely that Beethoven's music could not properly be performed at the London pitch. There is no record of Ries having complained about this.

Schindler understood something else fundamental to Beethoven's character; he devotes a chapter of his biography to Beethoven's relationship to Plato. The great composer immersed himself in Plato's work on music, less in the physics of the *Timaeus* than in the moral strictures set down in the *Republic*, Book VI, Schindler reported. Beethoven's motto, "All True Art is Moral Progress," puts him squarely in Plato's camp in this regard, and makes him an enemy of the Romantics (starting with Rousseau), who have attempted to abduct Beethoven's posthumous reputation.

Eva Badura-Skoda should know about these issues; indeed her husband, pianist Paul Badura-Skoda, on whom hangs flapping the giant mantle of his teacher Edwin Fischer, styles himself a specialist in the Beethoven-era fortepiano. Indeed, the Wegeler-Ries edition sports an introduction by the cult-leader of the "old instruments" movement, British conductor Christopher Hogwood, who seems to believe that all means of music expression, e.g., string vibrato, are to be excised from classical performance as "musicologically imprecise." Hogwood's dour band does, however, play more or less at Beethoven's pitch, because the old instruments cannot stand any higher. They dislike music too much to understand its significance.

Eva Badura-Skoda makes no mention, however, of the issues of principle between Schindler and Ries. Instead, she calls upon "Austria's most gifted and best-known graphologist," a certain Robert Muckenschnabel, to compare Ries's and Schindler's handwriting! Muckenschnabel "wrote a shockingly negative character analysis of Schindler," but described Ries as "a reliable, extraordinarily diligent and faithful person."

Graphology is a kooky obsession heavily funded by the late S.G. Warburg, who believed (among many other weird things) that one could read men's characters through their handwriting. That such idiocy could make its way into supposedly reputable scholarship is a scandal by itself, and the choice of Eva Badura-Skoda for the new volume's introduction represented poor judgment on the publisher's part.

Nonetheless, the newly available translation gives English-speaking readers the chance to better work through the controversies in Beethoven scholarship for themselves, and that is contribution enough.

How the INF treaty will be stopped

by Nicholas F. Benton

The disastrous Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) treaty signed by President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov in Washington Dec. 8, removing the only effective deterrent to a massive Soviet military arsenal on the borders of Western Europe, is not yet binding. Ratification of the treaty by a two-thirds vote of the U.S. Senate is still required, and serious opposition, which could prevent implementation, is expected to surface as the ratification process begins.

The U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section 2, states that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

President Reagan wasted no time launching his campaign to secure Senate ratification. In a nationally televised speech Dec. 10, he said, "I will meet with the leadership of Congress here tomorrow morning, and I am confident that the Senate will now act in an expeditious way to fulfill its duty under our Constitution."

However, Senate ratification is far from certain. Right now, according to Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), there are approximately 50 Senators in favor of the treaty, 25 opposed, and 25 undecided. Since it will require 67 votes to ratify the treaty, the question of ratification is very much up in the air, despite attempts by treaty supporters to insist otherwise.

Two factors: LaRouche and timing

To begin with, there is already a dispute among Senators about when the ratification vote will come up. It is generally agreed that consideration of the issue will not begin prior to the Christmas recess, which lasts to Jan. 19.

The timing of the vote could be the most critical factor. For example, the longer the vote is delayed (no one thinks it will come before next February, and some speculate it may

not be until August), the greater the chances are for ratification to be defeated. That is because of the many outside events which could radically change Senators' views in the meantime, such as occurred in 1979, when the SALT II treaty that had been signed by President Carter and Soviet leader Brezhnev was scuttled after the Soviets invaded Afghanistan.

This time, in addition to a new Soviet atrocity, the most likely factors to torpedo the INF treaty relate to the early 1988 presidential primaries, and the virtual certainty of a financial crash soon after the New Year.

In both cases, the campaign of Democratic presidential contender Lyndon LaRouche is pivotal. LaRouche is the most articulate and outspoken among the presidential candidates against the INF treaty. Therefore, a strong showing for LaRouche in the Iowa caucuses or New Hampshire primary in February, or in the "Super Tuesday" primaries on March 8, will send a loud and clear message to the Senate that the U.S. population wants to see the treaty rejected—and this will affect many Senate votes.

Similarly, the economic crash will be a further vindication of LaRouche's views, and the added credibility he will gain will help catalyze opposition to the INF treaty that will be felt in the Senate.

If the vote on ratification gets pushed back into the summer, then it will run directly into the heat of the 1988 presidential campaign, with the Democratic nominating convention scheduled for July 18-21 in Atlanta, and the Republican convention Aug. 15-18 in New Orleans. By that time, partisanship will become dominant over all other factors, insuring rejection of the treaty by many Democratic Senators who, according to inside sources, already secretly oppose the treaty, but are publicly supporting it for the moment.

The more time elapses, the greater the drumbeat of pop-

ular opposition to the appeasement treaty will mount, building from the series of newspaper ads by the Ad Hoc Committee Against the INF Treaty, signed by over 200 international military, political, and civic leaders, which appeared just prior to and during the summit. Paid for by the Schiller Institute, headed by LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the ads appeared in the *Washington Post* and *Washington Times*, the *International Herald Tribune*, and the *Manchester Union-Leader*, and were the subject of news reports in a number of newspapers in Europe and the United States. A Cuban newspaper in Miami even ran the ad as its editorial.

In addition, at a well-attended press conference during the summit, Adm. Thomas Moorer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, presented a petition signed by over 1,100 flag and general officers opposing the INF treaty and any concessions on the SDI. Admiral Moorer, head of the American Security Council, was accompanied by a dozen retired admirals and brigadier generals, and Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.).

What the Senate might do

In addition to the influence of outside factors in preventing ratification, there is the action that will be taken by the Senate itself in its consideration of the treaty.

For example, prior to debating and voting on the treaty on the floor of the Senate, there will be hearings before three Senate committees. They will begin simultaneously, as soon as the Senate returns from its Christmas recess. The hearings will be held before the Foreign Relations, Armed Services, and Intelligence committees.

The committees will hear extensive testimony from as many expert witnesses as can be found, including European specialists, said Sen. Allen Simpson (R-Wyo.).

The Armed Services Committee will focus on the issue of whether or not the treaty will leave Europe with a sufficient deterrent to Soviet forces threatening her. The Intelligence Committee will focus on whether or not the means are sufficient to monitor and guard against Soviet cheating on the treaty. The Foreign Relations Committee will be concerned about the overall impact of the treaty on U.S.-Soviet and allied relations.

Most Senators will base their final decision on one of three factors: 1) whether they are satisfied that the verification provisions of the treaty are sufficient, 2) whether there are any enforcement provisions in the treaty, in the event the Soviets are discovered cheating and 3) loyalty to President Reagan.

For example, many Republican senators, who otherwise express grave reservations about the treaty, say they will vote for it solely out of loyalty to the President. But they must understand that the President Reagan they were loyal to when he was first elected in 1980 is scarcely the same man today. This was reflected in an interview Reagan conducted during

the summit Dec. 9 with four newspaper columnists, where the President revealed a startling abandonment of his previously healthy realism about the Soviets. In the interview, Reagan said that Gorbachov "is the first and only Soviet leader that has never affirmed" the Soviet goal of world domination. Reagan stated, "Possibly the fundamental change is that in the past, Soviet leaders have openly expressed their acceptance of the Marxian theory of the one-world communist state; that their obligation was to expand in the world. They no longer feel that way."

The President obviously has not bothered to read the *Soviet Military Power* report produced by his own Pentagon, which documents that the Soviets maintain an offensive, nuclear first-strike military doctrine. Nor has he considered his administration's own annual report on Soviet treaty violations, issued only days before the summit, which cited massive Soviet violations of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty, warning that the Soviets "may be preparing a nationwide ballistic missile defense" in a total breakout from the treaty.

Therefore, it might be pointed out that loyalty to the President can no longer be valid grounds for any Senator to justify ratification of the treaty.

On the issues of verification and enforcement, a careful review of the facts will reveal to the Senate that verification, as ground-breaking and "intrusive" as it is for this treaty, remains impossible. As former Soviet scientist Dmitri Mikhayev said at an anti-INF press conference held during the summit, verification is impossible in the Soviet Union, because "the country is so vast, so secretive, and has so many underground facilities." He said that U.S. on-site inspectors allowed by the INF treaty will stand at the front gate of a factory, while SS-20s are moved out the back, out doors "the Soviets use to go out and buy their vodka."

On the issue of enforcement, there is simply no provision for it in the treaty.

Killer amendments

This introduces the other option the Senate has for blocking the treaty: so-called "killer amendments," which can be added on with a simple majority vote and are binding. Senator Wallop suggested that one such amendment could require an enforcement provision, such as requiring the immediate termination of the treaty upon discovery of a violation. Sen. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.) suggested on national television Dec. 6 that there could be amendments which delay implementation of the treaty contingent upon a number of things, such as: 1) the Soviets' redressing all violations of current treaties in effect, 2) Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, or 3) the achievement of a conventional force balance in Europe.

The addition of any such Senate-authored amendments to the treaty would be immediately binding, requiring Soviet approval. They would quickly send everything back again to the start of the game.

Is the city of Chicago being held hostage to Qaddafi?

by Sheila A. Jones

As Chicago citizens read their morning newspapers, the day before Thanksgiving, Nov. 25, they were hit with banner headlines screaming of the sentencing of one of the most violent gang-cult leaders in the city, Jeff Fort of the group called **El Rukn**. This cult formerly was called the Black P. Stone Nation, and its members were called The Blackstone Rangers. Fort was sentenced to 260 years in jail.

Several hours after the announcement of the sentencing of Fort, the entire nation learned of the death of Chicago Mayor Harold Washington from a sudden heart attack.

Jeff Fort and his "lieutenants" were convicted for a conspiracy to launch assassinations against enemies of Muammar Qaddafi and the nation of Libya. El Rukn had received monies and strategic advice from Qaddafi's foot soldiers, directly from Libya. Several of Fort's soldiers had been flown into Libya for consultation and briefings.

The way in which the raid on El Rukn was carried out was ironic, in view of the spectacular raid on Oct. 6, 1986 against publishing businesses associated with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche in Leesburg, Virginia. For the raid against LaRouche's associates, the government used police helicopters, a plane, armored personnel carriers, and 400 heavily armed officials, some wielding crowbars and sledgehammers along with automatic weapons and shotguns. This small army invaded Leesburg even though none of the targets had any record of violence and the objects seized consisted of business records, journalists' notebooks, and so forth.

In contrast, when the headquarters of El Rukn, located on the Southside of the city of Chicago, was invaded shortly after the Leesburg raid, law enforcement authorities confiscated hand-held bazookas, machine guns, grenades, surface to air cannons, and other high-powered explosives. However, the entire law enforcement team consisted of a pitiful handful of approximately 20.

Running terror from prison

Several of Fort's lieutenants, including Fort himself, had met with Muammar Qaddafi in Libya. The Soviet-allied Qad-

dafi openly funds Palestinian and Western European terrorists along with their "separatist," "ecologist," and "peace" support fronts. In the course of the trial, the links to Qaddafi were exposed by two El Rukn lieutenants who had turned state evidence against Fort and the cult.

The trial also revealed, shockingly, that while Fort himself was in Illinois state prison for drug running, extortion, and under charges of gang-style assassinations, he was given the right to have a private telephone in his prison cell. As a result of FBI taps on that phone, authorities learned how Fort was able to give marching orders to continue terrorist activities across the nation. In other words, Fort carried on his business from the prison, to the point that one gang-style murder was ordered from this cell.

What is curious about the entire media coverage, as well as the trial itself, is that there is no mention of who put this ghetto gang of drug-pushers and users in touch with Libya and Qaddafi. There is no mention of this, but the following points must be made:

It is a known fact that Minister **Louis Farrakhan**, who heads the "Nation of Islam," has openly involved himself with this El Rukn gang-cult, such that they have participated in past Nation of Islam "Savior's Day" conferences. The reader should recall the fact that Minister Farrakhan received several million dollars from Qaddafi, during Farrakhan's visit to Libya and his meeting with Qaddafi in 1985.

In 1985, Louis Farrakhan shocked the nation, and particularly the citizens of Chicago, when that year's Savior's Day conference featured via Telestar hookup, Muammar Qaddafi. Qaddafi proceeded to brief several thousand followers of the Nation of Islam on why blacks in the United States must launch violent insurrections against the United States government. He called for all blacks to resign from the military and build a "Black Army" inside the United States.

The Jesse Jackson angle

Another point of interest and further cause for alarm, is an investigation, of which there has been no further mention in the press, involving Democratic presidential candidate

Jesse Jackson's half-brother, Noah Robinson. Robinson is a black multi-millionaire "entrepreneur." His name surfaced in Chicago media in regard to his ties to the El Rukn gang. The Chicago media detailed the fact that Robinson had been a financier of El Rukn businesses, and was a financial supporter because he viewed them as liberators.

El Rukn has a lot of real estate holdings on the black Southside of Chicago. Robinson built his financial empire through ownership of franchises of almost every fast food operation in the city. Through a new deal to invest in a shopping mall in North Carolina, confrontations exploded, which resulted in the gang-style assassination of one of Robinson's enemies. This was traced back to El Rukn. The trial transcripts reveal that the enemy was assassinated, because "he was giving our friend, Noah Robinson trouble." The press articles did their best to distance Jesse Jackson from his half-brother, by claiming they had a falling-out, around the founding of Jackson's Operation PUSH ("People United to Save Humanity").

Now, it should be noted that Farrakhan ran the chief physical security team for Jesse Jackson in his last bid for President, in 1984. Farrakhan has a security team, well-trained and well-armed, called the Fruit of Islam. It turns out that, upon his famed trip to Lebanon to release the black American officer, Goodman, who was being held hostage, it was the Fruit of Islam, who escorted Jesse Jackson. It was Louis Farrakhan who was present throughout all meetings, and was crucial in opening the doors for Jesse to the Assad brothers who run Syria.

Don't be fooled by the media trick Jesse and Farrakhan played when Jesse Jackson seemed to distance himself from Farrakhan following Farrakhan's death threat to a black journalist in Washington, D.C. who had attacked Farrakhan as a racist.

Now, this is very important in terms of Jesse's history with the El Rukn gang-cult, for when Jackson was beginning his career in Chicago, it was he, during the days of Mayor Richard Daley, who organized the Blackstone Rangers, along with disgruntled black policemen in Chicago, into an organization called Black Men Moving, a gang-terror grouping to attack white policemen and whites. During Jesse's college days at the University of Chicago, at the Theological Seminary there, he sat at the feet of Jeff Fort, and proclaimed him a leader. He stated that he admired Fort as almost a saint.

A major exposé was written by former *Chicago Daily Defender* reporter Roy Harvey in the late 1970s, on the gang and the University of Chicago's deployment of it for purposes of terror and violence against black residents' property. They burned homes to permit real estate speculators to purchase the property for the expansion of the University of Chicago. Mr. Harvey's series, also published in *EIR*, detailed how these gangs were a part of a social engineering project run from the University of Chicago.

Jesse Jackson during this time was at the University of

Chicago, and as part of his sociology degree, he had to live among the gangs and street people to learn to survive with a \$1 bill in his pocket.

Riot threat after mayor's death

This all becomes extremely dangerous when one looks at the threatened violence which followed the death of Mayor Harold Washington, from these same forces, led by Minister Louis Farrakhan and Jesse Jackson, who flew back to Chicago from a junket in the Persian Gulf.

The city was under siege as Farrakhan along with Jesse Jackson engineered a violent Dec. 1 takeover of City Hall, trying to blackmail and hold hostage the City Council members who disagreed with their choice to succeed Washington as mayor. At least 10 alderman supporting Ed Sawyer for acting mayor against the Jackson-Farrakhan choice, reported receiving death threats. About 900 raucous protesters gathered inside the building, hurling epithets at aldermen, while 4,000 were outside.

According to Chicago press reports, aldermen stated the following:

"It's intimidation. It's mob rule. . . . I, for one, am not going to be intimidated. . . . When a civilized society starts giving in to mob rule, that's the beginning of the end." One alderman was quoted: "They called up my wife and said, 'If your husband goes for Sawyer, he's dead.' "

Another stated: "I'd accept the people's choice. Right now, the people's choice is Tim Evans. There's a mad crowd out there."

According to the *Chicago Tribune*, other pro-Sawyer aldermen who reported receiving death threats, even wore bulletproof vests, and found their offices and homes surrounded by night picketers, chanting, "You're going to die."

Is the city of Chicago being treated to the same kind of irregular warfare as Western Europe, where Soviet KGB-steered anarchists, supported by the Green Party, have created armed enclaves in such cities as Hamburg and Copenhagen, from which terrorism is deployed against the government? It is a well known fact that Farrakhan is directly tied to the Green Party, through Qaddafi. The *Green Book* of Qaddafi is almost the second Koran of the Nation of Islam. Moreover, the "Rainbow Coalition" of Jesse Jackson is the chief ally in the United States of the Moscow-directed Green Party, as confirmed by the U.S. founder of the Green Party in 1986, during a radio debate.

One of the first acts Harold Washington undertaken upon his election was to declare Chicago a nuclear-free zone, in counsel with Jesse Jackson. Chicago is the "sister city" of Kiev in the U.S.S.R. Following the March 18, 1986 Illinois Democratic primary victory of LaRouche candidates Janice Hart and Mark Fairchild, a large Russian delegation came to meet with Jesse Jackson at Operation PUSH headquarters.

All this suggests that the city is in for very rough times, unless this terror operation is exposed and dismantled.

Bush courts Gorbachov, wins Pravda backing

George Bush is reaping his reward for being the only Republican presidential candidate thus far to give an unqualified imprimatur to the "New Munich" INF Treaty: the Soviet Union's endorsement, and a breakfast with the great Czar Mikhail himself.

On Dec. 3, the Soviet Communist Party daily, *Pravda*, hailed Bush as the only "good" Republican Party candidate in the race. (*Pravda* gave its endorsement to Walter Mondale back in 1984.)

A week later, Bush was granted his own personal audience with Gorbachov. The Soviets allowed the Vice President to bring along some of his key campaign backers, so that they, too, could get a taste of how Moscow rewards its collaborators.

Bush is bending over backwards to tell all and sundry that he always knew that Gorbachov was a man you could do business with. Stumping in Iowa a few days before the summit, Bush proudly asserted, "I made the first contact with Gorbachov ever for the United States," when he went to the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko. "The minute I saw" Gorbachov, "I could tell there was something very different about him."

A top Bush adviser, retired admiral Daniel Murphy, says that the Vice President was "always in favor" of

doing deals with Moscow. "This didn't mean giving the farm away, but getting on with it. . . . It runs right through his character."

Murphy told the *Washington Post* that Bush had wanted the Reagan administration to adopt a conciliatory tone toward Moscow early on. He would be "on the side of discussing things with the Soviet Union," said Murphy.

Other sources told the *Post* that Bush, together with former national security adviser Robert McFarlane, played a key role in prompting Reagan down the road toward the "New Munich" treaty, and that McFarlane—a major player in the Iran scandal—continues to advise the Vice President.

Another top Bush adviser is Richard Burt, the current U.S. ambassador to West Germany. That should touch off alarm bells. Not only did Burt, as assistant secretary of state in the Reagan administration, help fashion the so-called "zero option" as part of an overall package to decouple NATO; but, while working as a reporter for the *New York Times* during the Carter regime, he leaked crucial classified U.S. intelligence secrets. He now cavorts around Germany with the degenerate oligarchs of the Thurn und Taxis clan, while wining and dining the violently anti-American Green Party at the U.S. embassy in Bonn.

By the way, Bush told TV interviewer David Frost recently that he thinks another pivotal Irangate figure—Ollie North—will go down in history as a hero. "I respect somebody who feels passionately and strongly about values, about things, about his country, his patriotism," said Bush. Gee, George, what about the Constitution?

Robertson was a rum-runner in Korea

Many a candidate for President likes to parade his war record before the voters. But, it appears, Pat Robertson won't be one of them. The sanctimonious television preacher spent his time in Korea running liquor for profit to his fellow GIs, in between alleged visits to prostitutes.

Robertson has been accused of smuggling liquor and "availing himself" of prostitutes during the Korean War, by Paul Brosman, who served there with Robertson. A retired university professor, Brosman contends that Robertson was known as the "Masan liquor officer," for his smuggling success. He also said that Robertson was once "scared to death" he had picked up a venereal disease from a prostitute.

Brosman's statements were contained in court documents filed in response to a suit Robertson has brought against former Congressman Pete McCloskey, for contending that Robertson's father (at the time a powerful senator from Virginia) got his son out of combat duty and into cushy assignments.

So what's Ted Kennedy up to these days?

Rumors are floating around Washington that Ted Kennedy is eyeing a bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. Reportedly, Kennedy is regrouping some of his old political hands under the command of former JFK adviser Ted Sorenson. A few months ago, *EIR* learned that Kennedy had hired five or six of his former top campaign advisers to his current staff.

EIR exclusive with Weinberger

Former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger granted me a brief exclusive interview Dec. 9, one of the first he's given following his resignation. Weinberger was being honored at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Washington, by the USO. At his request, he restricted his remarks to the general subject of the USO, which presented him with an award shortly after the interview occurred.

EIR: Mr. Secretary, it is obvious why you are getting the award here tonight, because in a number of statements you made just prior to leaving office, you stressed the morale of the troops, the improved morale of U.S. forces over the last seven years.

Weinberger: Yes.

EIR: What can you say are the most important contributing factors to this?

Weinberger: Probably, I feel, the President's leadership in security, the public support, and the public admiration of the military and the military as a career, which is a tremendous change after Vietnam, when we saw a lot of the opposition and revulsion of that war taken out on the troops themselves. That's all turned around now, and there's great admiration and respect for the military forces, and I think that's the President's leadership. What we tried to do, of course, was to carry out his policies in improving the conditions and the quality of life.

EIR: It's also been as a result of the fact they've seen you fighting for their best interests in talking about modernization, making sure that if they do go into battle they've got the most

modern weapons.

Weinberger: We have tried our best to do that. That's an essential part of preparedness and readiness. We feel the more prepared we are, the better morale is, the less likely we'll ever have to use these great people in combat.

EIR: What does the future hold, both for you and for the military?

Weinberger: Well, I hope for the military, what seems to be inevitable cuts this coming year will only be a one-time occurrence. Congress seems determined to cut the budget rather deeply. But maintaining essential levels to provide for our troops, to keep them modern and well equipped, is the only way to keep the peace.

EIR: What about you?

Weinberger: Well, I'll be doing a few things. Talking a bit. But mostly, I'll be writing.

Defense budget faces long-term cuts

Contrary to the hopes expressed by Weinberger, however, the Pentagon under new Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci is now drafting its plans to introduce a Fiscal Year 1989 budget cut by 11-12% below the level Weinberger originally projected.

According to an interview with reporters Dec. 7 by Deputy Secretary of Defense William H. Taft IV, the cut-back is being planned not only for next year, but for the next five years at least.

The deep cut involves slashing the administration request from \$332 billion projected originally for FY89 to \$299 billion. The agreement that the administration would cut \$33 billion from its request to Congress for FY89 came as part of the deal struck be-

tween the White House and Congress last month.

"We do not view this '89 [budget cutting] exercise as a 'let's just get through this year and then go back to where we were,'" Taft said. "You couldn't sensibly budget on that basis, and we're not going to do that. We have told them to, instead, assume that the five-year program will be similarly constrained. . . . Each year will be about 11-12% below what it was programmed in our budget last year."

He confirmed that such deep cuts would translate into a serious reduction of troop levels for the United States. He estimated it would be a 4-5% cut—or, more than 100,000 troops.

In strategic modernization programs, he said, "We prefer to end programs in order not to stretch out all programs or larger numbers of programs, to keep our buying of systems at efficient rates, and to go to a somewhat smaller force."

He noted that the Strategic Air Command had already moved to scrap its small ICBM program, the A6F. Taft added that the Strategic Defense Initiative is "not off-limits" to the budget axe, either. "We have been re-looking at the SDI program, principally in light of what's happened to them in the '88 budget where they went from \$5.2 billion (requested by the President) to \$3.9 billion (authorized by the Congress), roughly a 25% reduction. We're trying to assess with them where to go from here."

He added, "I would certainly expect the SDI budget to grow. I don't think it will grow to the level that we had. I think we were asking \$6.7 billion in '89." But, he said, that amount was based on getting the \$5.2 billion in FY88.

Dole proposes to starve Third World

Sen. Bob Dole's "conservative" credentials are becoming ever more tarnished—and not only because of his fence-sitting on the INF Treaty ratification issue.

On Nov. 30, the Senate minority leader teamed up with one of the Republican Party's most rabid environmentalists, Sen. Dan Evans of Washington, to introduce a bill that incorporates the malthusian Club of Rome's prescriptions for eliminating the last prospects of technological and economic development in the Third World.

Billed as legislation to increase the U.S. commitment to multilateral banks and investment funds, S. 1899 explicitly calls upon the United States to force various of these institutions to impose stringent restrictions on development and food production to borrower countries—all in the name of protecting the environment.

Dole's proposals for the Third World are of the same piece as his presidential campaign theme, demanding economic sacrifice at home.

In statements on the floor of the Senate Nov. 30, Evans said the legislation would require the World Bank, the International Development Association, and various regional development banks to "seek to manage the world's environmental resources to ensure . . . sustainable human progress. . . ." That means driving down population growth and living standards in the Third World, by preventing any large-scale infrastructure development.

The bill specifically states that U.S. participants in the multilateral institutions in question must "analyze the environmental impacts of multilateral development loans . . . to determine

whether the proposals will contribute to the sustainable development of the borrowing country." Such reviews "shall address the economic viability of the project, and adverse impacts on the environment, natural resources, public health, and indigenous people." If a proposal violates any of these provisions, the United States should ensure that it is rejected.

The bill also requires the United States to prevent "excessive agriculture and commodity production" in borrower nations. Evans explained that this provision is designed to "address the concerns" of some members of Congress "that the multilateral banks are lending to uneconomic, non-sustainable projects that aggravate existing world surpluses in a particular commodity or to projects subsidized by the host government."

For Dole and Evans to argue that the developing sector is producing too much food or too many commodities is criminal insanity. Such a provision will not only mean that many more people in the developing sector starve; it will also prevent Third World countries from garnering the foreign exchange necessary to fund any economic development programs of their own.

For political purposes, Dole has repeatedly stressed that he is "pro-life." Indeed.

Gorbachov lines up Congress behind INF

Mikhail Gorbachov doesn't fool around. Faced with the prospect that the anti-appeasement faction in the Senate might succeed in preventing ratification of the INF Treaty, the Soviet dictator called top House and Senate leaders to the Soviet embassy Dec.

9 to get them into line behind the pact.

Gorbachov had the legislators' profile down pat. He opened the meeting by appealing to their not inconsiderable egos. "Congress is indeed a most important element in the political process," he said, and "nothing can happen in this country without its participation."

That was just what the attendees—who have been complaining for years that President Reagan ignores them when it comes to strategic policy—wanted to hear.

Gorbachov followed that up by declaring, "We will try to send you the necessary vibrations. We hope to get good vibes from you."

The meeting had the intended effect. Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) told reporters afterwards he was confident that the Senate will ratify the treaty without any killer amendments—an estimate with which Gorbachov concurred.

The congressional participants sounded like a bunch of school-girls at a rock star's concert. House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Tex.) gushed that Gorbachov is "quite trustworthy." Rep. Trent Lott (R-Miss.) professed himself "stunned" by the Soviet leader's candor. Rep. Tony Coelho (D-Calif.) declared: "He's one of us—a political animal." But it was Republican Senate whip Alan Simpson (Wyo.), already on record in favor of the treaty, who took the cake, calling Gorbachov "fascinating, extraordinary" and—without any irony apparent—"very disarming."

The only half-way sensible comment came from Senate Majority Leader Bob Byrd (D.-W.Va.), who seemed to have been a trifle alarmed that such congressional groveling might not play too well with the American people. "We have to be very care-

ful and not be swept off our feet," he warned.

Senate beefs up AIDS testing in VA hospitals

Despite bitter opposition from liberal quarters, the Senate approved legislation Dec. 3 that would require the Veterans Administration to offer AIDS testing to all of its 280,000 hospitalized patients under the age of 40.

The provision, added to an omnibus bill providing new benefits to veterans, was sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), who has offered other AIDS testing measures in the past.

The amendment radically modifies the original legislation, which had specifically prohibited any widespread HIV testing program in VA hospitals. Helms's proposal struck down this provision, and replaced it with one requiring the VA to make the AIDS test available on the basis described above.

Most of the opposition came from the usual suspects—people like Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), who adamantly opposes widespread AIDS testing, especially any program that has the faintest whiff of not being strictly voluntary. In statements on the Senate floor, Cranston decried what he called a "disconcerting trend—the rush to test as some sort of mystical cure for two of our nation's major health problems, AIDS and drug abuse."

But several veterans organizations, including the Disabled American Veterans, also opposed the measure, partly on grounds that money to finance the testing program would come out of the VA's already restricted budget, and not from additional appropriations.

Senate panel bars Stinger sales to Bahrain

The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved two amendments to the FY1988 foreign aid bill that are certain to sour relations between the United States and two strategically important nations: Bahrain and India.

The panel voted Dec. 3 to bar the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to any nation in the Persian Gulf for the next year, a decision which would block a planned sale to Bahrain. In doing so, the committee ignored pleas from Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci and Joint Chiefs chairman Adm. William Crowe, who met with committee members for more than an hour to urge them not to enact the ban.

The administration representatives reportedly stressed that Bahrain has quietly supported American interests in the Mideast for four decades, and that the country had been particularly helpful to the current Persian Gulf escort deployment. Bahrain has requested the Stingers on the grounds that it needs them to protect its oil installations from Iranian attack.

But the committee voted in favor of the prohibition, sponsored by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.)

In the case of India, the panel approved a measure the same day, to prohibit the sale of U.S. high-tech items to India, unless India curtails its nuclear weapons development.

The Indian government scored the move. A senior official told the *New York Times* that the action was "completely unacceptable," and, if enacted into law, relations with the United States would "suffer across the board."

The official also warned that the panel's action had already bolstered Indian political factions who oppose improved relations with the U.S.

"There is no dearth of critics of our policy," the official said. "Now people will be saying that we're back to square one with the United States."

Science chairman decides to shelve SDI

The Soviet Union has won an important ally to its campaign to destroy the Strategic Defense Initiative, under the guise of American-Soviet collaboration in the "peaceful uses of space."

House Science, Space, and Technology Committee chairman Rep. Robert Roe (D-N.J.), clambered on board the bandwagon, after a Dec. 3 meeting with Roald Sagdeyev, who, in addition to heading the Soviet Space Research Institute, has been among the principal Soviet lobbyists against the SDI.

At a joint press conference the same day, Roe declared that he wants to shelve the SDI and instead join hands with the Soviets on a joint Mars mission. A common effort to explore Mars, he said, could shift the focus on space away from "Star Wars" to a mutual "Star Trek."

"The rewards and benefits to mankind in space are 10,000 times better than the destruction of mankind in space," Roe said, as Sagdeyev stood by smiling. The committee chairman also disclosed that he had urged President Reagan to discuss the prospects of a joint mission to Mars with Mikhail Gorbachov at the summit.

The Soviets, along with their sympathizers in the United States, notably "nuclear winter" pseudo-scientist Carl Sagan, have been carefully promoting the joint Mars mission as an alternative to the "militarization of space" through the SDI program.

Walsh investigates domestic spying

Independent prosecutor Lawrence Walsh is investigating whether "Project Democracy"—specifically Lt. Col. Oliver North and Gen. Richard Secord—ran an illegal domestic spying operation targeting critics of the Reagan administration's Contra policy.

According to the Dec. 7 *Wall Street Journal*, Walsh recently broadened his grand jury investigation to determine if the Project Democracy networks were involved in any unauthorized surveillance, intelligence-gathering, or other free-lance investigations to harass or discredit political opponents.

The *Journal* names independent film producer Larry Spivey and Jack Terrell, a disaffected Contra supporter, as having been subjected to illegal Project Democracy harassment, and that it was told by FBI number-two man, Oliver Revell, that he and other FBI officials "became concerned" in July 1986 that North was using Secord and others to run a "plumbers unit" from the White House.

In fact, Revell was an intimate collaborator of North's National Security Council unit.

Two Kemp backers defect to Bush

Amid reports that Jack Kemp's presidential bid is foundering on the shoals of financial non-support, two of three co-chairmen of his Michigan campaign resigned to form a "coalition of convenience" with the Bush campaign, the *Washington Post* reported Dec. 8.

The weakness of the Kemp campaign nationally appeared to be a major factor in the decision of the two Kemp supporters, State Sen. Dick Posthumus and Larrain Thomas, whose resignations were promptly accepted.

According to Kemp's national campaign manager, Charlie Black, Kemp has

borrowed nearly \$2 million against federal matching funds, has issued another \$300,000 in letters of credit, and owes another \$500,000 to vendors.

This latest defection in Michigan allegedly puts George Bush in command in that state. In early December, 11 minor Robertson supporters announced that they were bolting for the Bush camp, because of reports that Robertson used Christian Broad-cast Network money for his campaign.

Another blow to Kemp's campaign came Dec. 7 when evangelist Tim LaHaye resigned as campaign co-chairman, citing a "scurrilous attack," in the *Baltimore Sun*. The *Sun* had reported that LaHaye recently referred to Catholicism as "a false religion" and said that the Jews' rejection of Jesus was one reason for the historic troubles of Jerusalem.

New indictments over AIDS initiative?

A California ballot initiative making AIDS subject to public health measures has touched off a furor among the counterculture's political leaders. Radio reports Dec. 8 said that the Los Angeles City Council would pass a resolution against the initiative, which is similar to 1986's Proposition 64, and that Mayor Tom Bradley had denounced initiative for "discrimination."

The radio reports also indicated that indictments would be handed down against Proposition 64's sponsors, also the sponsors of the present initiative. An independent Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations was quick to react, issuing a press release that began:

"A new wave of arrests and indictments against political causes and persons associated with U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche is probably imminent, according to the Los Angeles District Attorney's office. . . . If indictments are handed down, they will be the result of an 18-month-old investigation, initiated by California Attorney General John Van de Kamp, of the 'petitioning methods' for Proposition 64. . . .

"Most significant, is that this matter has come to a head just as Soviet dictator Mikhail Gorbachov has come to the United States. This Commission has reviewed conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union has been a central agent in the legal efforts to destroy Lyndon LaRouche and his influence. . . .

"The decision as to whether or not to pursue indictments, will directly reflect Kremlin strategy on 'the LaRouche question.'"

"Though the November 1986 AIDS initiative was defeated, it received broad international attention, to the degree that, for many Americans, AIDS is the issue they most identify with the name, 'LaRouche'. . . .

"Since the petition circulators were all duly registered California voters, Van de Kamp focused on the question of their 'intent'—whether the circulators 'intended' to reside in California 'permanently'—a subtle question involving no overt acts, a 'state of mind' argument typical of Soviet-style prosecutions. . . .

"The violation of human rights which has already occurred in this case is substantial. If, in addition, Soviet-style political indictments are issued . . . the courts will degrade themselves to become instruments of political persecution."

'Controlled dissent' over INF treaty

The battle over the INF treaty has fractured the "Reagan coalition" to such a degree that a special brand of "opponent" of this giveaway of Europe has been created, as perhaps the only way to ensure that the treaty actually gets implemented. This special brand of "opponent" roundly denounces the treaty, but insists it's a *fait accompli*.

Such "controlled dissent" is coming out of the American Conservative Union, for example, as well as the "Summit Information Center," a front-group for the KGB-infested Heritage Foundation. It will be almost impossible to defeat the treaty, they say, so no one should try, but instead focus

on "post-ratification" fights over U.S. policy.

ACU president Dan Casey told a reporter Dec. 8 that, while the group intends to lobby the Senate to amend the treaty, the "political reality" is that "it probably can't be stopped. The best we can hope for, is to get the Senate to adopt some reservations" to the treaty which would call for stricter verification measures, and "allow" (not require) the deployment of a theater defense for Western Europe.

Casey, who appeared at a pre-summit "Anti-Appeasement Alliance" press conference in Washington, said he disagreed with conservative gadfly Howard Phillips for attacking the President and for focusing on the INF treaty. "After all, this isn't like Ronald Reagan is giving away the whole store."

Ed Haiselmaier of the Summit Information Center said his group will use the INF ratification process to focus on Soviet human rights abuses.

Garn says Reagan gives no space leadership

Sen. Jake Garn, addressing an audience of contractors and space program proponents at a Washington seminar, accused President Reagan of showing "no leadership on space whatsoever."

Garn was the first American politician to fly into space aboard the Space Shuttle.

Garn was no less kind with his colleagues, saying that they have no understanding of the effects of their budget cuts on the space program.

"The appalling thing to me is that there is no real support for space in this body. No one calls up, in any of these [budget] negotiations, and puts any pressure on my colleagues either in the House or the Senate to say we need more for space; contractors. We hear from contractors. Well, that is not a wide base of support. . . .

"I hesitate to say this, but the past two administrations, including this one, which is mine and a Republic President I greatly admire, has shown no leadership on space

whatsoever. . . . Other than the speech announcing the space station, in my opinion, there has been no follow-up whatsoever in communicating to the general public."

NBC held in contempt in 'LaRouche case'

NBC-TV has been held in contempt by U.S. District Judge Robert Keeton for "willful failure" to produce outtakes and payment records concerning a key government witness in the Boston "LaRouche case."

LaRouche and 15 co-defendants face trial for alleged credit card fraud and conspiracy to obstruct justice, but the government's key witness, Forrest Lee Fick, has not exactly proven himself a paragon of credibility. The defense charges that he was paid by NBC News to make slanderous attacks on LaRouche, broadcast by NBC in May 1984.

Judge Keeton had ordered that outtakes—unused portions—of Fick's televised defamatory attacks on LaRouche, and Fick's pay stubs, be produced by 2:15 p.m. on Dec. 4. At the same time, Keeton had ordered CBS to produce similar outtakes for government witness Charles Tate, who appeared on CBS's "West 57th Street" TV news series. CBS produced the outtakes for the court; NBC did not.

On Dec. 8, Judge Keeton ordered NBC to pay \$500 a day in fines for its "continuing contumacious conduct in its refusal to comply with the court's order of Dec. 2, 1987." Keeton stayed the imposition of the sanctions until NBC receives a decision on a stay from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. NBC is appealing Keeton's produce order to that court.

If the Court of Appeals denies NBC's motion for a stay, the sanctions will accumulate until NBC complies with the court order, or the LaRouche trial ends, whichever happens first. Keeton states in his order, that if the Court of Appeals denies NBC's motion for a stay, and NBC does not comply with his order, he will consider imposing larger daily sanctions.

Briefly

● **RAISA GORBACHOV** was the guest of honor at a tea given by Democratic Party moneybag Pamela Churchill Harriman in Washington Dec. 10.

● **ROY FRANKHAUSER**, the CIA-linked former security consultant to Lyndon LaRouche, was found guilty of conspiracy to obstruct justice in Boston Dec. 10. One courtroom observer was heard to comment: "That's what happens when both the prosecution and the defense lawyer work for the federal government." Court-appointed defense attorney Owen Walker spent most of his time attacking LaRouche, ending up tarring his client with the same lies.

● **ARMAND HAMMER** recently had "the birthday party of the century," his 89th, which ended only when he left for Moscow to get an award for contributions to world peace. The 400 guests included Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin, two Saudi princes; three members of the British Royal Family, royalty from Denmark and Holland, and big names in film, industry, finance. ABC-TV's Barbara Walters cut the two-meter-high cake.

● **SEN. AL GORE** was "livid" when his friend and political patron, Armand Hammer, failed to get him an invitation to one of the social events being held for Gorbachov in Washington. Hammer finally got Gore and his wife, Tipper, onto the guest list for a Dec. 9 luncheon for the Soviet dictator.

● **THE ARMY** has announced periodic re-testing of active-duty servicemen for exposure to AIDS. Under the new policy, all soldiers will be re-tested at least once every two years, with servicemen stationed overseas or in certain units, such as the Rangers, being screened more frequently. The directive, issued Nov. 16, was released Dec. 4.

What Shultz wants from INF Treaty

On Dec. 2, Secretary of State George Shultz delivered an exceptional speech at the World Affairs Council of Washington, exceptional not for its quality, but for its candor. That speech disclosed the ultimate purposes which motivate the Secretary's actions and policies and thus, the "hidden agenda" which animated his efforts to bring about the INF Treaty and the spectacular extravaganza of the Washington summit that went with it.

Actually, a few days later, on Nov. 9, after the signing of the INF Treaty, while a guest at one of those awful television shows of those heady few days, upon being asked by the host to say what he thought about the freshly signed treaty, Shultz responded by saying that he had said it all at that earlier, World Affairs Council speech, which, he bitterly complained, had been completely ignored by all the media, and had not been accorded even one line of acknowledgment. "Maybe I should have classified 'top secret,'" he said half-jokingly, "and then the press would have been all over it."

That World Affairs Council speech, which *EIR* intends to publish in a future issue, with our own remarks and comments in some detail, succeeded not only in revealing the "philosophical," as it were, musings of the Secretary, but also the fashion in which the Secretary believes he is applying those musings to formulate and execute the present foreign policy of the United States.

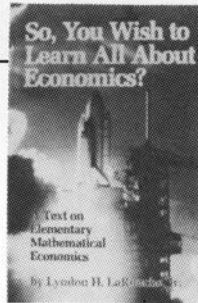
At the outset, Mr. Shultz confidently proclaims the world to be in the midst of great, sweeping, epochal transformations, a grand revolution of sorts, on a par with, if not more exalted, than the Agricultural Revolution, the advent of the Bronze Age, the Industrial Revolution. He exempted, however, the Chlorophyll Revolution, of some two billion years ago, from his grand vision of things. Sincerely concerned with the possibility that simple, ordinary humans, might miss the enormity of the event, as they had, he assured us, missed the significance of those earlier, cited revolutions while they were in progress, he ably outlined some awesome examples: breakthroughs in biotechnology; dizzying developments in global communications; the

emergence of global markets which dwarf the budgets of whole governments, including our own; incredible advances in superconductivity; breathtaking discoveries in high-energy physics.

All this "gee whiz" stuff, which reduces our great thinker to humility, is supposed, we are told, to have sounded the death-knell of the nation state and other such old fashioned and outlived institutional relics of the distant, naive Renaissance, which did not have the great fortune to be graced with the likes of Shultz's genius.

Nowhere does it occur in the philosophical excursion of our good Secretary, that all these, rather modest scientific advances of our days, do not simply happen upon people; they are not the awesome gifts of some lofty *Zeitgeist*, some "New Age," which benevolently, like Santa Claus, bestows its largesse upon a grateful, dumb mankind. Our advances in our present-day scientific potential—still, unfortunately, only a potential—are the modest fruits of the quiet, loving creative work of millions upon millions of scientific workers who, animated by hopes, aspirations, moral impulses, every day of their lives labor with problems great and small, and are driven to create. And they make their contributions to us all, for the most part unimpressed by the fruit of their work, which so much tickles the imagination of our Secretary of State, the great, quintessential bureaucrat who has yet to learn that the work of science today is what it has always been, namely, an endless, laborious, relentless problem-solving.

If there have been the advances which so awe the Secretary, they were possible because gifted men and women have had their moral drives and aspirations nurtured and sustained by the great edifice of the Golden Renaissance, the republican nation state whose early demise the Secretary advocates. Our Secretary, echoing Madame Blavatski, Marilyn Ferguson, and the pathetic Ralph Waldo Emerson, firmly hopes that the demise of this nation state will commence with the "New Age," which, he reckons, will begin with the INF Treaty. To him, the treaty has assumed a symbolic, almost liturgical meaning.



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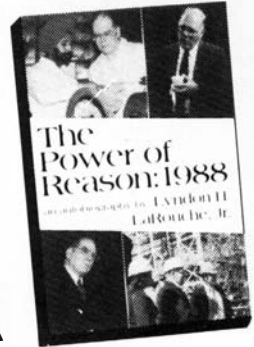
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